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F. F. M. BROWNE, *M.D.*

MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL,

AND

ANATOMICAL CASES

AND

OBSERVATIONS.

By *LAURENCE HEISTER*, M. D.

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With COPPER-PLATES, illuſtrating the Deſcriptions in the reſpective Caſes.

Tranſlated from the German Original

By *GEORGE WIRGMAN.*



LONDON: Printed by *J. REEVES*,

For C. HITCH and L. HAWES, and J. BALDWIN in *Pater-noſter-Row*, J. WHISTON and B. WHITE in *Fleet-ſtreet*, J. and J. RIVINGTON in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, and A. LINDE in *Catherine-ſtreet* in the *Strand*.

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PREFACE,

By Dr. SHAW.

THE imperfection of phyſic has always been a complaint, for which no adequate remedy is hitherto found. The reaſon ſeems owing to the intricate nature of the ſubject, and the want of ſteadily purſuing the direct road of improving it. Accurate obſervation, and verified experience, are doubtleſs the true foundation of the art: and had this foundation, laid by Hippocrates, been regularly built upon, by ſuceeding phyſicians, down to the preſent time, the art could not have now remained ſo imperfect as it is.

It would be of little uſe to ſhew, how phyſicians have uſually ſwerved from a rule ſo generally allowed, by the moderns, to be juſt. It might be happy for poſterity if it was more generally followed at preſent. Several, indeed, have nobly purſued it; but few have wrote a genuine, clear, and hiſtorical account of their own practice, when it became extenſive.

Dr. Heiſter has thought proper to publiſh a work of this kind, in the German language; and, upon peruſing it, I found it ſo excellent, that, in hopes of attoning for my own juvenile temerity, in giving a *Practice of Phyſic*, before I could have had any competent experience, I recommended a tranſlation to be made of this work; and accordingly wrote the following letter to Mr. Linde.

"I HAVE, with pleaſure, turned over Dr. Heiſter's practice; and finding it a very uſeful work, ſhould be glad to ſee it well tranſlated, and printed. It will bear a little abridging; and the German forms of medicines, might have their ſubſtitutes, in the Engliſh manner, placed at the end. It contains a genuine account of large buſineſs, as it paſſed under the hands of a gentleman well ſkilled in anatomy, ſurgery, and phyſic. It is a good hiſtory, not only of his own extenſive practice, but of the improvements made, in the ſeveral parts of phyſic and ſurgery, during his own time; and abounds with improvements and uſeful diſcoveries. Pray let the plates be well done, and procure a good

" index to be made; and I hope the deſign will anſwer your expectation,
" and prove highly ſerviceable to the Public.

London, May 15, 1754. *Yours*, &c.

The Author's abilities in anatomy and ſurgery are well known all over Europe. His reading and judgment have already appeared in the ſeveral works he has publiſhed; and will farther appear in the following, which contains an account of the numerous caſes he has treated, in the courſe of more than fifty years practice, during ſeveral campaigns, and in ſeveral populous cities of Germany. His ingenuous mind ſhines through the whole; he deſcribes not only the caſes wherein he was ſucceſsful, but thoſe wherein he failed; and carefully guards others againſt the committing of errors. This is doing real ſervice to mankind; and improving the ſcience for the benefit of poſterity.

Nothing is more agreeable to an inquiſitive mind, than to ſee the gradual progreſs and advancement of an art, from time to time; together with the cauſes and occaſions of its improvements. The author abundantly gratifies this curioſity. Being uncommonly induſtrious, and deſiring to improve himſelf, he viſited ſome of the ableſt practitioners in different parts of Europe; and made three campaigns in Flanders, where he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with phyſicians and ſurgeons of different countries. He conſtantly drew up the caſes as they occurred; and carefully deſcribes the methods employed in their treatment. As his knowledge in anatomy, and the other branches of phyſic, increaſed, he found it neceſſary, in many caſes, to vary from the received practice of his time; and this generally with ſucceſs. But whenever he tries a new method, he acquaints his readers with it; and lays before him the reaſons of his conduct. Hence this work, while it delivers the extenſive practice of a ſingle phyſician, will contain an hiſtorical account of the improvements made in the ſeveral branches of phyſic, and ſurgery, during the laſt half century.

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The AUTHOR's PREFACE.

IT is now a conſiderable time ſince, in ſome of my writings, I communicated my intention of publiſhing my obſervations, and, in particular, of treating in a more full and circumſtantial manner, of ſuch things as I had only touched upon briefly in my preceding works; eſpecially ſuch as related to the methods of cure in extraordinary caſes, for the benefit of young practitioners in Phyſic and Surgery. In the courſe of theſe obſervations are inſerted ſeveral remarkable and uſeful occurrences I had the opportunity of being witneſs of, in the hoſpitals, and in the army, during the campaigns which I made while the Spaniſh war of ſucceſſion laſted, and during my ſtay in Holland and in the Auſtrian Netherlands: at which time I had the advantage of ſeeing a great number of internal diſorders, and a great variety of chirurgical caſes treated ſucceſsfully by the moſt experienced practitioners. Next follows what I have done myſelf during my attendance on the Dutch hoſpitals, to which I was appointed phyſician, both in internal and external diſorders, in the cure of which I purſued the methods I had learned from the practice of others. Afterwards follows a collection of remarkable caſes which have occurred to my notice in the forty-three years in which I have been profeſſor, in which I have endeavoured to deſcribe what I have been able to diſcover or inveſtigate, by mature reflection, tending to the improvement of the practice of phyſic, ſervice of mankind, and benefit of poſterity.

An earlier publication of this work has been conſtantly prevented by a multiplicity of buſineſs, and the journies I have been obliged to make to viſit patients, particularly perſons of diſtinction in other countries.

In the year 1751 I was ſent for to Roſtock, to the reigning duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, not concerning him alone, but alſo on account of a great number of patients in that city afflicted with cancers, diſorders of the eyes and breaſt, excreſcences, the ſtone, and other complaints difficult of cure, where, making a long ſtay, I became acquainted with Mr. Koppe, an eminent bookſeller, who, upon being informed of my intention to publiſh

what medical, anatomical, and chirurgical obſervations I had by me, came to me, and deſired that he might have the publication of this work; informing me, at the ſame time, that he would undertake both to print, and to procure the engraving the plates proper to illuſtrate the ſubjects, and whatever elſe I ſhould think neceſſary, offering, at the ſame time, to make me a proper recompence.—We accordingly agreed, and began laſt year to print off the work at Mr. Leuchart's at Helmſtadt, as I was deſirous of having it done under my own inſpection.

In this work are included ſeveral obſervations and improvements I have made in anatomy, in which I have accurately deſcribed whatever I thought extraordinary; in like manner, what I have experienced uſeful in the practice of phyſic and ſurgery, I have endeavoured to deſcribe diſtinctly and clearly in every circumſtance, which I apprehended might tend to the inſtruction of the young practitioner.

In the courſe of theſe obſervations I have not confined myſelf to a regular diſpoſition of the heads, viz. the anatomical, medical, and chirurgical, but have inſerted them from year to year, as they occurred, from the time I firſt began to ſtudy phyſic.

Firſt, I have inſerted every material occurrence relating to theſe three parts of phyſic while I ſtudied in Germany; for in this book I ſhall not introduce any botanical obſervations.

Theſe are ſucceeded by thoſe obſervations I made in the Auſtrian Netherlands, during nearly the five years reſidence, and the three campaigns, I made in thoſe countries, of which I have ſelected, from a great number, thoſe caſes I judged to be moſt worthy recording, having omitted the more common caſes, except ſome few, which are retained for reaſons hereafter mentioned.

Next follow thoſe obſervations I made during my abode at Altdorff, in the character of profeſſor of phyſic, ſurgery, and anatomy, from the year 1710 to 1720, in the ſeveral countries ſubject to Nurenberg, Bavaria, Anſpach, Sulzbach, Suabia, aud the Upper-Palatinate; theſe contain many conſultations concerning patients in theſe parts, both in phyſic and ſurgery, whoſe complaints I endeavoured to cure by the neweſt and beſt approved methods.

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The diſeaſes I was conſulted upon were not common complaints only, but diſorders of importance, and of difficult cure, and ſuch as, at that time, no German phyſician or ſurgeon would undertake before me, viz. lithotomy, according to the different methods new and old,—couching, agreeable to the new theory of the cauſe of cataracts, by depreſſing the opake cryſtalline humour, and not a film or membrane, as was the general opinion,—fiſtulæ lachrymales, and ruptures, by different methods.

Before this time theſe diſorders were left to the care of empirics, who performed the operations at all hazards, without any foundation in the knowledge of the ſtructure of the parts,—the ſame with hare-lips, the operation for which being generally performed by ſuch empirics, was, frequently, badly executed and wretchedly healed.

At theſe times too, women were chiefly employed in midwifery, who were able to deliver only when the poſition of the child was natural, but not in difficult and preternatural labours; it was, however, not theſe midwives alone, but the ſurgeons themſelves, were ignorant of the methods of turning and extracting the child, and if at any time they were called in, they were generally too ready with their hooks, wounding and lacerating the fœtus, which might have been delivered by the hand, without any inſtrument, if they had been better qualified for practice, whereby the lives of many infants might have been preſerved, and the frequent injuries done to the uterus of thoſe unhappy women prevented.

In my academical lectures, and other writings publiſhed afterwards, I have not only demonſtrated the ſafeſt and beſt methods of treatment in theſe caſes, but have alſo corrected many anatomical errors, and have made ſuch improvements in phyſic and ſurgery, as point out a better courſe, for the young ſtudent to take, than has been done by any of my predeceſſors.

In like manner, with regard to the practice of phyſic, when I came to Altdorff, the hot bezoartic regimen, as it is called, and the uſe of inert earthy medicines were then in high repute; on the contrary, nitrous and acid remedies were decried and abhorred: at length I got the latter introduced into practice, and declared the former uſeleſs, nay dangerous. Farther, in the diſtrict of Nurenberg, and bordering countries, the Peruvian bark, according to the doctrine of Stahl, was decried as dangerous, nay poiſonous, and was exploded from practice by many, who affirmed

that from its uſe tumours, nay even dropſies, enſued; but notwithſtanding this prejudice, I cured intermittents in children and adults, and in pregnant women, without any bad conſequence. Before my arrival the practitioners dreaded alſo the uſe of mercury; at length, obſerving that I had performed many conſiderable cures, by correcting an impure maſs of blood, and had cured or alleviated many troubleſom diſorders of the eyes by its uſe, their prejudices were gradually removed.

When I came to this place in the year 1720, I had many of the ſame prepoſſeſſions to encounter with; but at length truth has prevailed; and the methods of cure which I have directed in the courſe of theſe obſervations have been agreeable to ſound principles of phyſic, founded upon reaſon and experience, and confirmed by happy ſucceſs; as will be found corroborated by many remarkable caſes in the courſe of theſe obſervations; which methods, if proſecuted by practitioners, will, I apprehend, be rarely unattended with ſucceſs, unleſs ſome great corruption or mortification of ſome viſcus, accompanying the diſeaſe, ſhould render it incurable.

I have obſerved before, that, in this collection, I have inſerted among many extraordinary caſes, a number of very common caſes too, which I have done in order to ſhew the young practitioner my method of treating them, as they are what moſt frequently occur in practice; and as to the more extraordinary, and their method of cure, phyſicians and ſurgeons, of more advanced practice, may, I hope, meet with inſtruction, by conſulting what I have delivered concerning theſe, when ſimilar caſes occur to them.

In this volume the obſervations are carried no farther than to the year 1721, ſo that I have a great number of obſervations of the higheſt importance remaining, that have occurred during my abode in this city, which, if theſe ſhould be well accepted, and God grants me life and health, will prove the ſubject of a ſecond volume.

Written in Helmſtadt, September 19, 1753, having juſt commenced the 71ſt year of my life, and being in perfect health of body and ſtrength of mind.

INTRODUCTION.

THE character which the writings already publiſhed by the learned HEISTER, have ſo juſtly obtained among the profeſſors of medicine, will naturally, we preſume, excite the regard, both of practitioners and ſtudents, to any new work which offers itſelf to the public under his name.

It is now pretty well agreed among the learned, in every ſcience, that the foundation of all true and ſolid knowledge muſt be laid in obſervation and experiment. They are, indeed, the only ſubſtantial baſis upon which we can ſafely venture to eſtabliſh any kind of doctrine, and the ſureſt teſts whereby to try the validity of any philoſophical ſyſtem that comes before us; for what do any modes of reaſoning avail, where facts and experiment are wanting to their ſupport?

The publication, therefore, of a ſeries of obſervations, collected by ſo general a practitioner, cannot fail of being attended with great utility. Hiſtories of caſes and cures have a conſiderable advantage over mere abſtract diſſertations, in conveying uſeful knowledge to the mind of the reader, and in creating in him a facility and ſteadineſs in practice, as he may imagine himſelf at the very elbow, as it were, of the phyſician, and inſpecting the caſe of the patient, and the progreſs of the cure, and may thereby gain almoſt the ſame experience as if his attendance was real. But they ſtill become more inſtructive, when the compiler of the obſervations has alſo delivered a ſyſtem of doctrines and precepts, which, themſelves, were principally deduced from thoſe very obſervations, as they occurred in his own practice: thus the hiſtories and the ſyſtem become the proper expoſitors of each other.

This advantage, in the caſe before us, the reader may eaſily avail himſelf of, eſpecially in the chirurgical obſervations recorded in the preſent work, if, while he is peruſing them, he refers to the inſtructions given on the ſame ſubjects in our author's GENERAL SYSTEM of SURGERY: a work ſo valuable and ſo much eſteemed, that one cannot help wiſhing

we had the advantage too of referring to a Syſtem of PHYSIC from the ſame author, eſpecially as his practice is not ſervilely tied down by the rules of others, but is chiefly the reſult of his own obſervation, unbiaſſed by popular modes, and unreſtrained by popular prejudices.

This we diſcover not only from the practice itſelf, but from his own declarations in his preface to this work, wherein he mentions the prejudices the phyſicians of Germany, on his firſt ſetting out among them, entertained againſt the cooling method of treatment in fevers, againſt the Peruvian bark, mercury, &c. the uſe of all which he introduced, and gradually eſtabliſhed: his conduct, in his enquiries after truth, being very ſimilar to that of our illuſtrious countryman SYDENHAM, amidſt the prepoſſeſſions which the philoſophical ſyſtems of his days, founded on à priori reaſonings, and metaphyſical ſubtleties, had rendered almoſt ſacred. But SYDENHAM purſued a different path from the abettors of theſe ſyſtems; he took nature for his guide, relying on no reaſoning but what was founded on obſervation, and a proper analyſis of the diſeaſe: in his epiſtola dedicatoria to Dr. Mapletoft, he expreſſes himſelf after this manner.——"On "my return, ſays he, to London, after having ſpent ſome years in the "univerſity, I applied myſelf cloſely to the practice of phyſic, which, "when I had contemplated, and weighed with the utmoſt attention of "mind, I came at length into this ſettled judgment on the ſubject, which "has, even to this very day, increaſed upon me—THAT the art of healing "can be attained by no way ſo effectually as by the exerciſe of the art itſelf, "—and that it is perfectly agreeable to truth, that he who applies himſelf with the moſt accuracy and diligence in obſerving the natural phænomena of diſeaſes, muſt be beſt able to trace out the genuine indications of cure: to this method of obſervation, therefore, I gave myſelf "wholly up, SECURE, that, if I did but follow nature as my guide, *etiam "avia terrarum peragrans loca, nullius ante trita ſolo*, I ſhould never deviate, "even a hair's breadth, from the right path."

Now it is this method that our preſent author, as evidently appears throughout all his writings, took himſelf in his purſuits after knowledge, not implicitly adhering to the tenets of any man, not eſpouſing any favourite hypotheſis, nor conforming to any ſtandard, which the falſe philoſophy, or the reigning mode of practice of the times, had eſtabliſhed,

but bringing every doctrine to the teſt of fair obſervation and experiment.

Thus much in general, may, with great truth, be aſſerted of our author, and more is not neceſſary, as it would be ſuperfluous to run out into long encomiums upon a character, which the general voice concurs to honour.

It remains now to give ſome account of the work itſelf, as it appears in its preſent dreſs.

It was about the beginning of laſt ſummer, that the bookſeller, having received the German copy from abroad, was adviſed to get it tranſlated into Engliſh. The gentleman, whoſe name is prefixed, in the title-page, qualified both by his knowledge of the German tongue, and his acquaintance with the ſeveral branches of phyſic, undertook the tranſlation: but, as it was neceſſary for the bookſeller to get the work printed off as expeditiouſly as poſſible, it became likewiſe neceſſary that the ſheets ſhould go to the preſs as they were tranſlated, becauſe, if they had been retarded until the whole tranſlation ſhould be compleated, which would otherwiſe have been more eligible, the deſign might have been anticipated by ſome other hand.

Mr. Wirgman, therefore, being unwilling that his tranſlation, thus carried on, ſhould go out of his hands immediately to the preſs, deſired it might have the reviſal of ſome other perſon of the profeſſion, and the rather, as he judged that the original, which he choſe to tranſlate pretty literally, that he might not miſtake the author's ſenſe, might, bear ſome abridgment.

This office, at the inſtance of a particular friend, fell to my lot. As I was totally unacquainted with the German language, it was not poſſible for me, had I wanted it ever ſo much, to have the advantage of conſulting the original: but I ſoon ſaw that I had little occaſion for this aſſiſtance, as from the tenor of the narration, in the ſeveral obſervations, it was obvious enough to me, that the author's ſenſe and expreſſion had been preſerved by the tranſlator.

But as the tranſlation, as before obſerved, was profeſſedly a literal one, and as the German idiom is, it ſeems, more verboſe than ours, it became requiſite, in order that it might have the air of an original, that I ſhould be at full liberty to model it after what manner ſhould ſeem to me moſt expedient for that purpoſe: and indeed, I muſt own, I have not been ſparing in the uſe of this liberty. However, leſt I ſhould at any time loſe the ſenſe of the author, by indulging it too freely, I took care, from time to time, as there ſeemed occaſion, to conſult Mr. Wirgman, and to get him to compare the alterations, I had made, with the original: by which precautions, we believe, we have no where gone contrary to the intention and meaning of the author.

As the work proceeded, we met with ſeveral caſes, which, we apprehended, might properly enough be left out, as being leſs intereſting, or of which there were ſeveral ſimilar ones in other parts of the book—on reviſing theſe, towards the cloſe of the tranſlation, we found ſome which we thought we had erred in rejecting, and therefore, though thus left out at their proper places, we have added them at the end of the book—The three or four anatomical obſervations at the end, and ſome others of the kind in the body of the original, we have alſo purpoſely omitted, the ſubjects either having been treated of in other parts of the book, as has been the caſe with ſome obſervations on cataracts, and the different methods of couching, or being only repetitions of what were already given in our author's COMPENDIUM ANATOMICUM—Some, however, of the latter kind, we have nevertheleſs inſerted, where we were of opinion that they ought to be retained.

Several of the obſervations, both medical and chirurgical, ſtood in the original, under the form of letters of conſultation to, and anſwers from, the author: but as there were, in ſome of theſe letters, other matters which did not immediately relate to the caſe of the patient, we have looked upon it as putting things in a clearer light, to convert them into obſervations, rather than to give them in their original forms. Some caſes too, which were continued on, in two or three obſervations, diſtant

from each other, we have incorporated, and made of them one obſervation, that the whole caſe of the patient might appear at one view.

As every country has its peculiar forms and cuſtoms in other matters, ſo ſomewhat of the ſame prevails in phyſic, at leaſt in the *modus præſcribendi:* the method with the German phyſicians, is, at the cloſe of the preſcription, to affix an epithet to the medicine, as, for inſtance, the *attemperant* powder—and even to direct what veſſel the medicine is to be put in, whether pot, paper, or phial. This may, perhaps, be neceſſary, in a country where the apothecaries, by not viſiting patients, may be leſs acquainted with the intention of the remedy—but as, with us, this method is not wanting, we have given the preſcriptions according to our own cuſtoms, but without altering their neceſſary forms and diſtinctions.

In the directions for taking the powders, frequently preſcribed in this work, it is variouſly expreſſed, that ſo much ſhould be taken as will lie on the point of a knife, or as may be contained in a tea-ſpoon—The former is the expreſſion uſed in the original, and which we, in the former part of the tranſlation, retained, but afterwards changed for the latter. A dram weight of the powder may ſuffice for either, and if ſo expreſſed all along, might have been better ſuited to our methods of preſcription. Some other leſſer alterations we have made, but not material enough to be particularly noted.

As many of the German compoſitions are not in our diſpenſatories, and therefore might not be familiar to every reader, we have judged it neceſſary to give, in an Appendix, ſome of theſe forms at length, extracted from *Juncken*'s *Corpus pharmaceutico-chymico-medicum univerſale*, printed at Francfort.—And where we could not, on account of the prolixity of any ſingle compoſition, or of its being compounded ſtill of other compoſitions, well give the whole form, without making it tedious and perplexed, we have given ſuch ſubſtitutes, in the extemporaneous way of preſcription, as we apprehended might anſwer the ſame medicinal intention: as we have not done this in a dogmatical manner, as a thing we lay great ſtreſs upon, and expect to be ſtrictly obſerved, but only intend

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what we have done, as a ſort of leading hints, the reader will, we hope, excuſe us for not being more prolix upon the ſubject: where he approves, he will, of courſe, follow us, and where he chooſes to inform himſelf more circumſtantially of theſe matters, he can, if he pleaſes, conſult the German diſpenſatories himſelf.—It ſhould be juſt mentioned, that we have not given the forms of the ſimple or cordial waters, employed in the juleps and mixtures, as every practitioner will himſelf know how to ſubſtitute ſuch as he finds in our diſpenſatory, for thoſe preſcribed here from foreign diſpenſatories: for, as theſe waters are ſeldom ſolely relied upon in any preſcription, it would have been too preciſe in us to have given new ones in their ſtead, or to have given, ſometimes very prolix, forms of theſe. In the ſame manner, and for the ſame reaſons, we have acted towards the ſyrups, as conſidering them of too little efficacy to deſerve particular notice.

That we have given the forms of preſcription in Latin, as they ſtand in the original, will require no apology from us to any one who conſiders the general turn of our country to quackery, which tranſlations of the preſcriptions of phyſicians into Engliſh, do not a little contribute to encourage, at leaſt among people out of the profeſſion. And, indeed, that ſort of practice which conſiſts only in applying the remedies of particular receipts to diſeaſes, without diſtinguiſhing their different conditions, or the proper indications of cure, is equally ſubject to the imputation of quackery, whether in the profeſſion or out of it. For no remedy can, in common ſenſe, be adapted to every ſtate of the ſame diſeaſe.

This attachment to mere forms of remedies ſeems to take its riſe from a peculiar fondneſs of appropriating favourite names to diſeaſes or ſymptoms; for it is well known, that the ſame ſymptoms, in appearance at leaſt, happen in very oppoſite diſeaſes, and from very oppoſite cauſes. VAN SWIETEN, on this head, well obſerves,——"That nothing has been more "deſtructive to the art, or tends more to miſlead the inattentive "into the moſt fatal errors, than the affixing general names to diſeaſes. "Should any one, for inſtance, on hearing the ſymptom ANXIETY men-"tioned, immediately apply himſelf to find out a remedy, without duly "con-

" conſidering the preſent cauſe of ſuch anxiety; it would be but by acci-
" dent only, that he afforded relief, however celebrated the remedies
" were that he adminiſtred; and ſometimes too he muſt certainly do
" miſchief, inaſmuch as the ſame complaint demands a different treat-
" ment, according to the various cauſe from whence it aroſe. Strong
" ſtimulating remedies, as ſp. cornu cervi, ſalis ammoniaci, &c. may in-
" ſtantly remove the ſpaſmodic anxiety in an hyſteric woman, ariſing from
" an inordinate motion of the ſpirits: but if theſe remedies are admi-
" niſtred in that anxiety which ariſes from an inflammatory denſity of the
" blood, prohibiting its free paſſage through the extremities of the pul-
" monary artery, or of the aorta, they become real poiſons, and exceed-
" ingly heighten the ſymptom. On the other hand, plentiful bleeding is
" the higheſt remedy in this inflammatory anguiſh, but to hyſteric wo-
" men would be extremely hurtful *."

It will not therefore be deviating from the purpoſe of this introduction to give a general caution to the young practitioner, not, in any caſe, even amidſt the well-judged remedies preſcribed in the ſeveral obſervations in this work, to rely, in ſeemingly ſimilar diſeaſes, on mere forms of preſcription, from a ſuppoſition of their being endowed with certain ſpecific qualities to encounter a ſymptom, or to expel this or that morbific matter:—but, going along with his author, let him endeavour to diſtinguiſh the indications from which he appears to have preſcribed, and he will then perceive with what propriety the remedies are adapted to the cure.—Thus may he, by degrees, form in his mind a ſyſtem of rational phyſic, which he may always rely upon. By this method too he will diſcover, that what might, at firſt ſight, ſeem to him an imperfection in a phyſician, to uſe almoſt the ſame round of preſcriptions for diſeaſes of a different name, of which inſtances enough may be found in the preſent work, is, on the contrary, in reality, an excellency.—There is a great analogy in diſeaſes, and however by cuſtom, not to ſay prejudice begot by hypotheſes, names have been arbitrarily affixed to them, yet the ſimilitude in the real diſtinctions, is often ſo ſtrong, that the ſame method of treatment is very

* Van Swieten Commentaria (de anxietate febrili) in Boerhaavii aphoriſmos, § 634, pag. 200.

judiciouſly

judiciouſly applied to diſeaſes of a different name, becauſe not of a different nature: this cannot be more ſtrongly exemplified than in thoſe diſeaſes that bear the general epithet of inflammatory; in treating of which, there is, I ſuppoſe, ſcarcely a ſingle practitioner well ſkilled in his profeſſion, (and thoſe beſt ſkilled uſe the feweſt) but finds his practice circumſcribed within the compaſs of a very few forms of remedies. The indication is to abate the inflammation of a part, or a general inflammatory diſpoſition of blood, or both, as it is but ſeldom that they are not concomitants; and whatever appellation cuſtom has ſtamped upon the diſeaſe, that indication, if we hope to heal, muſt be regarded; but the methods of anſwering it can have, or at leaſt will need, but a ſmall variety of remedies for the purpoſe; and the ſame doctrine holds good with reſpect to diſtempers of a contrary complexion.

Let the writings then of the learned author of theſe obſervations be examined by theſe general rules, and, I am convinced, that, in the diſtempers he treats of, he will be found to have propoſed to our imitation, not an empirical, in the preſent bad acceptation of the word, but a judicious practice, founded on obſervation, experience, and reaſon.

Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden,
January 18, 1755. DANIEL COX.

CON-

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MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL,

AND

ANATOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATION I.

Of the use of blisters applied to the crown of the head, in great and obstinate inflammations of the eyes.

IN the year 1700, being then seventeen years of age, having finished my studies at school, and attained a competent knowledge of the latin tongue, I applied myself to the study of physic, and began with reading, at the recommendation of a friend, Verheyen's anatomy. Since which time it has been my constant custom to note down whatever cases occurred in reading, or in my own practice, or that of others, where I had the opportunity of being present. The first case, which seemed worthy of remark, was that of a boy about four years of age, labouring under a violent inflammation of his eyes, being scarcely able to open them, nor could he at all suffer the light, but threw himself on his face to prevent its admission. His parents applied to Dr. Eberhard Schwind, who administerd the most powerful internal and external remedies, but without success, and being apprehensive the child might entirely lose his sight, he ordered a blister, about the size of a half-crown, to be applied, going to rest, to the crown of the head. Upon dressing the blister the next morning, the child could open his eyes, and the inflammation was so much abated, that he could, without uneasiness, look round him. The blister was treated properly, the inflammation of the eyes went off, and in about three days the child perfectly recovered his sight.

Note, In the course of my practice, I have frequently used this method of cure, and very often with great success.

OBSERVATION II.

Of the operation for the enterocele.

IT is uſual for a number of oculiſts, and other operators, to reſort to Francfort at the fair time, to undertake the cure of perſons afflicted with ruptures, cataracts, the ſtone, excreſcenſies, hair-lips, and ſuch like diſorders; there being, at the time I am ſpeaking of, no phyſician or ſurgeon at Francfort who cared to perform theſe operations. One Eiſenbart, at that time very famous, came among the reſt. As I ſoon ſaw the neceſſity and uſe of attending ſuch operations, I embraced every opportunity of being preſent, that I might learn and improve as much as poſſible by what I then obſerved. In the year 1700, at the eaſter-fair, a boy about nine years of age, afflicted with a rupture, was brought by his parents to one of theſe empirics, as they could meet with no other aſſiſtance in Francfort, begging of him to perform the operation on their child. Theſe ſort of people do not attempt the cure of their patients with truſſes, becauſe they ſeldom remain longer than the fair laſts, and in that ſhort time, there is no poſſibility of effecting the cure with a truſs; beſides, if it had been in their power, it was what they did not chooſe on another account, the pay for a cure by a truſs not exceeding ten ſhillings at moſt, whereas the operation was rated higher, and amounted to five or ten pounds or more, according to the patient's circumſtances, they therefore, as it was their livelihood, always recommended the operation. This itinerant phyſician accordingly undertook his cure, and, after previous purging, performed the operation the next day in the following manner. He placed a convenient table in a good light, laying the boy upon a cuſhion on it, his back and feet raiſed ſomewhat higher than his head, probably to render the return of the gut more eaſy, his aſſiſtants holding the patient ſteady. He then puſhed up the inteſtine into the cavity of the abdomen, and having pinched up the ſkin of the uppermoſt part of the ſcrotum tranſverſely, he made an inciſion the breadth of ones hand, carrying it on to the bottom, cutting afterwards deeper or wider, as occaſion required, to the funiculus ſeminalis, diſſecting the ſame away at the os pubis, from the parts where it adhered, and tying it twice round with a piece of thread; then with his finger ſeparating the teſticle from the ſcrotum, he cut it off about a fingers breadth below the ligature, and filling up the wound with dry lint, applied a vulnerary plaiſter, compreſs, and bandage, and recommended a proper diet.

The following days the patient was dreſſed twice a-day with lint and oleum ovorum; on the ſixth day the ligature fell off, and in about three weeks

weeks the wound was perfectly healed, without any bad ſymptom happening during the cure.

Note, In ſuch a bad ſtate was phyſic and ſurgery at that time, that not a perſon in ſo conſiderable a city as Francfort, knew how to cure an enterocele without the loſs of the teſticle, but at preſent this branch of knowledge is much improved.

OBSERVATION III.

Of the cure of an hydrocele by inciſion.

TWO days after the former operation I was preſent at another of nearly the ſame kind, on a boy about thirteen years of age. The operator ſaying it was no enterocele, but an hydrocele; it was as big as the former, and on the right ſide *, the tumour did not however extend itſelf to the belly, neither could the contents be puſhed up into the cavity of the abdomen, as is generally the caſe in moſt herniæ inteſtinales, nor did it go up in the night, but always remained in the ſame ſtate. For which reaſons he gave it as his opinion, that the diſorder was an hydrocele: he proceeded in the operation and cure in nearly the ſame manner as in the former caſe, excepting that in this there was no inteſtine to return; but, after opening the ſcrotum, and tying the funiculus ſeminalis, he cut off the teſticle, about a finger's breadth below the ligature as in the former caſe, together with the tunica vaginalis containing about two or three ounces of water—He then ordered him for common drink a thin decoction of prunes with an equal quantity of dried cherries, forbid him meat and other food of hard digeſtion, but permitted him ſoups, barley-broths, or water-gruel, ſpinage and other greens, which diet was continued a fortnight, in which time the patient was perfectly cured.

Note, This was the uſual method purſued by theſe empirics in the cure of ſuch diſorders, and always with the loſs of the teſticle. A practice long ſince exploded by every ſenſible practitioner, for the patient is not only deprived of his teſticle, a neceſſary organ of generation, but alſo his life is greatly endangered without occaſion; many dangerous ſymptoms ariſing which carry off numbers, who might have been cured by a ſafer method, without enduring ſo much pain or running ſo great a riſk, as may be ſeen in my ſurgery. But notwithſtanding the loſs theſe boys ſuſtained, I find

* Since this operation, I have always obſerved, that moſt enteroceles and hydroceles are on the right ſide.

it did not affect their procreative faculty, for one of them particularly, had many children afterwards.

OBSERVATION IV.

Of the extirpation of a ſteatoma on the left cheek as big as a child's head.

A Sturdy fat woman, a farmer's wife, about thirty years of age, had a large frightful moveable tumour on her left cheek, extending itſelf to the ear and chin, which becoming very troubleſom, and daily increaſing in bulk, and as nobody elſe would undertake to diſcuſs or extirpate it, ſhe applied to the before-named empiric, to know if he could effect a cure. He accordingly took her under his care, and having purged her previous to the operation, he placed her on a chair, the aſſiſtants keeping her faſt, and made a longitudinal inciſion through the ſkin from the top to the bottom, and then another ſmaller directly acroſs the middle of the firſt, ſeparating the flaps, ſometimes with his knife, and ſometimes with his finger, to the baſe; then paſſing a crooked needle and thread through the tumour, with which pulling it towards him, he diſengaged it by degrees on all ſides where it adhered, frequently wiping up the blood with a ſpunge, and compreſſing with his finger thoſe veins which bled too freely, till he had entirely diſſected the tumour away: two arteries bleeding, he applied to their orifices a little piece of vitriol wrapped up in a linen rag, and filled up the wound with lint and ſpunge, over which he laid three large linen compreſſes, applying a double-headed bandage three fingers breadth about her head, and ordered her to go to bed.

Note, This tumour was afterwards diſſected, and reſembled internally a lump of fat, the patient was not dreſſed till the fourth day, and the cure was happily effected, but not without a great ſcar.

OBSERVATION V.

Of couching or depreſſing the cataract.

THIS ſame perſon, noted alſo as an oculiſt, undertook the cure of a poor blind man afflicted with the grey or pearl-coloured cataract; the needle he uſed was a round ſlender one, almoſt like a ſewing-needle, and after having fixed the patient in a chair, his aſſiſtants holding him, he performed the operation after the uſual manner, but with little ſucceſs, the poor man being but juſt able to diſtinguiſh a momentary glimpſe of light, and of the people preſent, but nothing more, remaining as blind as ever.

This

This Eiſenbart couched two more, of which one was reſtored and able to do his buſineſs and diſtinguiſh objects properly. The others received no relief from the operation.

Note, Few perſons are ſo happy as to acquire ſo much ſight as the perſon above-mentioned; for ſcarce one in ten are ever reſtored to ſight, but ſooner or later become blind again, as I have remarked in a great number of caſes for theſe fifty years paſt, in Germany. Mr. Boſtel and Volland, two celebrated oculiſts at Amſterdam, have made the ſame remark; and ſome time afterwards, when I undertook the cure of ſuch patients myſelf, this my opinion was ſtill more confirmed: and although the ſituation and nature of this diſorder has been deſcribed by others, and myſelf in my three diſſertations on the cataract, publiſhed above forty years ago, and yet more fully and clearly demonſtrated in three treatiſes on the ſame ſubject, particularly, that it moſt commonly is an opacity of the cryſtalline humour, and very ſeldom, if ever, a film or ſkin, or other opaque body, and that its true ſituation and place has been better deſcribed by Dr. Petit, myſelf, and others, than before our time, with ſeveral remarks on the propereſt place to ſtrike the needle into the eye, to come at the cryſtalline humour; yet, notwithſtanding, experience teaches, that among the great numbers couched by Taylor, Meinders, Hilmer, Cyrus, and others, wherever they have performed the operation, very few have met with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs, in particular Taylor, of whom I know moſt; for among the many hundred he couched in the years 1750, 1751 and 1752, in the principal cities of Germany, not one in an hundred recovered their ſight; for at Gotha, Nuremberg, Francfort, Roſtock, and Brunſwick, where I had buſineſs to do, I ſufficiently informed myſelf of the ſucceſs of the operation, by enquiring of the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the reſpective cities, but not one could be ſhewn me who could ſee well, and thoſe on whom the operation was performed whoſe cataracts were not ripe enough, and on whom, on account of their ſoftneſs, the operation ſhould not have been performed, and who before could ſee a little, theſe were entirely deprived of their ſight; and indeed I have ſeen at ſeveral places many miſerable objects in exceſſive torment from the ſevere pain and inflammation conſequent upon the operation.

The eye is a curious and tender organ, and may very eaſily be hurt by thoſe who hurry too much in depreſſing the cryſtalline humour. My principal teacher in the art of ſurgery, profeſſor Rau, ſaid in his lectures, treating upon this diſorder, and its operation, and not without grounds, that he regarded it as one of the moſt uncertain in all ſurgery, and of which he had ſeen ſo few happy iſſues, that, after having operated on ſeveral

ral without relieving them, he reſolved to operate no more, which reſolution he kept; for after the year 1703, he would undertake no more patients. In my papers on the cataract, I have remarked that couching is not one of the moſt difficult or dangerous operations, and, in fact, it is attended with leſs danger than bleeding; but, in regard to its ſucceſs towards reſtoring of ſight, it is, as a long experience convinces me, one of the moſt uncertain, as may not only be ſeen in the inſtances above-cited, but alſo in a treatiſe * lately publiſhed at Peterſburg, wherein Dr. Kaw, the preſent phyſician to her imperial majeſty (ſpeaking of Hilmer's great expedition in operating, as well as Taylor) obſerves, that the conſequences were not only bad, and the couched eye terribly painful, but that they ſeldom recovered their ſight.

Mr. Palucci, an Italian, ſurgeon to the empreſs, in a paper publiſhed in 1751, at Paris, mentions his having reſtored many to ſight by a particular needle, and new improved method; whether it is ſo or not, time will ſhew: I heartily wiſh it for the ſake of thoſe afflicted with any diſorder of the eye, or blindneſs, for whom, as my writings ſhew, I have particularly laboured, and ſtill labour, to find out a better method of cure, having ever regarded a blind perſon as one of the moſt unhappy in the world, according to an old German proverb, *A blind man is indeed a poor man.*

OBSERVATION VI.

Of a bad wound of the head on the left temple, from the burſting of a granade.

IN the month of July 1702, at the ſiege of Landau, under the command of Joſeph, King of the Romans, an Heſſian officer received a dangerous wound on the left temple, from the burſting of a granade or bomb, which, he could not tell, fracturing his ſkull greatly, driving the pieces through the dura-mater into the ſubſtance of the brain, as may be ſeen in the plate, fig. 1, A and B. The ſurgeon of the regiment having cleanſed the wound, and extracted ſeveral ſmall pieces of the bone, applied diſcuſſive fomentations for a week; but the patient chooſing rather to retire to Francfort, where he could have better attendance, he took lodgings near my father's houſe, and ſent for one Mr. Becher, a very eminent ſurgeon, with whom I was acquainted, and who, knowing that I propoſed ſtudying phyſic and ſurgery, took me with him. We found the patient very weak, faint, and reſtleſs, in conſequence of the brain and its membranes being ſo much hurt; after ſome dreſſings ſeveral pieces more of the

* The title of this treatiſe is, *Cancellariæ medicæ acta cum oculiſta Joſepho Hilmero, impreſſa ſumtibus directoris Petropoli. Typis Academiæ ſcient.* 1751.

cranium,

Fig: II.

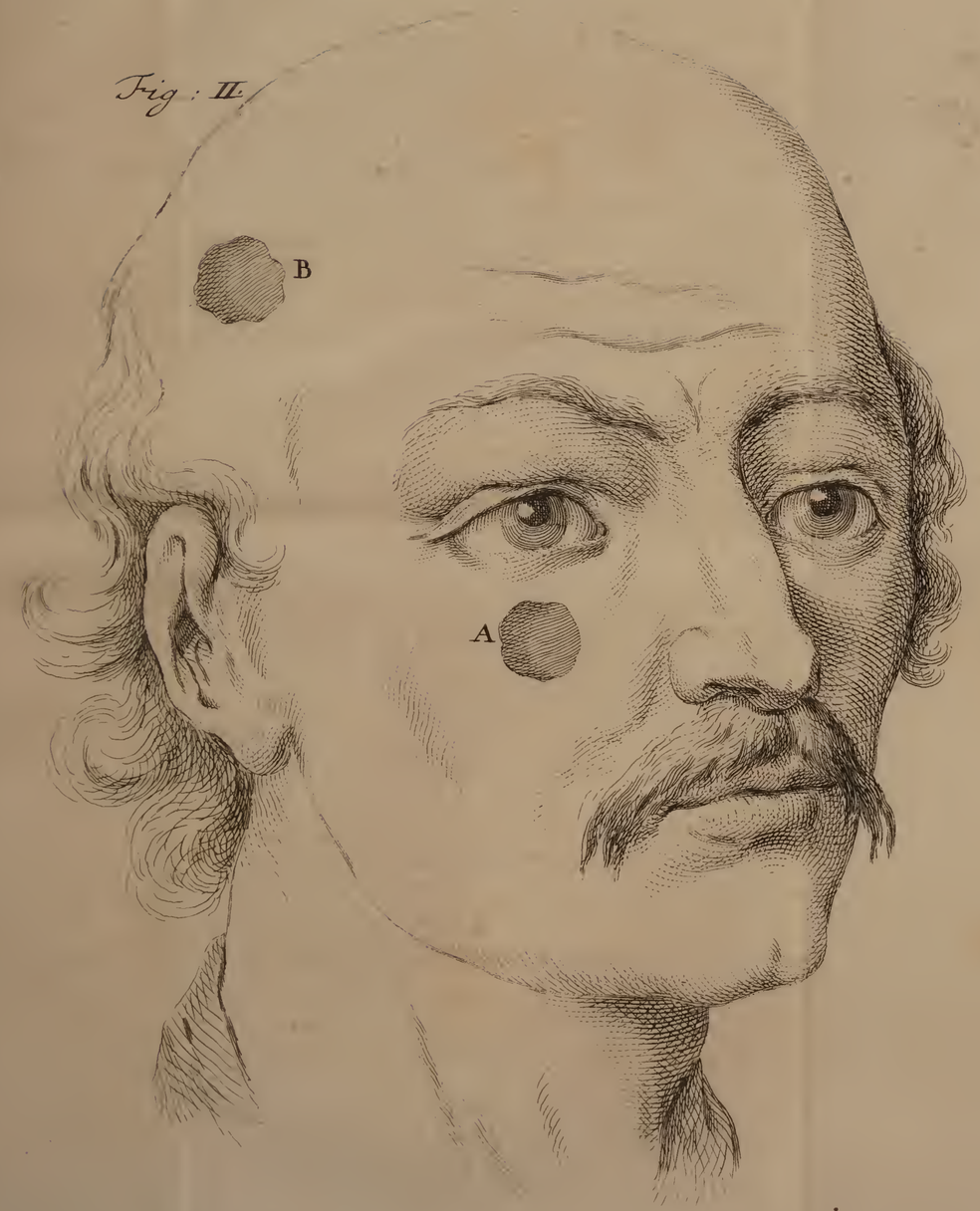


Fig: I.



F.S. Muller Sc

cranium, being looſe, were extracted with the forceps: the wound was dreſſed twice a-day with lint dipped in honey of roſes, mixed with tinct. maſtiches & myrrhæ, the ſound part of the cranium, round the fracture, was ſtrewed with pulvis maſtiches & myrrhæ at every dreſſing, which deterged the wound; freſh granulations ſhooting forth from all parts, as well from the brain as cranium, the whole at length was cicatrized. Towards the end, the wound was only dreſſed with dry lint and empl. de betonica, as a deſiccative, and was quite healed by the middle of September. The ſcar appeared as in plate 1, fig. 1.

OBSERVATION VII.

Of a gunſhot wound, the ball entering under the right-eye, paſſing out through the cranium and cerebrum above the ear, without hurting the eye or ſight.

DR. Möller, profeſſor of phyſic at Gieſen, had an Heſſian ſoldier brought to him, who had received a ſhot which entered under the right-eye, paſſing obliquely upwards through the cerebrum and cranium above the right-ear, as in tab. 1, fig. 2, ſticking at its exit between the cranium and ſcalp. In this caſe he firſt adviſed the ſurgeon to make a crucial inciſion through the ſkin of the upper wound, principally that he might extract the ball with the forceps, and alſo to examine more particularly into the true ſtate of the wound, in order to deterge and heal it; and ordered the ſurgeon to dreſs both wounds with pledgets dipped in the following balſamic mixture, luke-warm.

1. ℞. Aq. anhaltin ʒiii.
   Eſſ. myrrhæ ʒii.
   Mellis roſar. ʒi. m.

2. ℞. Pulver. Irid. Florent.
   ——— Ariſtolochiæ rot. *aā* ʒi.
   ——— Myrrhæ ʒſs.
   ——— Sarcocollæ ϑi.
   ——— Aloes ϑſs. m.

The powder to be ſtrewed externally over the lint.

For the wound of the fleſhy part,

3. ℞. Pulv. maſtiches.
   ——— Olibani.
   ——— Myrrhæ *aā* ʒſs.
   ——— Aloes ʒſs.
   ——— Therebinthinæ in aq. lilior. conval. lot. ʒiii. m. f. unguent.

With

With this ointment, luke-warm, the wound was anointed, covering it over with pledgets of lint, and over them the following plaiſter.

4. Empl. ſtiptic Crollii ʒiv.
Malax. Balſ. Peruvian ʒſs. m. f. empl.

Over this plaiſter were laid warm cephalic bags, wrung out of hot wine. The ingredients for the bags were,

℞. Herb. betonicæ, majoranæ ſerpilli.
—— Origani, Roriſmarin, flor. lavend. *aā* mj.
Flor. ſtoechad. Arabic. ſpic. nard.
—— Cheiri, chamæmel, mellilot *aā* mſs.
M. conc. d. ad chart.

To guard againſt any internal accidents, he preſcribed the following powders.

5. ℞. Lap. cancror. citr. ʒii.
Antimon. diaphoretici ϑii.
Cinnab. antimonii.
Nitri depurati *aā* ʒſs. m.

Divide in eight equal parts, one of which to be taken night and morning in the vulnerary drink; and he preſcribed him a ſpoonful every hour of this mixture.

6. ℞. Aq. roſar. bugloſs. boragin.
— Ceraſor. nigror. *aā.* ʒii.
Bezoardic mineralis ʒſs.
Lapid. cancror. citr.
Mand. Luc. Piſc. *aā* ʒi.
Sacchari perlat. ʒii. m. f. mixtura.

And for common drink he ordered this vulnerary decoction to be taken warm.

7. ℞. Rad. Chinæ, Sarſaparillæ *aā* ʒi.
Herb. Betonicæ, Sanicul. *aā* mj.
Flor. hyperic. ſtoechad. Arabic. *aā* p. i.
Paſſul. minor. ʒſs. caric. ping. n. 3. ſem. aniſi ʒi. m.

℞. Hujus

℞. Hujus ſpeciei mij. coque in q. ſ. aquæ ſimplicis, addendo ſyr. ſtœchad. Arabic. capillor. Ven. *aā* ʒiſs. m. f. potus vulnerarius.

If any heat or degree of fever ſhould come on, he ordered bleeding, if the ſtrength would permit.

In dreſſing, the ſurgeon ought to be very careful not to ſearch too much about the wound, with his finger or probe; for, in theſe caſes, nothing is more to be avoided than cold air: all unctuous external applications are likewiſe bad. The patient's apartment ſhould be kept ſtill, quiet, and not too light. The diet ſhould be light, moiſt, and eaſy of digeſtion, ſuch as barley-broth, water-gruel, &c. the body ſhould be kept open, and if coſtive, a glyſter ſhould be injected; all motion ſhould be avoided, for the quieter the patient can be kept, the better; and, laſtly, all paſſions of the mind ſhould be carefully guarded againſt.

After this manner was the patient treated, and the cure was compleated in ten weeks: after the third week, as he found himſelf well, the internal medicines were omitted.

Note, Theſe two obſervations on the cure of dangerous wounds of the head, which in the beginning of my ſtudies I carefully attended to, and committed to paper, I afterwards found of the greateſt ſervice when I made the campaigns in the Netherlands in the years 1707, 1708, and 1709, as phyſician to the army, whenever ſuch caſes occurred to the officers or ſoldiers. I therefore adviſe all young ſtudents in phyſic or ſurgery to endeavour to be preſent, as much as poſſible, under the direction of a ſkilful practitioner, when ſuch caſes happen; and not only ſee the firſt operation or dreſſing performed, but carefully attend to the whole treatment during the cure, whereby, when ſuch accidents are afterwards brought to them, they will not be at ſo great a loſs, but will be better able to act; for many ſymptoms ariſe in the courſe of a cure, very perplexing to thoſe who have not carefully attended to them before, and obſerved the proper manner of proceeding.

OBSERVATION VIII.

Of a large penis, but very ſmall teſtes, found on diſſecting a ſubject.

THE following winter, at Gieſen, as Dr. Barthold, profeſſor of anatomy, was diſſecting a young man about thirty years of age, the firſt ſubject I had ſeen diſſected, I was very attentive to inform myſelf of the ſituation of the parts, and the form and uſe of all the viſcera of the abdo-

men, thorax, and head. The doctor, coming to the parts of generation, found, upon inflating the penis, that it was of an enormous size, but the testes very small; each testicle not being larger than an acorn.

OBSERVATION IX.

Of a mortal wound of the head from a blow, at the public examination of which, upon opening the abdomen, many angular stones were found in the gall-bladder.

THE before-mentioned Dr. Möller, on account of his skill and eminence in the practice of physic, was called to Wetzlar, where he read courses of medical lectures. He had not been there long before he was sent for into the country, upon the following accident: two country fellows having fought a long time with their fists, at last one of them, getting hold of the leg of a stool, struck the other with such violence on the head, that he fell down and died immediately on the spot: whether he received more blows than one, I cannot tell.

At the public judicial dissection of this body, the doctor took me and two or three more pupils along with him: the skull, on one side, was found so much beaten inwards, that it had penetrated the brain, and entirely destroyed its texture; and hence arose the cause of his death.

Hereupon, as is customary at such examinations, the abdomen and thorax were opened, and all the viscera found perfectly sound; but, as I was feeling under the liver for the gall-bladder and its ducts, I observed an hardness and inequality of the bladder, and a rattling; and being curious to know the cause, I opened the vesica fellea, and found contained therein nineteen angular stones, some of a blackish, others of a green and yellow colour like marble: every one present took some of these stones, and those which I brought away I have ever since preserved in my cabinet.

We understood from the bystanders, that this man had always been a troublesome, hasty, passionate fellow, quarrelling and fighting for very trifles; till at last, meeting with his match, he lost his life.

Note, It is difficult to determine whether these concretions, frequently found in the gall-bladder and its ducts, upon the dissection of choleric persons, are formed from a drying up, or too great heat of gall, and so become like stones; or whether they derive their origin from other causes, afterwards irritating the gall-ducts, and bringing on an increased motion and perturbation of the blood. But since that time, I have frequently met with these gall-stones in my dissections of a great number of bodies, in Holland and the Netherlands, during the five years I remained

in

in thoſe countries. I have alſo ſeen them at Altorff, where I was profeſſor of anatomy, and here in Helmſtadt. I have ſometimes found them reſembling a rough piece of gum-arabic, and one, particularly, quite round. But of the formation of theſe ſtones I cannot ſay any thing ſatisfactory.

OBSERVATION X.

Of the cure of an apoplexy in a young man.

A Young ſtudent, of a ſanguineo-phlegmatic temperament, having one evening invited ſome of his fellow-ſtudents, as they were converſing together, finding himſelf out of order, he roſe from his ſeat, ſaying he was ſick, and that he believed he ſhould have an apoplexy, and immediately fell down without uttering a word more, rattling greatly in his throat, and vomiting: his friends, very much ſurpriſed, endeavoured to recover him by calling aloud to him, aſking what was the matter with him, raiſing him up, but to no purpoſe; for he was not able to give them any anſwer, but lay motionleſs with his eyes ſhut, as if in a deep ſleep. Again they try to wake him, but he falls as before; they pull and ſhake him, deſiring him to ſpeak and tell what is the matter, but it is not in his power. His head and hands hung dangling like a dead perſon's, and he frothed at the mouth. They, apprehending his diſorder to be an apoplexy, ſent for Dr. Möller, who came directly, and I attended him: as ſoon as the doctor had ſeen the patient and felt his pulſe, which was regular but weak, and conſidered the caſe, he ordered eight or ten ounces of blood to be taken from the arm, and then preſcribed,

2. ℞. Liq. C. C. ſuccinat. ʒiii.

Thirty or forty drops of this cephalic ſpirit to be taken inwardly in water.

3. ℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig. ʒii.
— Fl. tiliæ.
— Epileptic. lang. *aā* ʒi. m.

4. ℞. Spiritus ſalis ammon. vol. ʒi.

This volatile ſpirit he directed to be dropt on a handkerchief, and applied frequently to the noſtrils; he likewiſe ordered the temples, neck, and wriſts to be frequently rubbed with it, in hopes thereby of rouſing him from his lethargy, and directed the following emetic, &c.

5. ℞. Tartar. emetic. gr. iii.
—— Solubil. gr. x. m. f. Pulv. emeticus.

6. ℞. Pulv. ſternutator. Schneeberg. ʒſs.

This powder was to be mixed with the volatile ſpirit and blown up the noſtrils.

7. As he did not yet recover his ſenſes, nor for an hour after, and having loſt the uſe of his limbs, the doctor ordered two perſons to take hold of him under the arms, and ſhake him backward and forwards, and two others to pinch his noſe and ears, which made him cry out he was hurt. Repeating this treatment, he, at length, began to move his right arm and leg, and the next morning recovered the uſe of both ſides; but on diſcontinuing the motion, he relapſed into a profound ſleep: hereupon the doctor ordered little bliſtering plaiſters to the calves of the legs.

The firſt emetic operating but mildly, the 22d of March he took the following;

℞. Tartari emetic. gr. iv.
—— ſolubil. gr. x. m. pro emetico.

This diſcharged from his ſtomach a great quantity of viſcid phlegm; and, upon pinching his ears and pulling his hair, he became more ſenſible; but, on remitting theſe irritations, he again ſunk into ſleep.

8. No ſtool ſucceeding the emetic, he took the following glyſter,

℞. Rad. imperat. ʒi.
Herb. roriſmarin. origani.
—— ſalviæ, lavend. e. flor. *aã* mj.
Colocynthid. in pet. ligat. ʒii. m.
Et conciſa craſſo modo coque in q. ſ. aquæ ſimplicis.

℞. Colat. ʒx.
Mellis anthoſ. ʒi.
Salis ammoniac. ʒſs. m. f. enema ſtatim injiciendum.

9. Having taken all the above preſcribed cephalic ſpirit, to invigorate the head, he ordered thus,

℞.

℞. Spt. Salis armon. volat. ʒi.
Eſſent. caſtorei ʒii.

This invigorating ſpirit was to be uſed externally like the former. The patient ſtill remaining comatoſe, and rattling in his throat, and the doctor being apprehenſive he would die, he was again ſhook about, which rouſed him, and he was at length able to ſtand a little upon his feet, ſupported by each arm.

10. For drink he ſometimes had tea, with a doſe of the Liq. C. C. ſuccinat. In it, and now-and-then a tea-cup full of the following julep;

11. ℞. Aquæ ceraſor. nigror. ʒvi.
—— flor. ſamb. tiliæ. *aā* ʒii.
—— cinamon c. vini roſarum.
Syrup. florum tunicæ, *aā* ʒi m.

12. On the 24th of March, in the evening, ſtill continuing to ſleep, and being but little ſenſible, a bliſter of the bigneſs of the palm of one's hand was laid on the head, which diſcharged plentifully.

13. The doctor ordered him to perſiſt in the uſe of the ſame medicines, and to drink Seltzer-water mixed with old rheniſh wine.

The 26th of March, finding himſelf more lively, he ſat up in an arm-chair, continuing the ſame remedies, the bliſter run copiouſly. The attendants ſtill continued to pull and ſhake him about, and to call aloud to him, which ſometimes made him ſpeak, but he ſoon relapſed; ſtill perſevering to rouſe him by theſe methods, he at length, on the 27th of March, recovered ſo much ſenſe, motion and ſtrength, as to ſtand and walk, ſupported by two aſſiſtants, but then it was rather like a drunken or ſleepy perſon with his eyes cloſed; and when he attempted to ſpeak, it was rather incoherent muttering, than ſpeech: in this manner he went on, taking nothing but light food. He had no natural ſtools, therefore to evacuate the ſordes, which might be prejudicial by being retained too long, a glyſter was every day injected.

OBSERVATION XI.

Of a ſingular lethargy and loſs of memory in the before-mentioned patient.

THIS ſeems to be quite a new appearance, for ſleepineſs and loſs of memory uſually precede an apoplexy; but in this inſtance they ſucceeded. For though he was able, about the beginning of April, to ſit up and converſe with thoſe who came to viſit him, he would the next moment forget both what he had been talking about himſelf, and what his friends had ſaid to him; and when his viſitors were departed, he was not able, the minute after, to recollect who had been with him, although they were his intimate acquaintance. If he aſked for the chamber-pot, and it was directly brought to him, he would forget immediately that he had aſked for any ſuch thing; neither could he recollect any one of his beſt friends, nor in what city he was. His phyſician, in hopes ſtill of relieving him, directed the following cephalic balſam.

1. ℞. Ol. nucis moſchatæ per expreſſ. ʒii.
— deſtillat. ſuccini ʒſs.
———— Majoranæ.
———— Lavendulæ.
———— Roriſmarin. *aā* ℈ſs.
fiat Balſamum.

A little of this balſam was ordered to be rubbed on the nape of the neck, crown of the head, temples, and noſtrils, ſeveral times a day.

2. ℞. Sal. Volatil. oleoſ. Sylvii. ʒſs.

Of this cephalic ſpirit, thirty-five or forty drops were to be taken three times a day, in the following julep, or in tea.

3. ℞. Aq. epileptic. lang.
Spirit. ceraſ. nigror. *aā* ʒii. m.

A ſpoonful of this julep to be taken between whiles as a cordial.

℞. Herb. majoranæ ʒii.
Flor. lavend. roriſmarin. *aā* ʒſs.
Rad. ellebor. albi.
—— Pyrethri *aā* ℈i.
Mercurii dulcis.
Caſtorei *aā* gr. x. m. f. pulv. tenuiſſimus.

Of

Of this ſternutatory powder, a little was to be ſnuffed up the noſe ſeveral times a day.

5. ℞. Spirit ſalis ammon. volat. ʒi.
Eſſent. caſtor. ʒii. miſce.

To rub the temples, neck and wriſts with.

6. On the 4th of April, a bliſter was applied to the neck, and continued a fortnight, diſcharging plentifully; and, every other day, he took a clyſter.

7. On April the 6th, the following purge was adminiſtred, and operated well.

℞. Reſinæ jalapii gr. iv. ſolve in.
Elixir vitæ mathioli. ʒiſs adde.
Syrup. cinamomi ʒſs. miſce.

8. On the 10th of April, this cordial powder was ordered,

℞. Specier. contra apoplex. inc. ʒſs.
—— Diambræ incompl.
—— Diamoſch. inc. *aā* ʒii. m.

Of which he took as much as would lie on the point of a knife, with his tea in the morning; but in a glaſs of wine, in the afternoon and at night.

April the 14th, the cathartic was repeated.

9. April the 17th, he took, by way of change, twenty Francfort pills, going to reſt.

April the 18th, the following electuary, for variety's ſake, was preſcribed, inſtead of the cordial powder.

10. ℞. Conſ. flor. tunicæ ʒii.
Nucis moſchatæ in ind. cond. ʒſs.
Confect. alkermes. inc. ʒiii.
Specier. Diambræ inc.
—— Diamoſch. inc. *aā* ʒii.
Syr. cinamom. q. ſ. f. electuarium.

The

The bigneſs of a nutmeg of this electuary was to be taken every morning, afternoon, and evening.

April 26th, the doctor ordered the following powder, being a ſpecies of the Zell gold-powder.

11. ℞. Sacchar. canar. ʒiii.
Cinnabar. antimon. rit. pp. ʒi.
Ol. deſtillat. cinamon. gutt. xx.
Miſce. fiat Pulvis.

Of this cephalic powder he took into his mouth as much as would lie on the point of a knife, ſwallowing it gradually; which ſucceeded very well with him, and he was now able to walk alone, and his memory was become better.

May the 4th, the doctor preſcribed the following medicated wine to ſtrengthen his habit; and, at the ſame time, to evacuate any remaining viſcidities.

℞. Rad. caryophillat.
— Cichorei *aā* ʒi.
Herb. betonicæ.
— Meliſſæ.
— Cardui benedict. *aā* mj.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiſs.
Rad. Rhabarb. opt. ʒi.
Fibrar. Hellebor. nig. ʒii.
Fl. Cort. aurant. ʒſs.
Salis tartar. ʒii. m. f. ſpecies groſſo modo conciſa; detur in Sindon. rubr.

Theſe ingredients were firſt to be infuſed with a pint of boiling-water in a china-pot, adding, when cold, two pints of old rheniſh wine, and a wine-glaſs full was to be taken every morning.

℞. Eſſent. Cort. aurant. ʒvi.
—— Gentianæ.
—— Cinamomi. *aā* ʒii. m.

A ſtomachic tincture, of which fifty drops were to be taken every morning before dinner, and in the evening, in a glaſs of wine, or cup of ſoup.

His

His phyſician finding him grow better, he ordered him the Seltzer-water, beginning the firſt day with one pint, the next two, and the third day the whole bottle; that he ſhould uſe what exerciſe he could at home, and, in fair weather, take the air in a coach in the afternoon.

After continuing this water a fortnight, and not being purged by it, the following cathartic was adminiſter'd,

℞. Fol. Senæ elect. ʒiii.
Rad. rhabarb. ʒii.
Tartar. ſolubil. ʒſs.
Ebull in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis per horæ momentum, et calaturæ adde mannæ calabrin. ʒi. m. f. potio.

He then drank the Schwallback-waters, in the ſame manner as the Seltzer, obſerving a proper regimen; and, going to reſt, he took as much as would lie on the point of a knife of the red cephalic powder; and, by the uſe of theſe means, the patient was at length perfectly reſtored to health.

OBSERVATION XII.

Of a country fellow, who after having eaten a large quantity of hot butter'd cake, and raſhly drinking upon it cold water mixed with ſnow, died very ſoon afterwards; and of the appearance of the parts upon opening him.

ABOUT Chriſtmas-time, a ſtrong hale country fellow, after playing and dancing at a mill with ſome young women, who came to have their corn ground, eat greedily of ſome hot butter'd cake which they gave him; and being afterwards thirſty, and having no beer to drink, he thoughtleſsly drank a large draught of cold water and ſnow. An intenſe pain of his bowels immediately ſucceeded, like a ſevere colic, which, in a ſhort time, increaſed to ſo great a degree, that they were obliged to carry him home; where the pain growing worſe and worſe, attended with vomiting and coſtiveneſs, he died on the third day in great agony; what family remedies they adminiſtred affording no relief. The parents of this young fellow ſuſpecting that one of the girls had poiſoned him, petition'd the magiſtrates to have the affair enquired into. At their deſire Dr. Möller opened the body, and examined the ſtomach, to ſee if he could diſcover any thing like the effects of poiſon; for he had been already informed of the young fellow's eating the cake, and drinking the ſnow and water. The doctor took ſeveral of his pupils with him, and me among the reſt, both that we might obſerve the appearances in this body, and be rendered

more expert in the art of diſſecting, and in the knowledge of the internal parts.

The ſtate of the viſcera was as follows: the ſtomach and inteſtines were greatly inflamed, and in ſome parts ſphacelated; the omentum was quite putrid, and waſted; both the great and ſmall guts appeared black, as uſual in parts deſtroyed by mortification, eaſily tearing in pieces, when taken aſunder to examine their ſtate. I have, ſince that time, frequently met with the ſame appearances at other examinations of this kind. There being nothing particular or unuſual diſcovered in the ſtomach, the doctor concluded, that the whole proceeded from his drinking the ſnow and water whilſt heated by exerciſe: and, indeed, it could ariſe from no other cauſe; ſo that no one but the deceaſed himſelf was the occaſion of his death. Many inſtances of the like nature have been obſerved by others.

Note, From this obſervation we may learn, how prejudicial to health the drinking of cold liquors is, when we are overheated, and how eaſily it may become the cauſe of death itſelf: it is the part therefore of every one to be extremely cautious in this reſpect.

OBSERVATION XIII.

Of the appearances upon opening children who died of the rickets.

AT Wetzlar, the place where the before-mentioned doctor and profeſſor Möller practiſed, ſeveral children were troubled with the rickets, and many of them were reduced very low, and emaciated. As this diſorder was at that time obſcure, and but little underſtood, the doctor being deſirous, as much as poſſible, to ſearch out the cauſe, was very ſolicitous to open the bodies of ſuch who died of this diſeaſe. During the three years I ſtudied there, I was preſent at the opening of ſix or ſeven children, from two to three years of age. Their bellies were generally large and ſwelled, but neither water nor wind were found in the cavity of the abdomen; the inteſtines indeed were extremely inflated with wind, and were twice as big as uſual in children not affected with this diſtemper; which diſtention ſhews great weakneſs of the inteſtines. Worms were generally found in the guts, with a deal of mucus, which ſeemed to be the reaſon of their being ſo much emaciated. In moſt, the glands were obſtructed and hard, particularly thoſe of the meſentery; and, in ſome they were enlarged to the ſize of one's fiſt: in theſe the belly, upon feeling it externally, was much harder than in thoſe whoſe glands were not enlarged. In ſome the lungs were affected with hard tubercles, whence aroſe the difficulty of breathing; the head and brain were, in almoſt all of them, very large; they were troubled

troubled with great weakneſs in the back, ariſing, probably, from ſome bad conformation or defect in the medulla ſpinalis, as no other fault was found in the brain, than its preternatural ſize. Upon examining and feeling, with great attention, the medulla oblongata, and commencement of the medulla ſpinalis, we always diſtinguiſhed, in this continuation of the brain, a place ſomewhat more hard to the touch than uſual in ſubjects dying of other diſeaſes. This hardneſs I ſuſpected to be cauſed by ſome obſtruction from viſcid blood, in the ſame manner as in obſtructed glands, preventing a due influx of the animal ſpirits, ſecreted from the brain through the medulla ſpinalis to the lower extremities, which ſeems too to be the reaſon of that weakneſs in the legs and feet of ſuch children. Theſe obſervations hinted a better method of treating patients affected with this diſorder than was before practiced, or than I had learnt, and which I afterwards purſued at Altdorff, Helmſtadt, and the adjacent places, when ſuch children were brought to me; whoſe cure I generally effected, if conſulted in time, and the patients not too far gone. But of this I ſhall ſay more in another place.

OBSERVATION XIV.

Of the delivery of a woman, the child preſenting with its feet, but lying on its back, with the chin ſticking faſt at the os pubis.

THIS was the firſt opportunity I had of being preſent at a labour. A tradeſman's wife at Wetzlar having had difficult labours, the ſurgeon being obliged both times to extract the child with the crotchet, becauſe neither midwives, ſurgeons, nor phyſicians, knew at that time of any better method; in this emergency, hearing that Dr. Möller was well qualified in the art of midwifery, and that he had aſſiſted many in difficult labours, the friends of the woman ſent for him; and I being with him that morning, which was in October 1705, he aſked me to go with him and ſee the caſe, and, if neceſſary, afford him my aſſiſtance; which I was very glad to do, and accordingly went. When we came into the room where the woman was, ſhe was ſitting on a convenient chair, the midwife before her, having had the child's foot for ſome hours lying upon her lap, holding the child at the hips, and pulling forwards, thinking, by thoſe means, to deliver her, but in vain. The doctor hereupon ordering the midwife to riſe, and ſeating himſelf in her place, lifted up the child's legs pretty high, and gave them to me, who was ſtanding behind him, with the reſt of the child to hold, deſiring me to lift them up as high, and in as gentle a manner as I could; in the mean time, while he was doing this, and gently pulling towards me, he extended his left-hand, introducing it gently along the

lower part of the vagina, under the back-part of the child's head, carefully preſſing the rectum and os coccygis backwards, and getting hold of the back of the head with his finger ſomewhat bent, gently pulling it outwards, the head paſſed, and the child remained in my hands, but was already dead; which, together with the placenta, was the recompence we had for our trouble. Upon this ſubject the doctor afterwards demonſtrated the internal and external parts of the lungs, heart, liver, navel, placenta, and umbilical cord, peculiar to new-born children, worthy and neceſſary to be underſtood.

Note, This method I afterwards met with in Johan. van Hoorn, a Swede his book of midwifery, publiſhed in 1726; and ſince have had two caſes, the one at Altdorff, the other here in Helmſtadt, where the women were quickly delivered after this manner.

I would, moreover, juſt intimate, that when a child, preſenting with the feet, and lying upon its back, is delivered as far as the hips, it ſhould be cautiouſly turned, it being then very eaſy to diſengage the child; but if this is neglected, the event is generally as fatal as in the inſtance juſt related; which I would have all young beginners particularly to obſerve, ſince, for want of this caution, many women and children have loſt their lives.

OBSERVATION XV.

Of a peculiar and extraordinary tympanites, upon opening a young married woman.

HAving finiſhed, at Eaſter 1706, the medical lectures read by Dr. Möller on all the parts of phyſic, and laid a good foundation in the knowledge and cure of diſeaſes, both internal and external, for future practice, I had a deſire to hear other teachers; and becoming more eager to perfect myſelf in anatomy and ſurgery, to which the advice of Dr. Möller greatly contributed, I undertook, notwithſtanding the expence it was attended with, a journey to Amſterdam, ſetting out for that city about the latter end of May, in order to attend the doctors Ruyſch and Rau, at that time very famous. Dr. Rau did not read in the ſummer, but Dr. Ruyſch did, having a very curious anatomical collection; beſides which, he communicated to his pupils any particular caſe which occurred. One Dr. Vogt, an eminent phyſician, deſired him to open the body of a young married woman lately dead, who was thought pregnant: her belly was very large, having increaſed gradually, though ſhe had not perceived any thing like the motion of a child. She had been affected ſome months with hyſterics, nauſeas, and anxiety about the præcordia, and had no appetite for food;

her

her parents and husband were therefore desirous to know whether she was with child or not, or what else was her case. Dr. Ruysch and Dr. Vogt, taking me and others of his pupils with them, we proceeded to the examination of the body.

Upon uncovering the body, the belly appeared as big as a woman's near her time, and felt hard like a drum. As Dr. Ruysch was about opening her, upon the first incision, which penetrated the cavity of the abdomen, there rushed out, with a noise, a quantity of air, and the belly immediately subsided: being still curious to know whether the woman was with child or not, her body was laid quite open, but the womb was found like a virgin's, having nothing in it; the omentum was decayed, and the other viscera of the thorax and abdomen were quite sound, Dr. Ruysch not being able to conceive how the air could get into the cavity of the abdomen.

Note, This seems to be a true tympanites, generally attributed to air in the lower belly, but the case is very rarely found. Dr. Ruysch, though a very old anatomist, had never seen an instance of it before, and perhaps not since: I, who am now seventy years of age, and have since that time opened the bodies of many persons supposed to have had a true tympanites, never afterwards met with any air in the cavity of the abdomen.

When the intestines alone are distended, though to twice their natural size, rendering the belly tense like a drum, as if the air was contained in the cavity of the abdomen, it is obvious enough how air may get into them; but how it can get into the cavity of the abdomen we are quite ignorant, so that the air contained in the cavity of the abdomen, as in this woman, must have entered by some passage hitherto unknown.

OBSERVATION XVI.

Of a wound under the left angle of the under-jaw.

NOT long after the before-mentioned case, Dr. Ruysch took me with him to examine a person, found early in the morning murdered in the streets, having a wound in his neck; upon the inspection of which, the doctor found the external wound to be about an inch long, and a branch of the external carotids being wounded by a stab, the person bled to death. Now, could this person have procured a skilful surgeon, by his assistance the bleeding, I think, might have been stopped, and the wounded person have done very well again; but happening in the night, and not being able to go himself, and having no one to call a surgeon to him, he died merely of the loss of blood.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XVII.

That fractures of the neck of the os femoris occur much more frequently than the luxation of its head.

HURTS of the upper part of the os femoris happen at all times from falls, or other violence; and it has been too much a received opinion, that when a perſon, after ſuffering any ſuch external injury, cannot ſtand or walk, the limb being lame, that the caſe is a luxation of the head of the femur, and it has frequently been treated by ſurgeons as ſuch, and endeavours uſed to reduce it: but inſtead of ſucceeding in the cure, the patients, after having gone through great pain, from the extenſion of the parts, the true cauſe remaining unknown, have continued cripples all the reſt of their days.

Dr. Ruyſch therefore ſought every opportunity of examining theſe parts, in thoſe who died lame, in order to diſcover the true cauſe of the diſorder, and, in ſeveral ſucceſſive examinations, he found there was no luxation of the head of the bone, this being confined by ſtrong ligaments to the acetabulum, and in its proper place: but the neck of the bone was fractured, rendering the perſon unable to ſtand or walk, and this was the real cauſe of their lameneſs. Of theſe things ſee more at large in my ſurgery.

Two ancient women who were lame, belonging to an alms-houſe at Amſterdam, dying this ſummer, one of them was thought to have a luxation of the head of the os femoris. Dr. Ruyſch, examining the articulations in theſe women, found the neck of the bone fractured in both, and no luxation.

OBSERVATION XVIII.

Of cutting for the ſtone by the greater apparatus.

DR. Ruyſch introduced me to the acquaintance of Mr. Van Bortel (ſon-in-law to the famous ſurgeon Peter Adrianſon Verduyn, who publiſhed a Book in the year 1697, of a new method of amputating the leg) a ſurgeon very eminent in all the branches of the art, particularly in cutting for the ſtone, performing the operation for the hare-lip, couching, and in the cure of ruptures; having attained great experience from his long converſation with his father-in-law, and other ſurgeons. This gentleman intending, about the latter end of Auguſt, to perform the operation for the ſtone on a man (which operation I had yet never ſeen) deſired Dr. Ruyſch to be preſent, no ſurgeon being permitted to perform ſo capital an operation, but in the preſence of one or more phyſicians or ſurgeons. Dr. Ruyſch accordingly went, and took me with him. The inſtruments, which Mr. Van

Van Bortel uſed in the operation, were very fine and neat. He laid the patient on a ſmall table, bound and held by aſſiſtants in the manner deſcribed by Tolet, and alſo directed in my ſurgery. He then introduced a grooved ſtaff into the bladder, after the uſual manner, and informed himſelf of the certainty and reality of a ſtone being contained there; he then made an inciſion in the middle of the perinæum, two fingers-breadth long on the left ſide of, and in the ſame direction with, the ſeam in perinæo, into the curvature of the urethra, introducing the gorget deſcribed in my ſurgery and other books, along the groove of the ſtaff, and upon this the forceps, previouſly enlarging with it the neck of the bladder; then ſearching for the ſtone, he extracted it in a few minutes, being as big as a large pigeon's egg, but ſomewhat flatter. This being completed, he filled up the wound with dry lint, and applied a flat compreſs and the T bandage, ordering the patient to be put to bed. For the firſt fortnight he dreſſed him with a digeſtive ſalve, recommending a regular and proper regimen. No bad ſymptoms occurred. Afterwards he dreſſed him with balſamum arcæi, and in five weeks after the operation the wound was quite healed up.

OBSERVATION XIX.

Of the operation of the hare-lip.

HAving never ſeen this operation performed, nor the method of treatment afterwards, and hearing that Mr. Van Bortel intended to perform the operation on a child about two years of age, I was extremely glad of an opportunity of being preſent. He proceeded thus: he ordered one of his aſſiſtants to ſeat himſelf on a chair, and take the child on his lap, holding it faſt round the waiſt, at the ſame time confining the child's hands. Another aſſiſtant ſtood behind, holding his head on both ſides to keep it ſteady. A third held the child's right-leg, and a fourth the left, whereby he was fixed immoveable. Then taking a good pair of ſciſſars in his right-hand, and with the index-finger and thumb of the left, taking hold of one edge of the fiſſure, he cut off about as much as the breadth of the back of a knife, and the ſame he immediately did on the other edge; then wiping off the blood from the mouth and lip with a ſpunge, and having three proper needles ready, he paſſed the firſt through both lips of the fiſſure, about the breadth of the back of a knife from the edge of the wound, the ſecond in the middle, and the third at the bottom, and fixing a double thread to the uppermoſt, he twiſted it backwards and forwards ſeveral times, and in the ſame manner to the two other needles; after rubbing the wound with a little honey of roſes, he applied a narrow bandage from the part to the back of the head, bringing it round to the forehead, where he tied it, and

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pinned it faſt to the child's cap behind, and on each ſide. The fifth day, the middle needle was removed; the ſixth day the uppermoſt, and on the ſeventh the other; and after anointing the part with vulnerary balſam, he applied a narrow ſlip of plaiſter to the part, upon the falling off of which, the wound was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION XX.

Of couching; and of ſeveral other chirurgical cures ſeen at Amſterdam.

I Had frequent opportunities of ſeeing Mr. Van Bortel couch, and likewiſe Mr. Vallan, who was greatly celebrated for this operation: it was at this time believed that the cataract was a film or opaque body in the aqueous humour of the eye. Their method was to ſtrike their needles in before the cryſtalline humour, ſeeking to depreſs the film they expected to find in the aqueous humour; whereby they of neceſſity muſt have torn the ligamentum ciliare, and indeed pierced the cryſtalline humour, as has been obſerved by Fabricius ab Aquapendente. But not meeting with this ſkin, they nevertheleſs endeavoured to remove the opacity from behind the pupil, every body agreeing that this was the cauſe of blindneſs in thoſe perſons who were afflicted with the pearl-colour'd cataract: then, in a manner, retiring backward, as all oculiſts had done before them, they depreſſed the cryſtalline humour. Now, though the patient was perhaps reſtored to ſight for a moment, the operation was ſeldom attended with ſucceſs, and the ligamentum ciliare much injured: but according to the new doctrine of a cataract, being a diſeaſe only of the cryſtalline humour, the operation is performed by dividing the membrane in which it is contained, and depreſſing the humour; whence ariſes much greater hope of ſucceſs: beſides that, the ligamentum ciliare in this method is avoided, from the laceration of which many evils ariſe.

I had alſo the opportunity, at this time, of attending the great hoſpital called Gaſthaus, where I ſaw many dangerous wounds, fractures, fiſtulas, cancer'd breaſts, and other diſorders, treated by Mr. Könerding, and cured. The operations of trepanning and amputation I alſo ſaw; but, as they were attended with nothing extraordinary, I ſhall not take any notice of them here.

Whatever I have publiſhed relating to Frere Jaques, the ſo-much decried French operator, I was informed of here from Dr. Ruyſch, Mr. Van Bortel, Meſſrs. Verduyn, father and ſon, who had been preſent at his operations in the year 1700, when he acquired ſo much fame; numbers flocking to him daily, upon whom he performed chirurgical operations with indeed ſurpriſing expedition and readineſs, but in the event they generally proved un-

unſucceſsful, as is obſerved in my ſurgery. As theſe operations of Frere Jaques were performed in their preſence, and the events cloſely attended to; and it being at this time but the year 1706, every thing concerning them was freſh in their memory: what they related to me, as they were alſo men of the greateſt veracity, may therefore juſtly be relied on.

OBSERVATION XXI.

Of that part in a new-born child, proceeding from the fund of the bladder, paſſing on to the navel, thought by many to be an urinary paſſage, therefore called urachus, but found and demonſtrated by Dr. Ruyſch to be impervious.

A Perſon of our ſociety propoſed this queſtion to Dr. Ruyſch for his opinion, whether he judged that veſſel proceeding from the bottom of the bladder to the navel, diſtinguiſhed by the name of urachus, to be a paſſage for conveying the urine from the bladder of the infant to the membrana allantois (as it is called in cows and other quadrupeds) as was the opinion of many, or what elſe he ſuppoſed this veſſel to be? He replied, that as he frequently had opportunities of diſſecting new-born children, he would explain this queſtion to us. Accordingly, on the 27th of December 1706, he ſent to inform us that he had a proper ſubject, and would, together with us, examine the urachus. He opened the body, and, as he proceeded, ſhewed us the umbilical vein, going from the navel to the liver, conveying the blood through the umbilical chord from the placenta to the liver; then the two umbilical arteries, running from the iliac arteries to the navel, under the recti muſcles; and, laſtly, the continuation of the urachus from the bottom of the bladder, running between theſe two arteries towards the navel.

He then forced the urine, contained in the bladder, ſtrongly towards the navel, but nothing would enter, much leſs paſs through. He pricked a hole in the bladder, blowing into it ſtrongly towards the urachus, but no air entered. He injected warm water with conſiderable force, but not a drop could be forced into it. Theſe experiments he repeated ſome time afterwards in another ſubject, as will be related in a ſucceeding obſervation. The reſult was the ſame; whence he declared it as his opinion, that the urachus was merely a ligament of the bladder: I have ſince, ſeveral times, found it to be nothing elſe.

OBSERVATION XXII.

Of the ſubſtance of a gravid uterus in the laſt month, in which, notwithſtanding its great diſtenſion, the coats were rather thick: of the ſituation of the fœtus, parts of the ſecundine, and peculiar paſſages for the blood in the heart and liver.

THE firſt time I had ever ſeen a pregnant woman opened, or obſerved the thickneſs of the uterus, was in January 1707, Dr. Ruyſch having procured one, very lately dead, to diſſect in the public theatre, in order to demonſtrate the true ſtate of the gravid uterus at that time, the ſituation of the fœtus, and connexion of the child with the placenta by means of the umbilical chord. He then ſhewed us the ſize, the form, being like an egg, occupying almoſt all the cavity of the abdomen, extending from the pelvis to the diaphragm, nearly agreeing with Spigelius's figures, publiſhed in his book *De fœtu formato*.

Then making a crucial inciſion through the membranes ſurrounding the child, he ſhewed us that the ſubſtance of it was the thickneſs of a thumb, outwardly covered with a coat from the peritonæum, being pretty ſtrong but not very thick; then the inner coat connected by fibres (which perhaps may be veins) with the external membrane of the fœtus called chorion, from the number of its veſſels. The middle ſubſtance of the uterus, which Dr. Ruyſch calls the middle coat, was the thickneſs of a thumb, in which appeared many apertures filled with blood, being nothing but the veins of the uterus greatly diſtended and enlarged in pregnant women, as was plainly demonſtrated upon blowing into them with a blow-pipe; obſerving to us, at the ſame time, that in the great number of ſubjects he had opened, he had always found this middle coat of the thickneſs here deſcribed, and which we all obſerved. He then ſeparated, with a knife, the outward membrane or chorion, from the inner membrane called amnios. He demonſtrated the numerous veſſels creeping every where upon the former, as well arteries for its nouriſhment, as veins for returning the blood, the membrane being pretty thick and but little tranſparent; whereas, the inner one, the amnios, was quite clear, thin, white, and tranſparent, with ſcarce any viſible veſſels, and is probably the inſtrument which ſecretes or ſeparates that glutinous liquor in which the child ſwims, from the numberleſs veſſels of the outward membrane or chorion, which ſurrounds the child in the ſame oval form as the uterus: theſe, he obſerved, were the membranes diſtinguiſhed and felt when the os uteri opens, and delivery is at hand; whoſe contained liquors being diſcharged, ſerve to relax and lubricate the vagina, and thereby facilitate the expulſion of the fœtus. When

theſe

these membranes do not break of themselves, they must be cut or torn by the midwife: thus far proceeding in the first lecture, he deferred the remainder till the next day.

OBSERVATION XXIII.

Of the situation of the child in the womb, parts of the secundine, and peculiar passages for the blood in the heart, lungs and liver, differing in the fœtus from the adult.

THE uterus having been opened the day before, he now proceeded to open the two membranes, the chorion and amnios, in which he found about two pounds of the usual pellucid liquor, thought, by many physicians and anatomists, to be a proper nutritious liquor for the child, as well as serving, at the time of delivery, to lubricate the parts, and render the passage of the child easy. The child was situated as usual near the time of delivery; namely, the top of the head at the os internum, towards the vagina, the face turned to the rectum, the occiput above; so that the child's right-ear lay against the right-side, and the left-ear against the left-side of the pelvis. Upon feeling the os internum with the finger, we perceived that it was somewhat opened, and the circumference of the uterus, at that place, become quite thin and soft, and thereby more capable of distension, for the easier expulsion of the child. Then taking out the fœtus, he shewed us its connexion with the placenta: the placenta, in this woman, adhered to the bottom of the uterus; in others, it is sometimes found differently placed. He then separated the placenta with his finger, and shewed us, that the part of the uterus where it had adhered, was much more red and bloody than the other parts. Upon pressing the uterus externally, drops of blood exsuded internally, which proved that the blood had passed through into the placenta, for the nourishment of the child, and which was there absorbed by the small veins, and thence conveyed to the greater branches; and, lastly, flowing all together into the umbilical vein, from whence it is then conveyed through the navel of the child to the liver, and from that to the heart, for the nourishment and growth of the fœtus. He next demonstrated the placenta to be a wonderful contexture of arteries and veins, accompanied or lined on the inside, where it is very smooth with the surrounding membranes before-mentioned; on the contrary, the external part has no coat, but appears like a spungy substance, absorbing the blood from the veins of the uterus in the manner of a spunge, communicating with the umbilical vein, through which it flows into the child's body, particularly to the liver and heart. To demonstrate this influx, he opened the abdomen and thorax of the child, and shewed, first, how and

where the vena umbilicalis paſſes from the navel into the liver, opening into the ſinus venarum portarum, as delineated in my compendium anatomicum, plate 3, fig. 12, D, E, E, K, and alſo in the 6th plate of this work. From this ſinus of the cavity of the venæ portarum, the blood paſſes partly through many ſmall branches, G, G, G, into the liver; but the greateſt part runs through the canalis venoſus I; I, juſt oppoſite the umbilical vein, into the vena cava H, and from this immediately into the right auricle of the heart: by theſe ways entering the circulation, it is conveyed through the whole body of the fœtus, but in ſuch a manner as to divide itſelf into two parts, in the right-auricle of the heart; one part paſſing on to the right-ventricle, the other part paſſing through a peculiar aperture, ſituated between the right and left auricle, called foramen ovale, and from thence, without entering the right-ventricle, paſſes immediately into the left-ventricle, and, laſtly, out of this into the aorta, and ſo to every part, all which he accurately demonſtrated. He then ſhewed us, riſing from the trunk of the arteria pulmonalis, a peculiar paſſage or canal, ſhort, but wide, proceeding to the aorta, through which a great, nay the greateſt, part of the blood coming from the right-ventricle of the heart, a part being forced into the lungs, paſſes directly into the aorta, and circulates with the reſt of the blood coming from the left-ventricle, and which, in adults, paſſes into the lungs; but here, for weighty reaſons, is different, paſſing into this canal, called, from its ſituation, canalis arterioſus, being between two arteries, as the canalis venoſus is ſo called from lying between the venæ portarum and vena cava, both being ſhut up in adults. And, laſtly, he ſhewed us many ſmall arteries coming out in the pelvis from both right and left iliacs, creeping upwards between the recti muſcles of the abdomen and peritonæum, towards the navel of the child, through which, paſſing outwards, they penetrated the umbilical chord, twiſting themſelves ſeparately round the umbilical vein, till, at length, they enter the placenta; and there dividing into innumerable branches, form the whole ſubſtance of the placenta, as he had before exhibited in an injected placenta. He now ſhewed us again that part called the urachus; but after introducing into it ſmall wires, inflating, and injecting water, in order to diſcover the paſſage, which, as many believed and gave out, proceeded from the bladder to the navel, he could find no traces of any ſuch thing. Laſtly, he ſhewed us, that the renes ſuccenturiati, and the glandula thymus, were generally bigger in children than in adults.

I afterwards had ſeveral children from Dr. Ruyſch, but never, in any ſubject, found the urachus open.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XXIV.

Of a fracture of the neck of the os femoris being again miſtaken for a luxation.

IN the beginning of the year 1707, Dr. Ruyſch again took me with him to examine an old woman, lately dead, belonging to the alms-houſe; the ſurgeons belonging to the houſe thinking there was a luxation of the head of the femur: but this caſe was ſomewhat different from that related in the 17th obſervation. For in this woman the fractured neck of the bone was grown together again, which was not the caſe in the former; the bone being connected by new-formed ligaments, partly with the acetabulum, and partly with the head, yet remaining in the cavity, which yet was not ſtrong enough to ſupport thoſe perſons in walking. But this woman, notwithſtanding the bone was perfectly united by means of the callus, could not walk without limping; the reaſon of which ſeems to be, that the nerves and ligaments of the articulation, are ſo weakened by the violence of the fracture, as never to recover their former ſtrength; therefore almoſt all remain lame after ſuch accidents.

OBSERVATION XXV.

Of the operation for the ſtone as performed by Dr. Rau, and of introducing the catheter, and ſearching for the ſtone.

MY motive in going to Amſterdam was not only on account of Dr. Ruyſch, but principally for the ſake of Dr. Rau, a German, and a native of Baden in Swabia, at that time famous for his ſkill in anatomy and ſurgery throughout Germany and Holland, but more particularly for his ſucceſs in performing the operation for the ſtone. And as my intentions were to attend his lectures, I applied to him preſently after my arrival in Amſterdam, and ſignified my purpoſe: to which he anſwered, that he never read in ſurgery and anatomy in the ſummer, but only in autumn, winter, and ſpring; and that I muſt have patience till then. In the mean time, therefore, as Dr. Ruyſch gave lectures on his anatomical preparations, he adviſed me to attend him carefully, and to viſit the hoſpital, and botanic-gardens, till ſuch time as he ſhould begin to demonſtrate on freſh ſubjects, and that I might viſit him, which I did, deſiring that in caſe he ſhould perform the operation for the ſtone, or any other chirurgical operation, he would be ſo kind as to let me know. On which account I took a lodging near his houſe.

Towards the end of Auguſt, a poor man, an Engliſhman, or Scotchman, terribly afflicted with the ſtone, and frequently with a violent ſuppreſſion

of

of urine; not being able to paſs a drop without rolling himſelf upon the ground a good while, and afterwards laying himſelf upon his belly, in which poſture he could make water, though not without great pain, was deſirous, if a ſtone ſhould be found in the bladder, that the doctor would perform the operation.

Though rolling about in this extremity of pain, the doctor fetched his ſilver-catheter, and deſiring the patient to turn on his back, he kneeled down on his right knee on the left ſide of the patient; then taking hold of the penis with his left hand, raiſing it, he with his right hand, having previouſly dipped the catheter in ſweet oil, introduced the ſame into the urethra, with the upper part of the curve towards the belly of the patient as far as the os pubis; then lifting up the penis a little with his left hand, with the right hand turned the catheter in a peculiar manner, ſo that the lower part of the curve, with the continued part of the catheter, was turned towards the patient's belly and os pubis, the upper part being turned away, puſhing the ſame under the arch of the os pubis, farther into the urethra, and ſo directly into the bladder; where, moving it backwards and forwards, he at length perceived the ſtone, and gave me the catheter to feel it alſo. Being aſcertain'd of a ſtone being there, he prepared the patient, for three days, by bleeding, purging, proper diet, adviſing him to live during that time upon milk and bread, and to drink freſh milk at pleaſure; and, on the fourth day, brought him to a room appointed for that purpoſe, in the hoſpital called Gaſthaus, and ſettled every thing for the operation.

Note, One may ſearch for the ſtone in a more convenient manner by laying the patient on a table or bed, as one then has no occaſion to ſtoop ſo much as when performed on the ground or floor; or it may be performed as the patient ſits, or ſtands againſt a wall; or the catheter may be introduced directly through the urethra into the bladder, by keeping the concave part turned to the patients belly and os pubis, as taught in my ſurgery; but Dr. Rau always uſed the method before deſcribed.

OBSERVATION XXVI.

Of the operation for the ſtone, as performed by Dr. Rau, according to his own new-invented method.

ON the fourth day he performed the operation on the perſon mentioned in the laſt obſervation, who was between fifty and ſixty years of age. He placed him on a convenient table about five feet long and two feet and a half broad, with a cover and pillow upon it; his buttocks reſting on the end of the table towards the light; his back and head lying in a horizontal

zontal poſture, but not ſo high with his head, as in the French method with the greater apparatus, as Garengeot and others have falſely averr'd, as may be ſeen in Tolet's treatiſe on the operation for the ſtone, and in my ſurgery tab. 29, fig. 9. Then bending the patient's knee backward, he took a flannel-roller, two fingers broad and three feet long, faſtening it with a nooſe to the wriſt of one hand, tying that hand faſt to the leg juſt under the knee on the ſame ſide, repeating the ſame with the other hand and the other leg; then one aſſiſtant held the foot and knee on one ſide, and another did the ſame on the other; a third aſſiſtant ſtood at the other end of the table, keeping him ſteady, by fixing one hand to each ſhoulder to prevent his raiſing them, or drawing back during the operation.

Dr. Rau, as he was tall, fat, and corpulent, then pulled of his coat to prevent his being too warm, but kept on his waſtecoat; tying about him an apron, in which was a pocket, containing his catheter made of iron and grooved (ſee my ſurgery tab. 31, fig. 1.) his knife wrapped round with linen, as in tab. 27, fig. 8, 9; two iron-directors of the form of a croſs, the one having a particular beak called the male, the other having a ſmall ſlit called the female, as may be ſeen in my ſurgery, tab. 28, fig. 2, 3; the ſtone-forceps and an hook tab. 27, fig. 10; and the long ſpoon fig. 11, which the French call button, from its having a button at the end B. Having looked over all his inſtruments to ſee that none were wanting, he introduced the grooved catheter or ſtaff into the patient's bladder, after the method deſcribed in the former obſervation, moving it gently backward and forward to be convinced of the certainty of a ſtone, leſt he might have been miſtaken when he firſt ſearched him.

As ſoon as he found by his ſtaff that there was really a ſtone, he gave the handle of the ſtaff to an aſſiſtant to hold, and took the knife out of his pocket and wrapped it round with linen, ſo that no more than the breadth of a thumb of the blade remained bare, ſee tab. 27, fig. 9. He then gave it me to hold, deſiring me to return it him, when he aſked for it, by the handle, for fear of cutting his fingers if I ſhould give it him the wrong way, which might prevent his performing the operation in a proper manner. Then taking hold of his ſtaff with his left hand, he ordered a baſon, with a ſpunge and warm water, to be placed under the table, and a ſaucer with ſome ſweet oil. Then kneeling down with his right knee, he moved the ſtaff to that part in the perinæum where he propoſed to cut, feeling with the fingers of his right hand if that was the right place, where, according to his method, he was to make the inciſion.

As ſoon as he had adjuſted the patient, he deſired me to give him the knife, which I accordingly did, in the manner he ordered me, he then made

made an inciſion through the ſkin and the fat, beginning about a thumb's breadth below the ſcrotum, obliquely downwards, about as long as the breadth of four fingers, on the left of the ſeam in perinæo, to within a middling finger's breadth of the anus: the ſecond and third inciſion he made between the muſculi erectores penis, and detruſor urinæ, to the lowermoſt and fore-part of the left-ſide of the bladder; then feeling deep into the wound with his index-finger, and finding the beak of the ſtaff upon the groove of which he was to open the above-mentioned part of the bladder, and part of its neck, he cut theſe parts through, according to its direction.

Hereupon taking the male director out of his pouch, he introduced the ſame through the wound into the groove of the ſtaff, puſhing it gently along the groove into the bladder; when this was done, he gave the handle of the ſtaff to one that ſtood near, took hold of the female director with his right-hand, fitting the ſlit at its end to that raiſed part of the male, bringing alſo, by the direction of this, the female into the bladder, drawing the ſtaff with one hand out of the bladder, he took hold with each hand of one of the directors, pulling them from each other, lifting the female one upwards, and forcing the male downwards, to enlarge, by theſe means, the wound into the bladder, putting in his finger between the two directors to dilate the wound the more, informing himſelf, at the ſame time, of the ſize and ſituation of the ſtone, as may be ſuppoſed; for he ſaid nothing, but choſe to keep the operation as much a ſecret as he could, nor would he inform any body why he did this or that. Having proceeded thus far, he deſired an aſſiſtant to take hold of the female director by the handle or croſs, and preſs it gently upwards againſt the os pubis, holding himſelf the male director with his left-hand; then taking the forceps from his pocket, with his right-hand he introduced the beak in a flat ſituation, between the two extended directors, into the bladder; which done, he drew out firſt the female and then the male, the forceps alone remaining in the bladder: then taking hold of them by the rings at the handle, he extended them, by degrees, from each other, pretty ſtrongly, to enlarge and widen the wound in the bladder, and its neck.

When he had done this, he cloſed the forceps again, and informed himſelf whereabouts the ſtone lay, and having found it, he opened them again; when, laying hold of the ſtone, he drew it out, with the forceps, downwards towards the anus. The whole of the operation laſted, from the beginning to the extraction of the ſtone, about four or five minutes. The ſtone was not bigger than a middling ſized walnut, round, but unequal. He then felt, with his finger and the inſtrument called the button (ſee my ſurgery, tab. 27, fig. 11) to ſee if there were any more ſtones; but

but not finding any, he untied the patient's hands and feet, laid dry lint into the wound, and a dry compress over it, and applied the T bandage gently, to keep on the compress, ordering the patient to bed, and directing him to drink an emulsion made of almonds and poppy-seed. For the fifteen or sixteen following days, he had him dressed by a surgeon night and morning, with a digestive; and afterwards, as the wound was quite clean, and began to heal, he ordered it to be dressed with balsamum arcæi, and in five weeks the wound was quite healed, and the patient recovered without any bad accident.

OBSERVATION XXVII.

Of more operations for the stone, by Dr. Rau.

IN the beginning of September, and afterwards in the beginning of October, he performed this operation on two boys, the one about twelve, the other about ten years of age, exactly in the same way as upon the former. Nothing particular happened in the operation, except that when he cut the first, the rectum fell out as long as the breadth of a hand, which, dipping his finger in oil, he again reduced, dressing him in the same manner as the former patient, and directing him to be attended and treated after the same method. But, in the other boy, it happened that he could not so quickly grasp the stone; he therefore dipped his index-finger into some oil, and introducing it up the anus, pushed the stone upwards, and by these means got hold of it. He performed the operation on two more, the following November; but the stones were not larger, in any of them, than a pigeon's egg. Nothing worthy of notice occurred, but all did very well.

Note, What I have here related concerning Dr. Rau's proceedings, I have not inserted as communicated by him; for both his doctrine, and method of performing the operation, he kept, as much as he could, to himself, and would not divulge it to any one, as it brought him in yearly very considerable sums. Nay, he told those plainly, who asked him any questions about it, that he would not give them any information concerning it, but would keep the benefits of the operation to himself, as the profits arising from it were his principal support: neither would he mention any thing about it to his pupils who attended his anatomical and chirurgical lectures, though they paid him 20l. for a course, which lasted only three or four months; but used to say, If you can learn my method, when you are present at an operation, it will not be in my power to prevent you; but, I believe, few will reap any advantage from it: in the mean time,

however, you may read Celſus on this operation; more I ſhall not ſay. This is what I have done, and have attended carefully to his whole method of operating whenever I was preſent, afterwards performing it myſelf on dead ſubjects *. Having theſe advantages, I have both found out the manner of his performing this operation, and his reaſons for the ſeveral ſteps he took, and have been thereby enabled to practiſe the ſame, and to follow his method with ſucceſs. And without deſigning any ſelf-commendation, I am, I believe, the only one of his pupils that ever learnt to perform the operation upon the living ſubject, and from the experience I have had therein myſelf, have been able to deſcribe the operation, perhaps, better than any other perſon.

OBSERVATION XXVIII.

More obſervations concerning Dr. Rau's performing the operation of lithotomy.

IN December 1706, Dr. Erndel, from Saxony, afterwards phyſician to the King of Poland, and who wrote the *Flora Warſovienſis*, came to Amſterdam to perfect himſelf in anatomy and ſurgery. He began by attending Dr. Ruyſch's and Dr. Rau's anatomical and chirurgical lectures, which he publiſhed at Amſterdam under the diſguiſed title of *C. H. E. D. De itinere ſuo Anglicano & Batavo relatio*; thoſe initial letters ſignifying, *Chriſt. Henr. Erndelii Doctoris*, as he ſaith himſelf in page 83. He was my intimate friend, as he acknowledges himſelf, page 146 of his book; ſo that we daily talked over together whatever particularly occurred to us in the lectures read by Dr. Ruyſch and Rau, communicating our opinions to each other, upon the ſubjects on which they diſcourſed.

This gentleman was preſent, together with an Engliſhman named Wickham (buſineſs preventing my attendance that day) at an operation performed on the 17th of February 1707, by Dr. Rau, upon a boy at a neighbouring village, about ſixteen years of age; which operation he deſcribes in the 119th page of his travels, and which he related to me the ſame day, as follows: Dr. Rau having laid two pillows on a box, about one foot and a half high, ſpreading a towel over them two ells broad, hanging down upon the fore-part of the box to the ground, he placed the boy, having firſt ſtripped him to the ſhirt, upon theſe pillows, with his

* Not through Dr. Rau's means, who could procure us none; this being alone in the power of Dr. Ruyſch, as profeſſor of anatomy in ordinary, who had a convenient apartment, in the great hoſpital at Amſterdam, allowed him for diſſecting, and the bodies of ſuch who died there, either for his own diſſection, or to ſupply his pupils, both for their diſſections, or for them to perform chirurgical operations upon. But Dr. Rau, being only a private teacher and no profeſſor, could but ſeldom get a body for himſelf, and, when he did, he was obliged to keep it a ſecret.

buttocks

buttocks rather higher than his head; tying the T bandage round his body, which he frequently did, to render the dreſſing of the patient, afterwards, more expeditious. He then tied his hands to his legs, as deſcribed in the 26th obſervation, ordering him to be kept ſteady after the ſame manner; then pulling the boy to the edge of the table, he kneeled down with his right-knee, and dipping his catheter in ſweet oil, paſſed it into the bladder, and ſearched for the ſtone. Having touched it, he withdrew the catheter again, and, in its ſtead paſſed the grooved ſtaff directly into the bladder, ſo as to be felt in the perinæum. He then made an inciſion on the left-ſide of the perinæum, four fingers-breadth from the * tuberoſity of the os iſchium, and one fingers-breadth from the anus, as mentioned in the 26th obſervation; and, after having made this firſt inciſion through the ſkin, the fat, and muſcles, he introduced the director itinerarium, and, upon this, puſhed his knife into the neck of the bladder; and giving Dr. Erndel the knife to hold faſt, which ſtuck in the wound, reached his forceps, and introduced them into the bladder, having previouſly pulled out the knife, between the itinerarium and conductor; and after having † dilated the wound with the two inſtruments juſt named, happily extracted the ſtone with the forceps; being about the ſize of an hen's egg, bloody, and covered on the one ſide with a thin ſkin. Dr. Rau dreſſed the part, and treated the patient, in the ſame manner as related in the 26th obſervation.

OBSERVATION XXIX.

Of the operation for the ſtone, as performed by Dr. Rau, at which the rectum fell out at the anus.

DR. Erndel, in his book, page 121, deſcribes another operation performed by Dr. Rau on the 7th of March 1707, on a Jew-boy afflicted with the ſtone, and at which I was preſent. He ſays, that in this the

* Here Dr. Erndel is either miſtaken, or has wrote wrong; for the whole ſpace between the anus and the tuberoſity of the iſchium, is not more than two fingers-breadth in adults, much leſs four in a boy.

† My good friend the doctor, here, has not deſcribed this operation ſo accurately as he ought to have done; beſides, he has not uſed the names of the inſtruments properly: for it appears to me, that he means by the words *itinerarium* and *conductor*, the male and female conductor. There might be ſeveral other exceptions made.

The learned Engliſhman, James Douglas, in his book on the lateral operation, has too much deſpiſed this deſcription of the operation: I have therefore vindicated Dr. Erndel in my Latin ſurgery, for although, indeed, in this deſcription, ſeveral things are not accurately expreſſed; yet he has deſcribed Rau's method of placing his patients, better almoſt than any others who have written on this part of the ſubject, namely, that the poſition was nearly horizontal, or rather with the head lower than the anus, and which particular circumſtance no one beſides Erndel and myſelf have ever remarked.

doctor proceeded in the same manner as in the former, and that nothing extraordinary happened during the operation; but, upon the boy's crying out greatly, the rectum protruded several times out of the anus, which Dr. Rau always returned with his finger, previously dipped in oil, to prevent its being of any hindrance to him during the rest of the operation.

Note, I was myself present at this operation, and Erndel mentions the former to have been performed in the same manner; therefore it is obvious, that the former, which is described so inaccurately by him, as Douglas has judged, will appear clear and intelligible, if my description of it is read with attention; and, as Dr. Rau used, in this last operation, the male and female conductors, it is clear that what Erndel calls, in his first observation, itinerarium, and conductor, were no other than the male and female conductor, with which the wound was dilated, and which were the instruments Rau always used at all his operations; which might escape the notice of Erndel, as he had never before seen any operation in surgery, as he afterwards acknowledged to me. Whatever inaccuracy, therefore, there may be in Erndel's first description of this operation, it is now cleared up, as this last operation of Rau's, he says, was performed exactly after the same manner, and agreeable to my description in the 26th observation, and which differs but little from the description professor Albinus of Leyden has given.

OBSERVATION XXX.

Of an hydrocele in a boy, which Dr. Rau tapped with the trocar.

A Boy about eight years of age was brought to Dr. Rau, having an hydrocele on the right-side, whom the doctor tapped, by pushing in the trocar deep into the bottom of the scrotum, till he came into the cavity, which is perceived when there is no resistance; discharging the waters by pulling the perforator out of the canula. Dr. Erndel, who was also present at this operation, and briefly describes it in page 131, and 132, of his book, must have thought the time very long; for he says the boy was not freed from the waters in half an hour: but I can assure any one, that it scarce took up a minute's time. And I have seen many grown persons, having more than two pounds of water in the scrotum, which have passed the canula in two minutes, except some viscid fluid obstructed the canula, of which Dr. Erndel makes no mention, neither was any such thing observed by me. Dr. Rau ordered the emplastrum de cumino to be laid over the wound. But I doubt whether this patient was radically cured, without a return of the water; at least, I never heard that he was.

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This cure therefore can only be called palliative, which relieves for a time, and generally a very ſhort time, the complaint returning again a-new. In the ſequel, ſeveral obſervations will occur, where I have cured this diſeaſe radically, but after an entire different manner.

OBSERVATION XXXI.

Of a caries of the tibia deſtroyed by the actual cautery.

A Chirurgical inſtrument-maker who uſed to work for Dr. Rau, and with whom I was well acquainted, had a ſwelling on the upper part of the tibia from a blow he received; at length the bone became carious, and having uſed many applications, which the ſurgeons, to whom he had applied, gave him, the opening in the ſwelling, which was but ſmall, would notwithſtanding heal up, and was ſo painful and troubleſom as to render him incapable of going abroad; at length he came to Dr. Rau on the 22d of February 1707, deſiring his advice and aſſiſtance. After the doctor had examined the caſe, he judged that the actual cautery ſhould be uſed, but as the opening was ſo ſmall, and the part chiefly covered with putrid ſkin and fleſh, that there was not any poſſibility of applying the cautery without previouſly enlarging it, Dr. Rau took a razor, not having any other inſtrument by him, and made an inciſion about two inches long to the bone, cutting away the rotten ſkin and fungous fleſh, and dilating the wound ſufficiently to admit the application of the iron; for unleſs a caries is removed, ſound fleſh cannot be generated. Upon the exciſion of the fleſh, the wound bled, and as the cautery cannot be well applied to the bone while moiſt, this moiſture quenching the iron before it can touch the bone; the doctor therefore dried up the blood and moiſture, and filled up the wound with dry lint, laying a compreſs over it, and rolling about it a roller three fingers broad. The next day Dr. Rau and I went to viſit him, the doctor taking ſuch an iron with him as delineated in tab. 3, fig. 13, of my ſurgery; which being heated red-hot, he placed the patient on a chair, laid his leg upon a low ſtool, and opening the bandage, took out all the dreſſings, dryed the part as well as he could with lint, and then deſiring me to pull the ſkin back as much as poſſible, to prevent the iron touching it, and to give the patient as little pain as poſſible, he preſſed the red-hot iron upon the caries, keeping it there a full minute, then removing it, he filled it up again with lint, and applied a pledget dipped in warm brandy over it, rolling it up with the ſame roller he had uſed the day before: the ſucceeding days he dreſſed the part once a day with eſſ. ſuccini luke-warm, and in four weeks time it was entirely cloſed up and healed.

Note

Note, I afterwards uſed this method with good ſucceſs in ſuch caſes, but the patients always ſubmitted to it with reluctance.

OBSERVATION XXXII.

Of the operation and cure of a double hare-lip, in a child ſix months old.

THIS operation Dr. Erndel has alſo deſcribed, in the book before mentioned: it was performed by the ſon of the famous ſurgeon Mr. Peter Adrianſon Verduin, in the preſence of his father. The child was ſix months old, and greatly disfigured with a double hare-lip: the operation was performed in this manner, Mr. Verduin, junior, ordered one of his aſſiſtants to take the child in his lap, and hold it faſt round the arms, and another to ſtand behind and keep the head ſteady; he then ſeparated the upper lip from the upper jaw where it adhered, that the lip might have more room to unite. He then cut off the four edges of the fiſſures in the lip; when this was done, having three ſteel-pins with triangular points * prepared on purpoſe, ſuch as are deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. 20, fig. 2, being about three inches long, blunt at one end or with a head; he then paſſed one of theſe pins, firſt through the upper part of the lip, the breadth of a little finger from the edge, on the left ſide, and then through the middle part, and laſtly through the other part on the right ſide, from within outwards to the ſame diſtance from the edge, twiſting round the pins ſome ſtrong red ſilk, croſs-ways, or rather like the figure eight, lying in this manner ∞, drawing the upper part of the hare-lip well together: the ſecond pin he paſſed in the ſame manner through the lower part of the lip, through the three diviſions of the lip, twiſting the ſilk a-croſs and round the pin, in the ſame manner; the third pin he paſſed in the ſame manner juſt in the middle between the other two, drawing the wound cloſe, by twiſting the ſilk round as before, and ſecuring the end of the ſilk by a knot.

When he had finiſhed this properly, he ſnipped off the points of the pins with a pair of knippers, there remaining only on each ſide about a quarter of an inch of the pins, preventing thereby the long points of the pins pricking the child or being otherwiſe incommodious; and, laſtly, he applied a narrow piece of ſticking plaiſter as broad as a finger, and about four inches long, ſlit at both ends, waſhed the blood off the face with a ſpunge, and ordered a cordial mixture, of which, as the child had loſt a good quantity of blood, it took a ſpoonful frequently. He ſmeared the lip with ſome honey of roſes with a feather, and then deſired the child might

* Dr. Erndel ſays theſe pins were tricuſpidales, but they were not, having only one point, but that triangular; perhaps he might have been in a hurry when he wrote, and put tricuſpidales for triangulares.

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be put to bed. The third day after the operation, he drew out the middle pin and applied a freſh plaiſter, ſmearing the part with honey of roſes; on the fourth day, he pulled out the uppermoſt pin; and on the 5th day, the undermoſt.

Note, At firſt I uſed to perform this operation after this manner, and with ſuch long pins, but changed them afterwards, for conveniency-ſake, for ſhort ones; as I ſhall relate in the ſequel, having already deſcribed them in my ſurgery and diſputations.

OBSERVATION XXXIII.

Of a conſiderable ſtrangulated enterocele which proved mortal.

ABOUT the latter end of April, in the year 1707, Dr. Rau was called to a ſhoemaker, who had a large enterocele on the right ſide, which he uſually was able to reduce; but five days before, having had ſome vexation after his dinner, at which he had eaten of ſome flatulent food, having alſo neglected wearing his truſs, he was taken with pains in his bowels, which were ſucceeded by great ſickneſs at the ſtomach, continual vomiting, great anxiety, profuſe ſweats, and coſtiveneſs. He had ſpent five days in applying ſtupes, and in taking ſome medicines ordered by a barber, who, finding what he adminiſter'd to be of no effect, and that he could give him no farther aſſiſtance, adviſed him to apply to Dr. Rau, judging there was a neceſſity for performing the operation.

Dr. Rau went to him immediately after dinner, and took only me along with him, Dr. Erndel being gone away. We found the patient in a very dangerous way, being extremely weakened by the continual vomitings, and the ſevere pains he had endured for the laſt five days: his pulſe was languid, and his ſweats cold; he was yet very deſirous to be helped, and willing to ſubmit to any thing to ſave his life. He was placed on a convenient bed in the middle of the room, and Dr. Rau, having ordered a barber to ſhave the part, drew up the ſkin upon the tumor, juſt by the ring of the abdominal muſcles, and gave it me to hold; he then made an inciſion along this ſkin, about the breadth of three fingers; then running a grooved director underneath the ſkin, he carried on the inciſion an hand's breadth more downwards towards the bottom of the tumor. He proceeded in the ſame manner with the membranes lying between the ſkin and ſpermatic chord, pinching them up as he before had done the ſkin, cutting through them cautiouſly to avoid injuring the inteſtine which lay underneath, till at length he came to the herniary ſack, and perceived, through a ſmall orifice, the inteſtine therein contained. Through this orifice he paſſed his grooved

grooved director, called by the French, Sonde creuſſe, into the ſack, cutting open the tumor above and below the aperture, its whole length; which when he had finiſhed, he perceived that the protruded inteſtine was already quite black and deſtroyed, for which reaſon he would not proceed any farther in the operation, but told the patient he muſt die; and, putting up his inſtruments, went away without adviſing or undertaking any thing more: and at ten or eleven that night, the patient died.

OBSERVATION XXXIV.

Of amputating a thigh in the Engliſh hoſpital at Bruſſels.

IN the ſpring of the year 1707, every converſation, as well as the newspapers, being full of the great preparations making by the allies towards the carrying on a briſk and ſharp campaign, in which of courſe much experience was to be gained from the various kinds of wounds, and other accidents that might happen; I could not reſt contented with what I had hitherto ſeen and acquired in phyſic and ſurgery, in Germany and Holland. I reſolved therefore to make a campaign on purpoſe to attend the hoſpitals of the allied army, which was commanded by two of the greateſt generals of this age, the Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough. Two other ſtudents in phyſic, Mr. Teſſier, and Mr. Chappuzeau of Zell, both my very good friends, had the ſame inclination, and we accompanied one another; we met with a friend who gave us a letter of recommendation to Mr. Amyand, ſurgeon-general to the army, whom we met at Bruſſels, where the hoſpital then was; he read our letter of recommendation, and received us with the greateſt civility, aſſuring us, if we would attend the hoſpital diligently we ſhould not only ſee the patients dreſſed every day, but every operation that was performed. We there ſaw ſix or eight Engliſh ſoldiers, ſome of them having been wounded in the articulations of the knee and foot, with muſket or piſtol-ſhot, in the year 1704, at the bloody action near Shellenberg in Bavaria, and Hochſtâdt; the others had received their hurts in the Netherlands, which, notwithſtanding all the diligence and care of the Engliſh ſurgeons, could not be healed up, incurable fiſtulæ and caries falling upon the limbs and joints, diſcharging a great quantity of matter daily at each dreſſing, rendering them extremely low, and emaciated, ſo that when their eyes were ſhut, they appeared perfectly like dead perſons.

I enquired why theſe men were ſuffered to lie ſo long as from the year 1704 to the year 1707, without amputating their limbs, ſeeing that they were in ſo bad a condition, and incurable when they came out of Bavaria to Bruſſels; to which we received this anſwer, That they had been long

ago

informed of the neceſſity of amputating the limb, but they would not conſent to it; feeding themſelves with the hopes of being cured by length of time, and of ſaving their limbs.

On enquiring how it came to paſs that, being ſo terribly wounded, they took this long journey from Bavaria to Bruſſels; they replied, that when the war was ended in that country, they were carried in waggons to the Mayn, and being there put on board of boats, were brought down the Rhine and thence to Bruſſels; from which time they had lain in the hoſpital, and had their wounds well-dreſſed and taken care of, but the wounds would not heal, the caries in the joints, and at the extremities of the bone, ſpreading and corroding on all ſides, and ſo the hurts daily growing worſe and worſe, they at laſt were reduced to that low and emaciated ſtate in which we found them. From hence may be gathered, how ſeldom, and with what difficulty, wounds of the limbs, in the articulation of the knee or foot, are cured, and how neceſſary it is to perform the amputation of the limb in time, while the patient's ſtrength is firm.

Not long after our arrival, ſome eminent ſurgeons and phyſicians, belonging to the hoſpitals, arrived from England, in whom the ſoldiers in general put more confidence than in the ſurgeons of the companies who had attended them during the winter, theſe ſoldiers, therefore, finding that all the aſſiſtance they had for three years paſt received had been ineffectual to their cure, and that it was impoſſible for them, in the weak condition they were in, long to ſurvive it, and having heard that nothing but amputation could give any hopes of their life, reſolved, of their own accord, to ſubmit to it, and accordingly deſired Mr. Amiand to perform the operation, hoping by this means to ſave their lives. He agreed to do it, telling them, however, at the ſame time, that the operation was attended with more danger now, than if they had ſubmitted to it the firſt or ſecond year; they replied, they were determined to run the hazard, to venture life or death, and to wait the event as it ſhould pleaſe God: in ſhort, four of them had their thighs amputated by that gentleman, a perſon of great ſkill in his profeſſion, afterwards ſurgeon to the king, and fellow of the royal ſociety.

I don't think it neceſſary here to be particular in the deſcription of the inſtruments or method of operating, both being deſcribed at large in my ſurgery, but ſhall only make ſome remarks on ſuch parts of the operation as at that time might be different from the preſent method.

1. As the improved tourniquets with ſcrews were not known at that time, Mr. Amiand, and all the ſurgeons of the allied army, uſed a ſingle ligature with a wooden-button and paſteboard, applying it to the thigh, whether it was the thigh or leg that was to be amputated. 2. The pledgets applied to the fleſh of the ſtump, beſides thoſe laid on the bone, were of tow,

well ſoaked in oil of turpentine before the operation, in order to ſtop the bleeding, and laid on pretty thick. 3. Over theſe were applied pledgets dipped in vinegar and whites of eggs, and over this a large pad of tow, then a compreſs of ſtrong thick double linen, of the figure of a malteſe croſs, and, laſtly, three ſtar-compreſſes, with a long two-headed roller. 4. In taking off the leg, the patients were ſeated in a ſomewhat low chair. 5. After the thigh had been amputated, the tourniquet was ſomewhat looſened, to diſcover, by the ſpurting of the blood, the principal artery, which the ſurgeon took hold of with the forceps; and taking it up, together with ſome fleſh to hold the better, with a crooked needle, as big as the little finger, and waxed thread, he tied the ſame herewith very tight. Two of theſe four perſons recovered, but the other two died from weakneſs, in about eight or ten days, having entirely loſt their appetite.

OBSERVATION XXXV.

Of amputating the leg.

TWO other ſoldiers had their legs taken off, having received gun-ſhot wounds in the articulation between the leg and foot, which became carious, and were very painful; nor did they yield to any method of cure. They were placed in the ſame manner as the former, and the tourniquet applied in the ſame place, the limb was taken off an hand's breadth below the knee, as deſcribed in my ſurgery. After the amputation, Mr. Amiand proceeded to ſtop the blood two ways; for finding, after looſening the tourniquet, that the arteries between the tibia and fibula were ſmall, he had two little buttons of tow, in which was tied up ſome vitriol groſly pulveriſed, which he applied to the arteries, preſſing it on tight; over this he applied linen pledgets dipped in oil of turpentine, as in the foregoing obſervation, preſſing all tight down with his thumb, and applying the proper bandages.

But where he found the artery to be large, and that the blood ſpurted forth with ſome violence, he then took it up with the needle and thread, not truſting the vitriol. One of theſe perſons died, probably from mere weakneſs, and the other recovered.

OBSERVATION XXXVI.

Of an hæmatocele cured by the operation.

ON the ſecond of July, an Engliſh ſoldier, twenty-five years of age, came to Mr. Amiand, at the hoſpital, complaining that he had perceived, for a long time, a ſwelling on the left ſide of the ſcrotum, and that the ſurgeons, to whom he had ſhewn it, ſaid it was a dropſy of the ſcrotum.

ſcrotum. A few days before, he had received a kick from a horſe on the part, which had made it grow much in the three laſt days. He was ordered to ſhew it, and Mr. Amiand examined the part, which appeared red; and as he had but lately received the kick from the horſe, he judged it to be rather an hæmatocele than an hydrocele, and that the ſcrotum contained blood inſtead of water, and ſo it turned out in the operation: judging, therefore, the operation neceſſary, he put it off till the next day, againſt which time he prepared and got every thing in readineſs, and performed it after the following manner.

He laid the patient on the edge of a bed, and forced down with his hands the contained fluid, ordering one of his aſſiſtants to preſs together the ſcrotum from before and behind at the belly, that it might be the better ſtretched out at the ſide and lower part, ſo that the inciſion might be made, as he ſaid, with more convenience, then, with a large lancet, he made an inciſion through the ſkin and ſubjacent parts, till he got into the cavity of the ſcrotum, whoſe undermoſt coat, or ſkin, was the tunica vaginalis of the left teſticle, and which altogether was as thick as a finger's breadth. An opening being hereby made, a large quantity of blood and water, mingled together, ran out. He then took a ſtraight director, with a groove, and paſſed it through the aperture upwards, towards the abdomen, as far as he could, cutting up the whole ſcrotum with a pair of ſciſſars with blunt points; he then puſhed his left finger downwards into the ſcrotum, and, on his finger, which he employed inſtead of the director, he cut the ſcrotum to the bottom, all the remaining fluid hereupon running out; when this was done, he had a great number of doſſils of lint, which are called by the French, Bourdonets, which he dipped in clean water; and filling up with them the whole cavity of the ſcrotum, which was pretty large, he applied a plaiſter and compreſs moiſtened with brandy, of the ſhape and ſize of a large horſe-ſhoe, keeping the whole on with a four-tailed bandage, in the middle of which was a hole for admitting the penis to paſs through, the two uppermoſt tails being faſtened round his body, and the two undermoſt ones paſſing between his legs and round his thighs, the one going round the right, the other round the left, which were tied faſt to the two uppermoſt ones juſt under the navel; without any occaſion for his wearing a ſcapular. He ordered him to drink milk and water night and day, when thirſty.

This bandage remained till the fourth day without opening it, that the wound might thereby be better diſpoſed to ſuppuration; then, at the firſt dreſſing, he took all the lint out of the ſcrotum, which was a good deal inflamed, filling the cavity up again with freſh doſſils ſpread with a digeſtive, and a plaiſter over that, applying the bandage in the manner he did

at firſt: the part was dreſſed every other day, for fourteen days, after this manner. It remained greatly inflamed, diſcharging a great quantity of matter, which generally cleanſed the wound of the putrid water and lacerated veſſels. The 18th day the wound was quite clean, and the inflammation gone off, which is ſeldom dangerous; and afterwards the wound was dreſſed with unguentum viride and balſamum Arcæi, till it was quite healed.

Note, On ſuch an occaſion, when I expect that a quantity of blood will be diſcharged from the wound, to prevent ſpoiling the bed cloaths, inſtead of laying the patient on the bed I place him on a convenient table, upon which I lay a ſack with ſtraw, ſome old linen and ſpunge, that the blood may be ſucked up, partly by the ſpunge and partly by the linen, out of which it may eaſier be waſhed than out of the bed. Beſides, the patient by this means, lies cleaner in his bed, to which he is carried, after the operation is performed and the bandage applied. Other remarks I could make, but ſhall reſerve them to another place, where I ſhall deſcribe the operations as performed by myſelf.

OBSERVATION XXXVII.

Of the operation for the fiſtula in ano.

ON the 5th of July, 1707, an Engliſh trooper about forty years of age, came to Mr. Amiand, deſiring his aſſiſtance towards the cure of a fiſtula in ano: this fiſtula had an opening on the right ſide of the rectum, running parallel to the rectum to the depth of two inches. Mr. Amiand reſolved to attempt his cure by performing the operation. He firſt prepared him by taking away twelve ounces of blood from the arm the ſame morning, and gave him a doſe of the purging potion kept always in readineſs at the apothecary's to the hoſpital, deſiring him to uſe a moderate diet; and on the third day he proceeded to the operation in the following manner. He placed the patient before a ſmall low table turned to the light, ordering him to bend forwards with his belly on a pillow, which lay on the table, in ſuch a manner, as for his legs to remain fixed on the ground and extended from each other, in order to his coming at the part the eaſier, and that he might inſpect the fiſtula. Mr. Amiand then placed himſelf upon a low chair behind the patient, previouſly tying the T bandage round his body, laying the two undermoſt tails over the patient's back, to prevent their being in the way during the operation. Then ordering two of his aſſiſtants to pull the buttocks from each other, he took a thin flexible piece of ſilver-wire of about a foot in length, holding

holding it in his right-hand; then ſmearing the index finger of his left-hand with ſweet oil, he introduced it up the rectum, and paſſed the wire through the external orifice to the bottom of the fiſtula, perforating the gut with its point, at the end of the finger in the rectum; and bending it about and outwards, he puſhed the wire forwards with his left-hand, till the point came out at the anus, and till both ends of the wire were equally long, almoſt in the manner deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab 35. fig. 1. C, C, D, D, E, H, H: then taking hold of both ends of the wire with his left-hand, at D, D, H, H, he pulled it ſtrongly outwards towards him, and taking a crooked knife, as delineated, tab. 1. G, he paſſed it carefully up the inteſtine, till he came with the point to the hole made by the wire, which was greatly dilated and widened by pulling the wire; he then cut through all that he had hold of with the wire, as the gut, ſphincter ani, and ſkin; by this inciſion, laying the whole into one wound, which he filled up with doſſils of lint, to cleanſe and dilate it, laying over the whole a piece of plaiſter about two or three fingers-breadth, and a thick compreſs of a ſpan's length between the two buttocks: and fixing the whole with the T bandage, put him to bed, adviſing him not to eat much: his diet was to be chiefly ſoup, that he might not have occaſion to go to ſtool often, and to foul the wound. As often as the patient went to ſtool the whole bandage was taken off, and the wound being afterwards cleanſed of all foulneſs, he filled it up again with doſſils of lint ſpread with a digeſtive ointment, tying up as before. A few days after, finding the wound foul, he ſtrewed upon the doſſil with the digeſtive, a powder made of two parts of burnt-alum, and one part of mercur. præcipitat. rub. but afterwards the dreſſing was only the digeſtive. Fifteen or ſixteen days afterwards, it was dreſſed with a vulnerary tincture prepared with myrrh and aloes, and in five weeks the cure was completed.

OBSERVATION XXXVIII.

Of a bad fiſtula in ano, called perfect and complete.

ANOTHER trooper applied, who had a much larger and worſe fiſtula than the former, on the left ſide of the anus; which Mr. Amiand found, upon inſpecting and examining, to have a much greater cavity, running even with the rectum, having other ſinus's on the ſide and downwards, and one paſſage going into the cavity of the gut. After preparing the patient in the manner beforementioned, and placing and holding him as the former, he paſſed the index finger of his right-hand up the anus; with his left-hand he introduced the wire, through the orifice of the fiſtula, into the rectum, bending it outwards with his index finger through the anus, as in

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the former caſe; and cutting through all that he had hold of by the wire; he introduced a grooved director into the other ſinus's on the other ſide, opening all that he diſcover'd, ſome with a knife, others with ſciſſars, as he thought beſt and moſt convenient, and where any of the adjacent fat ſeemed indurated, foul, or putrid, he cut all away with his knife, or ſciſſars, to clear the wound of it. In theſe fiſtula's the matter corrodes the rectum, and the orifice becomes callous, eſpecially if it has been of long-ſtanding; and if the calloſity is not cut away, the fiſtula never heals perfectly. Mr. Amiand, therefore, took off with his ſciſſars the whole edge about the orifice, dreſſing the patient in the ſame way, and proceeding in the cure after the ſame manner, as in the former caſe; and in ſix weeks the patient was cured.

OBSERVATION XXXIX.

Of a fiſtula and caries of the upper-part, and angle, of the ſcapula.

A Soldier had a fiſtula in the back, at the angle of the ſcapula, which he ſuſpected to have proceeded from a fall; and upon ſearching it with a probe, Mr. Amiand found the bone was corroded, and become carious, to cure which, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, after having ſufficiently dilated the orifice by inciſion, he filled up the fiſtula with dry lint; the next day he applied a red-hot iron, having a round button at the end, as delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 3, fig. 9, burning the bone therewith, and filled up the ſpace with lint ſpread with a digeſtive. The cautery was again repeated the ſecond day, and the wound dreſſed in the ſame way, and continued for ten days; afterwards the digeſtive was omitted, and, in its ſtead, the dreſſings were moiſtened with a vulnerary tincture prepared with aloes and myrrh, and applied every day: a plaiſter and compreſs were laid over all, drawing it with the ſpica bandage well together; and in four weeks, the ſore was quite healed.

OBSERVATION XL.

Of a great inflammation of the arm after bleeding, by which a nerve or tendon may have been injured.

IN July another ſoldier came, having, after bleeding, a great inflammation extending itſelf from the middle of the humerus, over the cubitus and hand, to the very fingers, all the parts being greatly ſwelled, very red, burning, and painful, nor could he ſcarcely move the limb: diſcuſſive fomentations, prepared with mellilot, camomile, and elder-flowers, boiled in water, adding one fourth of the quantity of brandy, with ſome camphorated ſpi-

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rits of wine, were directed for him; in which were dipped flannels thick folded, and the part fomented therewith every third hour, till the inflammation diminiſhed, which was in four or five days: nevertheleſs, finding that all was not diſcuſſed, but that one part of the inflammation at the elbow tended to, and would form an abſceſs, an emollient cataplaſm was order'd, made of althea, malva, ſem. lini, and fenigræci, boiled in milk, and applied often; and the next day upon feeling the tumor, Mr. Amiand perceiving a ſoftneſs, judged that matter lay concealed there, and therefore thought it not eligible to wait for a perfect maturation of the tumor, becauſe he had often experienced, that, upon deferring to open the part too long, the matter had often corroded the adjacent parts, particularly the nerves, tendons, ligaments of the joints, and frequently the bone itſelf, fiſtulæ ſometimes ariſing very difficult of cure: He made an inciſion with a lancet, two thumbs-breadth, parallel to the length of the arm behind, and on the undermoſt part near the bend of the elbow, from which iſſued a pretty large quantity of bloody matter; which being diſcharged, he filled up the wound with doſſils of lint, previouſly ſoaked in oil of turpentine, and applied a diachylum-plaiſter over them, and a large linen-compreſs, moiſtened with brandy, to diſcuſs or reſolve the yet remaining inflammation. But, two days afterwards, another abſceſs having formed itſelf on the inſide of the arm, near the bend of the elbow, he opened and dreſſed this in the ſame manner: at length the inflammation being reſolved and diſſipated, the abſceſs was dreſſed, for a ſhort time, with a digeſtive, then with the balſamum Arcæi, till all was well.

OBSERVATION XLI.

Of an ulcer upon the upper part of the os tibiæ, with a bad caries; and for the cure of which, the bone was cauterized through into the cavity.

A Soldier who had an ulcer on the upper part of the tibia, about a hand's breadth below the knee-pan, attended with a caries of the bone, complained that he had had, for a long time before, a great pain in the part; upon which, Mr. Amiand dilated the orifice by inciſion, as the patient lay in bed, having before ordered a flat cauterizing iron, of the ſize of the caries, to be made red-hot, which he applied to the caries, burning the part freely, filling up the ulcer with lint, and covering the whole with a plaiſter; the next day, upon examination, finding that the caries was not quite deſtroyed, but ſunk deeper into the bone, he firſt ordered a pointed iron, as in tab. 3. fig. 13. of my ſurgery, and another yet more pointed, to be put into the fire, and when red-hot he cauterized with the firſt as deep as he could, repeating the ſame with the ſecond, till he came into the cavity of the bone.

bone. Mr. Amiand ſaid that a perforating trepan, called by the French, le trepan perforative, would have had the ſame effect. He then put a dry tent into the perforation of the bone, and filled up the ulcer with dry lint; and laying a compreſs and plaiſter over it, he faſtened the whole with a convenient bandage. The ulcer was afterwards dreſſed with a digeſtive, and then with the vulnerary tincture of aloes and myrrh: the patient drank the decoction of the woods, took mercurials and purifiers of the blood, and at length, at the end of two months, this bad ulcer was healed.

OBSERVATION XLII.

Of the uſe of ſetons in violent head-aches, and ſpaſmodic twitchings, or motus convulſivi.

A Servant belonging to the hoſpital complained to Mr. Amiand, that he had been troubled for a long time with a violent head-ache, and often with ſpaſmodic twitchings in the head, eyes, face, and ſometimes in his legs and arms; that he was alſo at times quite giddy, and ready to fall; his memory was alſo greatly impaired: all which made him apprehenſive of an enſuing epilepſy. For this diſorder Mr. Amaind adviſed him, after plentiful bleeding, to have a ſeton made in his neck; which he did with a crooked needle, as delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 18. fig. 12. Having pinched up the ſkin longitudinally, he ſtuck the needle, with a narrow ſlip of linen, of a finger's breadth and a foot long, through it tranſverſly, as in tab. 21, fig. 17, moving it backwards and forwards twice every day, which gave the patient great relief. This was the firſt ſeton I had ever ſeen made; for in Germany and Holland I had not ſeen any, they being little uſed in thoſe countries. But I have ſince frequently uſed them, in diſorders of the head and eyes, with ſucceſs: the method of treating them is deſcribed in my ſurgery.

OBSERVATION XLIII.

Of the uſe of arteriotomy in the temporal artery in violent head-aches, and inflammation of the eyes.

A Plethoric perſon, afflicted with a ſevere head-ache of long continuance, and inflammation of the eyes, applying to Mr. Amiand for advice, he recommended arteriotomy, aſſuring us that he, by that means, had relieved many. The patient ſubmitting, he performed the operation in the following manner, which I had never ſeen done either in Germany or Holland. He had in readineſs three ſmall compreſſes, as for common bleeding, and a double-headed roller ſix french ells long, and the breadth

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of two fingers. He then ſeated him in a chair, ſhaving that ſide on which he propoſed to open the artery; then taking the lancet in his hand, and feeling for the artery he thought moſt convenient to open, he puſhed in the lancet upon the artery, endeavouring to open it tranſverſely, but ſtuck deeper than in common bleeding, becauſe the artery lay deeper; upon which the blood ſpirted out quite florid, in alternate ſpirts, forming an arch: and when he had taken twelve ounces, he laid the three compreſſes upon the orifice, firſt the leaſt, then the middle one, and, laſtly, the biggeſt; applying the ſtar-bandage, called nodoſa, or ſtellata, as deſcribed in my ſurgery, plate, 37, fig. 7, which ſtopped the bleeding, and taking ſome medicines internally, the patient found himſelf much better. This remedy I have frequently uſed ſince with ſucceſs.

OBSERVATION XLIV.

Of the operation for the ſtone, with the greater apparatus.

ABOUT the middle of Auguſt a man came to the hoſpital, to Mr. Amiand, that had been troubled with the ſtone for many years, relating all the ſymptoms he had ſuffered, and deſiring relief. Mr. Amiand really believed he had a ſtone in the bladder, but, as a ſenſible rational practitioner, he well knew that the ſymptoms he had related were ſometimes uncertain and fallacious; he therefore ſearched him with the catheter, paſſing it in the ſame manner as in the 28th obſervation, moving it properly backwards and forwards, till he perceived the ſtone very plain. Hereupon he ordered him home, and directed ſome of his people to bleed him, and ſome proper medicines to be ſent him, in order to prepare him for the operation, which he accordingly performed, tho' he confeſſed frankly, to one of his moſt intimate friends, that he had never before performed the operation on a living ſubject. Nevertheleſs, as the man put a great confidence in him, and there was not any perſon more capable in all Bruſſels, he ſaid he would try with the greateſt caution, and wait the event. On the fourth day he undertook the operation by the greater apparatus, as was then the practice in England and France, deſcribed by Tolet in France, and Gronevelt in England: the operation was attended with difficulty, and laſted a long time, he being an half hour, with great trouble and pains, before he could graſp the ſtone and extract it. He dreſſed the wound, and applied the bandage as was then cuſtomary in France and England; Dr. Rau's method being unknown to thoſe foreigners who had not ſeen him perform the operation.

OBSERVATION XLV.

Of the method of treating the ſoldiers having the ſmall pox, ardent fevers, bloody-flux, and agues, in the hoſpital of the army.

I Muſt, in this place, mention that the former campaigns had been ſharp and bloody; the allied army, in the year 1704, having driven the French out of Bavaria, and all Germany; and, in the years 1705, and 1706, taken Antwerp, Ghent, Bruſſels, Louvain, Mechlin, Oudenarde, Gelders, and other conſiderable cities, fortifications, and whole provinces. But this year both armies had fortified themſelves in advantageous camps not far from Louvain, neither chooſing to attack the other, and remaining the whole ſummer in theſe fortified camps, there were few killed or wounded on either ſide, till at laſt, towards the winter, they retired into winter-quarters; ſo that there was but little elſe for the ſurgeons to do, except, when through ſome quarrel, the ſoldiers wounded each other, or luxations and fractures occurr'd; but nothing remarkable, or new, happened. But other diſorders invaded the Engliſh, and, particularly in July and Auguſt, the ſmall pox, inflammatory diſorders, as fevers, and pleuriſies; and towards Auguſt and September, diarrhœas, agues, and bloody-fluxes. Mr. Wilſon, the hoſpital ſurgeon to the Engliſh army, bled plentifully thoſe who ſeemed to be attacked with the ſymptoms of the ſmall pox, and were very feveriſh or plethoric; and if attended with pain, nauſea, or other complaint of the ſtomach, he ordered the ipecacuana to clear the ſtomach, by vomit, and then gave them barley-water, acidulated with the ſpiritus ſalis dulcis, and ſweetened with ſyrup fl. papav. or violar. to be drank when thirſty; for which ſupply the apothecaries prepared whole caſks full, as it was alſo adminiſter'd to all thoſe who were ill of other inflammatory diſorders, being a very pleaſant drink. To ſome who did not like this drink, they gave the decoctum album, with white bread, or milk and water, and, two or three times a day, a doſe of the Counteſs of Kent's powder, or of the pulvis e chelis cancrorum, not keeping them too hot, as the weather was very warm, but opening the doors of the rooms in the day where eight or twelve lay, two in a bed together, and keeping the windows ſhut to prevent any draught of air. Their diet was panada; and by this method moſt of them recovered.

Burning fevers, and wound-fevers were treated after the ſame manner; but thoſe whoſe fevers run very high, and thoſe who were plethoric, were bled plentifully, four or five times in the beginning, for bleeding ſparingly was not uſual with the Engliſh, they always taking away a pound at each time;

time: the ſame medicines and drink were adminiſter'd, and, particularly, pulv. e chelis cancror. which was alſo taken in pleuriſies.

In the bloody, and other fluxes, a doſe of ipecacuana was firſt given, drinking plentifully of warm-water, or water wherein bread had been boiled; after which, a dram of rhubarb was taken for three or four days, then the pulv. diatragacanthi, and at night a doſe of diaſcordium, or theriaca.

In agues a vomit was premiſed, or a purge, according to the ſtate of the patient, and after that, the tartarus vitriolatus, or ſal. mirabile Glauberi; and if this gave no relief, they had recourſe to the bark in powder, or in electuary. There were many infected with venereal diſorders, which, if not very inveterate, were cured without ſalivation, by purifiers, as mercurials, and the decoction of the woods, but if they were very bad, they were cured by ſalivation; ſome with the unction, and others, with mercurius dulcis, or panacæa mercurialis, with the decoction of the woods, and ſparing diet.

Note, As September was now come, and little to be expected from the armies this year, being willing to increaſe my knowledge by attending the profeſſors at Leyden, I returned to Holland, in the middle of September, about the time when the lectures begin there, and attended, without delay, the famous Albinus ſenior, and Boerhave's theoretic, practical, and chymical lectures, to the end; and Dr. Boerhave reading this year public lectures on viſion, and the diſorders of the eyes, I attended regularly from beginning to end, and acknowledge, that I learnt moſt from him, of the ſtructure of the eye, and method of knowing and curing its diſorders.

As often as profeſſor Bidlow diſſected at the public theatre, or demonſtrated any thing in ſurgery, I always was preſent; yet cannot ſay that, whilſt I was there, any extraordinary ſurgeon lived there, or that I ſaw any cure or operation of conſequence. Theſe lectures terminating when the ſummer came on, and great preparations making for another campaign, and my deſire of improvement in phyſic and ſurgery being very great, I firſt took up the degree of doctor, and reſolved to make another campaign this ſummer, and attend the hoſpitals of the army, to render myſelf more experienced; I purchaſed the neceſſary inſtruments uſed in the army, and particularly a trepan with its apparatus, inſtruments for amputation, and thoſe for extracting balls, and ſet out towards the latter end of June, for Oudenarde upon the Schelde, but not without great riſk of being taken priſoner by the ſtraggling parties of the enemy, about which place both armies marched to and fro, and many ſkirmiſhes happened between the parties, ſo that in the Dutch-hoſpital, to which I had letters of recommendation from Dr. Ruyſch, there were a number of wounded of

all ſorts, under the direction of the Dutch ſurgeon-general, Von Quawern, an old experienced ſurgeon, who attended at the dreſſings, and kept a watchful eye over the conduct of theſe cures. I ſoon ingratiated myſelf into his favour, and, as we dined at one table, we often diſcourſed together upon the ſubject of theſe dangerous wounds.

OBSERVATION XLVI.

Of the bad conſequence of taking the lint out of a wound, when the hæmorrhage has been great.

I Obſerved in a patient, a German of no mean extraction, who had received a ſhot in the right-leg paſſing through between the tibia and fibula, that every day, when the ſurgeon who dreſſed it, pulled out the lint which he had ſtuffed in the day before to ſtop the bleeding, a freſh hæmorrhage ſucceeded, particularly, when he pulled out any that ſtuck faſt in the wound: from this frequent loſs of blood the patient was become very weak and pale, and was much terrified, being apprehenſive that if the bleeding continued daily, as it had done for 10 or 12 days, it would be his death. Having been informed I was a German, and a doctor of phyſic, and that I had already made a campaign, he deſired my advice about the cure of this bleeding in his wound. As the ſurgeon that attended him was a very young man, this ſummer being the firſt of his being in the field, and as indeed he himſelf was very glad of proper advice, in what manner to treat this patient, I told him that I had been thinking on this caſe for the laſt two or three days, and though I had neither ſeen or read of what I was going to propoſe, I thought, that in order to prevent the bleeding, as the patient was otherwiſe well dreſſed, and bled only when the lint was pulled out, he ſhould let the dreſſings remain for three days, and keep the patient eaſy and quiet in bed, and that I would come again on the fourth day, and give him my opinion how to proceed farther; to this the ſurgeon anſwered, that he feared the wound would become foul, and inflame, or receive ſome other injury if it remained ſo long without dreſſing, but I aſſured him it would not. The patient found himſelf during this time very well, without being ſenſible of any pain or inflammation, but rather found himſelf ſtronger than the three days before; on the fourth day, the ſurgeon came at the uſual time to dreſs him, I ſuffered him to take off the roller and compreſs gently, and it did not bleed, all the lint ſticking faſt in the wound. I therefore adviſed him to ſmear the part with the unguentum digeſtivum, and to apply a compreſs, moiſtened with hot brandy, over it, and to roll it up as before, and not to open it till two days afterwards; for then we ſhould ſee if the lint would

would looſen of itſelf, without the wound's bleeding, which happened accordingly. I then ordered the part to be dreſſed only with the digeſtive ſpread upon lint, and the patient ſoon recovered his ſtrength. The wound bled no more; but in a fortnight the cure was greatly advanced, and in a month, the wound was perfectly healed.

Note, This obſervation I have afterwards found to anſwer very well, not only in a great number of wounds, but alſo in the extirpation of glands and excreſcencies in different parts of the body, and in the glands of the neck have particularly experienced its uſe. On the contrary, I have ſeen caſes in which, from not attending to this obſervation, the patient has become daily weaker, and died at laſt, when their lives might have been preſerved, if the ſurgeons had ſuffered the lint to have remained in the wound till it fell out of itſelf.

OBSERVATION XLVII.

Of ſtopping the blood of the temporal artery cut through.

IN the beginning of July 1708, a trooper was brought to the hoſpital, having received a cut on the left-temple, which, as he ſaid, had bled very much; the blood, notwithſtanding the pledgets and compreſſes, forcing its way through, ſo that the wounded perſon, who before looked ſtrong and ruddy, as he ſaid, was now quite weak and pale, and in danger of loſing his life. A conſultation was held by ſome of the ſurgeons of the regiments, and they reſolved to dreſs the wound with lint, moiſtened with alcohol. vini, and to apply three compreſſes wetted with the ſame ſpirit, and to faſten them well with bandages, hoping that the bleeding, by theſe means, would ſtop, which indeed it did for two or three hours, but then returned again. At laſt, as this patient's caſe was the ſubject talked of by all the principal ſurgeons, one of them, very ſkilful and experienced in the application of bandages, ſaid he would undertake the ſtopping of the blood, and that principally with a proper bandage, the other having only applied a bandage with circular turns. He then took a double-headed roller, ſix Brabant ells long, and three fingers-broad, and filled up the wound with chewed blotting paper; he then took three quadrangular compreſſes, the firſt two fingers-broad, the ſecond three, and the third four; in the undermoſt he put a French half-guilder, which he laid upon the chewed paper which filled the wound, over this the ſecond, and laſtly the third, applying the before-mentioned long roller, and forming the ſtar-bandage, or nodoſa vel ſtellata, mentioned in the 43d obſervation, and which I have deſcribed in my ſurgery; by this method the bleeding was ſtopped, the bandage

bandage was ſuffered to remain on four days, and the patient all the while kept very quiet. On the fourth day, upon opening the part, he only took the two upper compreſſes away, leaving the undermoſt in their places, and putting on two freſh compreſſes, he bound up the wound as before; leaving it thus for three days more, when the roller was taken off, the two undermoſt compreſſes fell out, and the chewed paper hung quite looſe in the wound, without any bleeding, which was gently removed with a probe, and the wound filled up with lint dipped in a digeſtive. The three compreſſes were ſtill continued, and the ſame bandage applied; the dreſſings were renewed every other day for fourteen days; laſt of all, the wound was dreſſed every day with balſamum Arcæi, till, in about four weeks, the cure was completed without any return of the hæmorrhage.

OBSERVATION XLVIII.

Of the cure of a wounded brachial artery.

AS wounds of the larger arteries are generally dangerous, ſo thoſe of the brachial artery are more particularly ſo, the perſon ſo wounded eaſily bleeding to death, if a ſkilful ſurgeon is not applied to, as the hemorrhage is not ſo eaſily ſtopped by the means which ſucceed in wounds of ſmaller veſſels. Styptics do not ſucceed well, the bleeding not being eaſily ſtopped by them; and cauteriſing is both dreadful and painful, and often the cauſe of other bad ſymptoms, as will hereafter be deſcribed in a remarkable inſtance. The tourniquet is, in theſe caſes, of principal uſe, and particular methods are neceſſary to diſcover the injured artery, and to tie it round by a peculiar inſtrument, or at leaſt to take it up with a crooked needle, which unſkilful and unexperienced ſurgeons not well underſtanding, the patient generally dies, becauſe theſe people cannot eaſily ſtop the bleeding.

A ſoldier was brought to the hoſpital, having received a ſtab in the inſide of his right-arm, a hand's breadth above the bend of the elbow, wounding the artery running there, which bled profuſely; the ſurgeon to the regiment, by applying the common tourniquet to the arm, and then ſtuffing up the wound with pledgets of lint, bolſters, and bandages, ſecured things in ſuch a manner as to get him to the hoſpital.

The ſurgeon-general, and a ſkilful ſurgeon of a regiment, ordered the patient to be laid on a bed; and, as the ſurgeon of the company who brought him, informed them the brachial artery was wounded, they conſulted how to effect his cure, which they reſolved to attempt by ligature, as they had cured many by that method, therefore ordered the patient a cordial mixture, and the neceſſary inſtruments to be got in readineſs.

When

When every thing was ready, the patient, with the aſſiſtance of a young ſurgeon, put his arm out of bed; another holding with his right-hand the patient's hand, and with his left the patient's arm near the elbow; another held the arm ſteady with both hands, near the ſhoulder; the ſurgeon of the regiment then applied the tourniquet; a third aſſiſtant took hold of the ſcrew, and was told to looſen or tighten the tourniquet according as he was ordered.

Hereupon the bandage, which was full of blood, was looſened, which brought away the compreſſes and tents with it, being quite looſe. The principal ſurgeon, who was to perform the operation, Mr. Von Quawern himſelf not undertaking any difficult operation becauſe of his great age, ordered the tourniquet to be looſened a little, the readier to diſcover the wounded artery, and the blood ſpurted forth briſkly, of a florid colour: having obſerved the ſituation of the artery, he ordered the tourniquet to be directly tightned, to prevent more effuſion of blood, wiped the arm clean of the blood with a ſpunge, and with a ſmall knife cut open the ſkin and fat, two fingers-breadth long above the wound, till he ſaw the artery; and then taking a crooked needle, the length of a little finger, in which was a double-waxed thread, paſſed it round the artery, a finger's breadth above the puncture, tying the thread very tight, laying on ſome chewed paper upon the artery, and ſome thick compreſſes over it, and a thick compreſs two fingers-broad, and ſix fingers-breadth long, upon the trunk of the artery, the true ſituation of which ought to be well known from the anatomy of the part, fixing all to, upon, and above the wound, with circular turns, ordering an aſſiſtant to preſs that part of the wound where the ligature was made, with his thumb, and another he ordered to preſs hard upon the trunk of the artery at another part of the arm, and take off the tourniquet gently; and then beginning higher up, where the tourniquet was ſcrewed, continued the bandage to the ſhoulder, and round the breaſt, and ſo back again over the ſhoulder to the arm, from thence proceeding downwards in ſpiral turns, made two circular turns upon the wound, and, laſtly, running downwards to, about, and below the elbow, then rolling ſlowly up the arm to the end, faſtened it with a pin; he then laid his arm upon a pillow in bed, and ordered a quieting emulſion, made with almonds and poppy-ſeeds, and ſweetened with a little ſugar, and recommended a proper diet; and, as no freſh bleeding enſued, the firſt dreſſing remained on four days. The hand was fomented with warm brandy, as it was cold and greatly ſwelled, and the next day putting on a freſh compreſs and roller, as the firſt time. The third day he was dreſſed in the ſame manner, except that the wound was ſmeared with the digeſtive ointment. On the tenth day the chewed paper came from the wound

wound at the dreſſing, and the wound looked very well ; after which, the wound was dreſſed every other day with lint and the digeſtive, the third week, with balſamum Arcæi, and in ſix weeks, the wound was quite healed.

OBSERVATION XLIX.

Of a ſoldier who having received a blow on his head by a fall, lay ſeveral days inſenſible, but was cured by the trepan.

AT the ſame time with the abovementioned patient wounded in the arm, another was brought to Oudenarde, who having received a blow upon his head by a fall, had remained ſenſeleſs two days in the village Heurne on the Schelde, where a body of the allies then lay, to cover Oudenarde on the approach of the French army. We found a violent contuſion, with a ſmall external wound on the ſcalp, on the right-ſide of the head. After having bled him, and applied diſcutient bags boiled in wine, warm to the part, during a night and day, and finding in him the next morning no ſigns of ſenſe, the ſurgeon-general ordered a crucial inciſion to be made about the middle of the parietal bone, and the wound to be filled up with dry lint in order to dilate it, and a plaiſter over it, and the application of the bags to be repeated for that day and night. The next morning, which was the 7th of July, finding the patient no better, the lint was taken out of the wound, and the bone well cleanſed with dry lint, when a fiſſure was obſerved in the cranium, and it was therefore thought neceſſary to perform the operation of the trepan ; which a Dutch ſurgeon of a regiment performed in the uſual manner. When he had taken out the piece of bone, with the aſſiſtance of ſuch an elevator as delineated in my ſurgery, a good quantity of blood immediately flowed out, and the patient opened his eyes and ſighed, like a perſon awakened out of a deep ſleep, and a little while afterwards began to ſpeak, but could not recollect what had happened, or what had been done to him ; for perſons under theſe circumſtances do not even feel the boring through the cranium. The wound was cleanſed of the blood with dry lint, and filled up with the ſame, and dreſſed as the day before : the next day the patient was dreſſed in much the ſame manner as related in the ſixth obſervation ; and, in two months time, as the ſurgeon of the regiment informed me, he was perfectly cured.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION L.

Of various wounds after the battle near Oudenarde.

ON the 11th of July this year, while the French were intending to ſurpriſe Oudenarde, a good paſs and fortification on the Schelde, the Duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene arrived quite unexpectedly, and attacked them vigorouſly the ſame afternoon about three o'clock, near the abovementioned village; at five o'clock the heat of the action was greateſt, the French were totally defeated and put to flight, and the conquerors gained a complete victory, ſeveral thouſands of the French being found dead and wounded in the field of battle the next day. It is eaſy to imagine, that the allies could not have leſs than two thouſand wounded, the greateſt part of which were brought into Oudenarde, filling, beſides the hoſpital, moſt of the public buildings from top to bottom; the very churches and convents were not exempted. All ſorts of wounds were to be ſeen that one can imagine; gun-ſhot wounds, inciſed wounds from ſharp inſtruments, legs and arms ſhattered; many of theſe were amputated; the operation of the trepan was performed on others; balls and pieces of their cloaths extracted, or cut out of different parts of the body; inflammations of gun-ſhot wounds, ulcers, mortifications, all occurred to be cured, and required the greateſt care.

As the number of the wounded was ſo great, the ſurgeons finding that more aſſiſtants were neceſſary than the States-General commonly had in their ſervice, and having learnt that I had attended Dr. Ruyſch's and Dr. Rau's anatomical and chirurgical lectures at Amſterdam, and the other parts of medicine at Leyden, with Albinus, Boerhave, and others; and beſides, that this was the ſecond campaign I had made as volunteer, at my own expence, to perfect myſelf by practice and experience in phyſic and ſurgery, and that I alſo was provided with a ſet of inſtruments made at my own expence at Amſterdam by the very beſt makers, and that after having ſeen the moſt capital operations performed the year before, by the Engliſh ſurgeon-general, Mr. Amiand, and this year by other ſkilful ſurgeons, they therefore took me into their ſervice on this occaſion, as one of the phyſicians of the army and hoſpital, giving me a particular hoſpital to viſit and look after, with a liberty to perform trifling operations of my own accord, ſuch as ſcarifying inflammations and gangrenes, opening of abſceſſes, dilating narrow gun-ſhot wounds, and extracting balls. But the more conſiderable and difficult operations were not to be undertaken but with the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon-general Von Quawern, or ſome other experienced ſurgeon; which was very agreeable to me, as I was willing and glad to

learn and receive inſtruction from thoſe that were older and more experienced than myſelf, never hazarding or attempting any operation, but where immediate neceſſity required it, till by a greater experience I had rendered myſelf more ſkilful and capable.

OBSERVATION LI.

The method of treating gun-ſhot wounds.

A Great number of gun-ſhot wounds occurring after this battle, I ordered almoſt all of them to be laid open, where it could be done, by the ſurgeons of the hoſpital, or did it myſelf, making one or two inciſions two fingers-breadth long, where the ſtate of the part would permit; becauſe wounds, made with muſket or piſtol-balls, generally contract ſo much, that, without dilating, there is not any poſſibility of cleanſing them, or getting in to them to extract any heterogeneous matter, as balls, pieces of cloth, linen, leather, paper, &c. or the ſplinters of ſhattered bones, which all greatly obſtruct the cleanſing and healing of the wound, and produce inflammations of the parts, gangrenes, ſevere pains, and ulcerations, if not extracted. And, indeed, when great inflammation attends theſe wounds, it is greatly leſſened, by making the inciſions and dilatation abovementioned; for the grumous blood, cauſed by the contuſion the ball makes, which, if confined in the wound, would occaſion putrefaction, is hereby diſcharged, and a free circulation of the good blood is effected, the compreſſion upon the veſſels, from the ſwelling and inflammation, being taken off. But it is neceſſary to know, from the anatomy of the part, where any conſiderable vein or artery lies, that in making the inciſions they may not be hurt, in which many old ſurgeons were diffident, for want of a due knowledge of theſe things; and, not daring, many times, to cut, they called me in, hearing that I underſtood anatomy, and had attended Dr. Ruyſch and Dr. Rau. After having ſuffered the wound to bleed a little, which rendered phlebotomy afterwards leſs neceſſary, we endeavoured,

1. To extract with the fingers, which were generally the beſt and ſureſt inſtruments, any thing heterogeneous from the wound, or, if it could not conveniently be done with them, then with the forceps. If balls ſtuck faſt in the bone, I had peculiar inſtruments to extract them with, ſuch as the hook, the forceps, the perforator, with which I bored or graſped the body to be taken out. Theſe inſtruments may be ſeen in my ſurgery, tab. 3, fig. 3 to 8, being thoſe I uſed at that time.

2. If nothing heterogeneous was in the wound, or if all had been taken out, I ſmeared the inſide with a digeſtive ointment, made with the yolk of an egg and turpentine, and filled up the wound with as many doſſils of lint as could be put in without force.

3. To

3. To prevent an inflammation, or if an inflammation was already preſent, I have found this fomentation of great ſervice in reſolving it, applied warm ſeveral times a day.

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spirit. vini camph. ʒiii.
Ceruſs. ppt. ʒi.
Sal. ammon. ʒſs. m.

4. I dreſſed the patients, after the example of Magati and Belloſte, but once in twenty-four hours, and many but once in two days, without taking off the whole bandage, in which time moſt of the wounds that had been opened and dilated by the inciſions, were well cleanſed. Afterwards they were dreſſed with balſamum Arcæi or capaivæ, till they were quite well. In many, as well gun-ſhot as inciſed wounds, the balſam was not uſed, but only the ſimple digeſtive, till they were healed; and, laſtly, they were dreſſed with dry lint only, and diachylon-plaiſter, mixed with oil of turpentine, laid over the whole.

OBSERVATION LII.

Of the method of treating great and violent inflammations.

WHEN the inflammations proved very ſevere and great, as was eſpecially the caſe where the nervous or tendinous parts were hurt, and the patient young and plethoric, or of an inflammatory diſpoſition, I generally uſed to bleed them plentifully in the arm, on the oppoſite ſide. When the warm application of bags nor inciſion would avail, I ſcarified the part through the ſkin and fat to the muſcles, one or two inches long, according to the degree of inflammation, ſuffering the wound to bleed as long as it would, and then applied the warm bags frequently. The patients drank only fair water, water-gruel, or barley-water, acidulated with ſpiritus ſalis dulcis, or ſpiritus vitrioli, ſweetened with ſyrup or ſugar, when thirſty. Officers, and others, of quality to afford it, mixed with their barley-water lemon-juice and ſugar, or ſyrup of lemons, as much as rendered it grateful. Beſides this, I ordered them a cooling powder againſt inflammations, of which they took as much as would lie on the point of a knife, in a glaſs of water, every three or four hours, viz.

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphor. ʒii.
Nitri depurat. ʒi.
Cinnabar. antimon. ʒſs. m.

Many drank, at the ſame time, in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, tea made of ſpeedwell, baum, and elder-flowers, infuſing as much of theſe herbs as could be held between three fingers, with a pint of boiling-water, drinking of it, with or without ſugar, and which the ſick preferred to thoſe vulnerary drinks compoſed of a number of ingredients, which by boiling, ſtanding a long time, and warming up again, acquired a diſagreeable taſte, offending the ſtomach of the patient, and making them ſick. Such cooling powders were not uſual before in hoſpitals, neither do I find that the French authors upon wounds, either uſe them or take any notice of them in ſuch caſes, but I have found them of great ſervice, as well as the herb-tea juſt mentioned, taken with other things, and recommended them in ſuch caſes as well as internal inflammations, particularly of the breaſt and throat.

OBSERVATION LIII.

Of the method of treating abſceſſes and ulcers, in gun-ſhot wounds.

WHEN great inflammations in gun-ſhots wounds will not reſolve, and one perceives, by the feel and appearance, that an abſceſs is formed, or if matter is already gathered in ſome part, by wrong procedure of another ſurgeon; which happens very often when the young ſurgeons of the companies or regiments do not treat the inflammation properly, and not being able to reſolve it, ſend them away to the hoſpital; at ſuch times nothing is more adviſeable than to open the place, where the matter is perceived by inciſion, with a knife or lancet, and let the matter out, whether it is quite ripe or not; thereby preventing the confined matter from corroding the bone or articulation, from which might ariſe bad fiſtulæ, and other pernicious conſequences. But if one perceives the tumor to be hard, and therefore no fluid, or matter yet formed therein, the patient finding a great pain and pulſation in the part, then I always applied warm emollient cataplaſms for ſome time, till the tumor became ſoft, and then opened it and cleanſed it with a digeſtive, and healed it with the balſam, as recited in the before-going obſervation, and by this method have often cured theſe ſort of diſorders.

OBSERVATION LIV.

Of the frequency of a gangrene, and ſphacelus, invading gun-ſhot wounds.

NO wounds are ſo ſubject to gangrene and ſphacelate as gun-ſhot wounds, becauſe, by the violence of the powder and ball, they are ſo compreſſed, contuſed, and lacerated, that the circulation cannot be any longer carried

carried on through the veſſels, but the blood ſtagnates, inducing a gangrene, and, at length, a ſphacelus, or entire mortification of the part; particularly, when the arteries or nerves have been hurt, and deſtroyed, ſo that neither blood nor nervous fluid can flow through their reſpective canals, and thence no ſenſibility of the part is to be perceived.

Now a gangrene is the higheſt degree of inflammation, and tends towards the deſtruction of the part, or an entire ſphacelus; therefore, in this ſtate, it ſhould be treated in the ſame manner as recommended in the 52d obſervation, by which method the gangrene may ſometimes be cured; nor have I met with any better, having ſaved ſeveral thereby, which many underſtanding phyſicians and ſurgeons have judged to have been a true gangrene. But if it does not yield, or grow better on the uſe of this method, and the part dies, that is, loſes all ſenſe and motion, turns black, and has an ill ſmell, the laſt remedy to ſave the life of the patient, is to take off the part as far as it is mortified, or if quite ſphacelated, to amputate the limb, as deſcribed in my ſurgery, with all the neceſſary circumſtances, as it was then performed, which after ſuch battles, was performed different ways, as the caſe required. Theſe operations I firſt ſaw performed by others, and at length performed them myſelf, in the preſence of the ſurgeon-general Von Quawern, and other experienced ſurgeons, after the manner above related.

Note, At this time the virtue of the Peruvian bark in mortifications was unknown, or more, perhaps, might have been ſaved; which for the future may probably happen. But as gun-ſhot wounds are ſo greatly lacerated and contuſed, and the parts ſo much deſtroyed, this bark, I doubt, will not, in very bad caſes, preſerve the patient, it being impoſſible, by the uſe thereof, to reſtore to life the parts deſtroyed by the ſhot; yet notwithſtanding, where the caſe is not deſperate, but attended with ſome favourable circumſtances, I adviſe it by all means to be adminiſtered frequently, and in doſes ſufficiently large.

OBSERVATION LV.

Of gun-ſhot wounds when the bone is hurt and ſhattered, and of the method of cure.

THE method of treating gun-ſhot wounds of the cranium, face and cheeks, has been related above in the 6th and 7th obſervation. The ſame method we uſed in thoſe who, in this battle, were wounded in like manner, and with good ſucceſs. But thoſe, where the brain was deeply hurt, or in whom the matter had not a free diſcharge, they, for the moſt part,

part, did not recover, but died. But in gun-ſhot wounds of the arms and legs, whether they are curable or not, depends on the degree of the injury; ſuch being very dangerous in which the articulations of the joints are injured, as was mentioned in the 34th obſervation. In thoſe of leſs conſequence, when the wound is firſt dilated, cleanſed, and freed from the ſplinters of the bone, and other heterogeneous bodies, particularly in the upper-arm, the ſhattered bones are again glued together, as in ſimple fractures, the wound being dreſſed with lint and vulnerary ointments, and, laſtly, with the vulnerary balſam, and a plaiſter laid over all, but not for both ends to meet, and compreſſes laid longitudinally round the fractured part, with proper ſplints and bandage, as in common fractures. But, on account of the matter diſcharged by theſe wounds, they muſt be dreſſed every day, or every other day, in proportion to the quantity of matter. In fractures of the fore-arm, where there are two bones, it is more eligible to apply the eighteen-tailed bandage, in the ſame manner as in compound fractures of the leg; for then the arm is more quiet, and lies better, and there is no fear of diſturbing its ſituation as when the long rollers, ſuch as are uſed in ſimple fractures, are applied, and which eaſily move the bones out of their place.

OBSERVATION LVI.

Of the operation of the trepan.

MANY of the wounded required trepanning, which I performed, after having conſulted the moſt experienced and beſt ſurgeons, in the manner deſcribed in my ſurgery; of theſe, ſome died, and ſome recovered. But the operation of the trepan, in thoſe who died, could not be the cauſe, when performed ſkilfully, but the great injury done the brain from the balls; it being impoſſible to get the blood out of the cavities, as I found upon opening ſeveral who died. Therefore the death of ſuch patients is not to be attributed to the ſurgeon, if he has been guilty of no fault in performing the operation, as it is impoſſible to look into the head to ſee the greatneſs of the injury, or where the extravaſated blood is lodged, nor how much the brain is hurt internally. From hence it appears difficult to make any certain prognoſtic of the ſucceſs of this operation, as in many other operations; for which reaſon, many ſkilful ſurgeons avoid this operation, that it may not be ſaid their patients have died under their hands: though, many times, the patient himſelf, when he would not keep regular after the operation, was the cauſe of his own death, of which I have ſeen ſeveral inſtances.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION LVII.

Of the cure of a ſtrangulated enterocele.

FROM the hiſtory of thoſe times it is known, that about four weeks after the battle near Oudenarde, the two great commanders of the allied army blocked up Liſle and beſieged it; in order to be able, after taking it, to penetrate farther into France. The French commander, the Duke and Marſhal de Vendome, being with his army in and about Ghent, frequently detached ſtrong parties towards Oudenarde, and the neighbouring places, to cut off the ammunition or proviſion that might be brought to the allied army.

Many ſkirmiſhes daily happened between our parties and the French, by which means we had always a number of freſh wounded patients in our hoſpitals ſucceeding thoſe who were cured or died. Of theſe, as nothing very extraordinary occurred, and having no time to take any account of them, there being ſo great a number of patients brought in, I ſhall omit ſaying any thing more about them. But there is one caſe I will mention, among the number of thoſe brought to my hoſpital, of a perſon who had a rupture which had hitherto been but little troubleſom to him, as he was always able to return it. But, like all others afflicted with ruptures, as he could not be certain of remaining free from all bad incidents, if without a truſs, ſo it was the caſe with this man, who was a trooper, and pretty corpulent, and being cloſely purſued by the French, and obliged to ride very hard to prevent falling into their hands, through this ſtrong exerciſe, his rupture came lower down into the ſcrotum, attended with great pain and vomiting, as uſual in theſe caſes; and when he arrived at Oudenarde, he could not return it again, he was therefore obliged to be brought to the hoſpital. As ſoon as I ſaw the caſe, I perceived it to be the miſerere mei, and that the patient was in dangerous circumſtances.

I immediately ordered him clyſters, emollient cataplaſms to be applied to the tumor, gentle purges, with ſena, manna, and tamarinds, which, in ſuch caſes, Dr. Ruyſch and others praiſe greatly; but finding no relief from theſe medicines, I bled him, laid him upon his back, raiſing his buttocks, and endeavoured, as did ſeveral other ſkilful ſurgeons, to return the inteſtine, by a proper motion and preſſure, into the cavity of the abdomen, but all to no purpoſe, the patient growing weaker and weaker. I therefore propoſed the operation, and aſked the ſurgeons of the regiments preſent, if any of them would undertake it? but they excuſed themſelves, and ſaid, they had never ſeen the operation performed, and would not undertake ſo capital and dangerous a one. He that would perform this

operation

operation well, ought to be well acquainted with anatomy, and have a reſolute diſpoſition; and as theſe gentlemen were unwilling, I reſolved, with their aſſiſtance, to undertake it myſelf, that the patient might not die without ſome attempt to relieve him. Having provided all the neceſſary inſtruments, I laid this patient in the ſame manner as when I tried to return the inteſtine; my aſſiſtants, of whom I had many, holding him by the hands, head, legs, breaſt, belly, and keeping him ſteady, leſt the protruded inteſtine might be cut, and the patient loſe his life.

Being now placed in a proper poſition, I ordered the ſide of his belly to be ſhaved, and then deſired two aſſiſtants, the one ſtanding on my right-hand the other on my left, to raiſe and pinch up the ſkin tranſverſely, under the place where the inteſtine was fallen down; I then run a knife through it from below upwards, and paſſed in a grooved director between the ſkin and the tumor, which was in the groin and ſcrotum, carrying it downwards. I then made an inciſion upon the director, through the ſkin to the bottom of the ſcrotum, gently raiſing up the cellular membrane, between the ſkin and herniary ſack, and ſeparating the one from the other, till at length I perceived the herniary ſack, which I raiſed up with my left-hand on one ſide, and deſired another aſſiſtant to lift it up on the other; I then opened the ſack, by making a ſmall inciſion, and ſome water iſſuing out at the orifice, ſome of the ſurgeons preſent thought I had wounded the inteſtine; but this did not affect me in the leaſt, knowing that I had opened the ſack with ſufficient caution, and that it would be of no ſignification, as I had not hurt any thing. I then paſſed my director through the orifice of the ſack upwards, to the place where the inteſtine protruded, which was at the ring of the abdominal muſcles, and then, with my ſciſſars in the groove of this director, cut up the ſack to the ring, preſſing down the protruded gut with my left-hand to the os femoris, to ſee the place the better, and paſſed my grooved director, between the protruded inteſtine and the ring, higher up, deſiring an aſſiſtant to keep the gut towards the os femoris, to prevent my hurting it, and continuing my ſciſſars in the groove till I came under the ring, as far as I could paſs them obliquely upwards and inwards, cutting it open a thumb's breadth, and carried the index-finger of my left-hand up this laſt made wound to dilate it; and when I had again taken it out, I preſſed with the index-fingers of both hands, firſt the upper-part of the inteſtine, then the remainder, and, laſtly, ſome of the omentum that was protruded with the inteſtine, into the cavity of the abdomen: and when all this was returned, as the opening was ſufficiently large, I deſired an aſſiſtant to preſs the upper-part of the wound gently together with an extended hand, that the gut might not fall out again, and ſcarified the circumference of the ring

and

and ſkin with my ſciſſars; and cutting off the ragged bits of the ſac, as much as I could find, and come at conveniently, I applied thick doſſils of lint to the ring, and the inciſion, and by them many ſmall ones, and, laſtly, three triangular bolſters of linen, the firſt being the ſmalleſt, the next ſomewhat larger, and the third the largeſt; applying the bandage called the ſpica inguinalis, deſcribed in my ſurgery, chap. 5. ſect. 8. on bandages.

An hour after the operation I bled him, and an hour after that, ordered an emollient clyſter with milk and ſoap, which procured him an opening, which he had not had for three days, giving him great relief. Afterwards I preſcribed him a quieting emulſion of almonds and poppy-ſeed, for him to drink at pleaſure when thirſty, and ſome oil of roſes to rub his belly with warm; giving him a doſe of my cooling powder at 5 o'clock in the evening, and another at nine, upon which he found himſelf pretty well, reſting very well all night. The next morning I let him drink a few diſhes of ſpeedwell-tea, and take ſome broth; at noon, and in the evening likewiſe, ſome of the ſame tea; continuing the quieting emulſion when thirſty, and the cooling powders for a week, and deſiring him to keep himſelf quiet. I did not dreſs him till the fourth day, as I had no reaſon for doing it before, and found the wound looked well, and the patient in good health; he was dreſſed this time with the digeſtive ointment, with the doſſils, pledget, compreſſes, and rollers, as before; but afterwards I dreſſed him every other day, and gave once every day the liquor in which prunes had been boiled, making him alſo eat the fruit. Eight days afterwards, his appetite increaſing, I ſuffered him to take ſome broth; at length ſome meat, and peaſe and beans, and to drink moderately of beer. After the third week, the wound was dreſſed with balſam of capaivæ and vulnerary plaiſter, and two bolſters over them; and in the beginning of the ſixth week, which was about Michaelmas, he was quite healed; I then had a leathern truſs made for him, and adviſed him to wear it as long as he lived, or he poſſibly could, to prevent a return of the ſame complaint.

OBSERVATION LVIII.

Of inciſed wounds in the head, which had not injured the cranium, cured in a particular manner.

SEVERAL received, in ſkirmiſhes, cuts on the fore-part of the head and forehead, others on the ſide and back-part of the head, ſome longer, ſome ſhorter: nevertheleſs, when theſe cuts had not penetrated the cranium, I applied, after having waſhed them with warm wine and brandy, and well cleanſed them, a powder prepared of adheſive and healing medi-

cines, viz. of gummi ſarcocoll. gummi tragacanth. gummi Arabic, and radix ſymphyti, of each equal parts, ſtrewing it into the wound till it was quite full to the edge, and a plaiſter made with emplaſtrum diachylon and oil of turpentine, the length of the wound, to keep it together, and to draw the lips cloſe, over this a compreſs, faſtening all with a roller, letting it remain three or four days, in which time they were quite healed. If theſe cuts were in the forehead, or down the ſide of the head, after having ſtrewed ſome of this powder, which I called my wound-powder, I applied the uniting bandage, with a two-headed roller, as deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. 37, fig. 3. To thoſe that were on the top of the head, where the ſagittal ſuture is, I applied the bandage as in the ſame plate, fig. 4, and in four days time, when the bandage was taken off, they were quite healed; which generally requires more time, when the wounds are firſt filled with lint, and the cure attempted by gradual ſuppuration from the bottom, in the manner moſt of the ſurgeons then did, and at preſent many do.

OBSERVATION LIX.

Of wounds in the face requiring the ſuture, and of one, in particular, a-croſs the forehead above the eyes.

MANY patients were brought in this ſummer who had received wounds in the face, which required the ſuture; for thoſe which are directly a-croſs, or oblique, in the forehead, cheeks, or chin, if they are not deep, need not be ſewed up, but may be healed, by bringing the lips together with ſticking plaiſter, and, particularly, if ſome of the wound-powder is ſtrewed in them; but if a cut is oblique, or directly a-croſs the forehead, or cheek, and very deep, ſo that the under-lip of the wound hangs down at too great a diſtance from the upper one, or if through the cheek into the mouth, theſe wounds will not eaſily heal without being ſtitched up.

Among theſe wounded, there was one who had received a cut a finger's breadth above the eye-brows, juſt a-croſs the forehead, having cut through the frontal muſcle to the os frontis, the eye-brows hanging down towards the eyes. I concluded that this wound could not be healed neatly without the ſuture; upon which I united the lower-part of the wound with the upper, keeping it up, and in oppoſition with the upper-part, with the thread, I took ſuch a crooked needle as delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 1, S, T, or V, ſuch ſort of needles being moſt uſeful and convenient in wounds of the face, threading it with ſtrong thread four feet long, the middle being in the eye of the needle, both ends hanging down of equal lengths, which were joined or tied together with a knot; then waxing this double thread,

thread, that is, pulling it backwards and forwards ſeveral times on a piece of wax, to make it the evener and ſmoother. I then cleanſed the wound with a moiſt ſpunge, and paſſed the needle about the middle of the wound, the breadth of two backs of a knife under it, as in tab. 4, fig. 16, from without inwards, under the ſkin upwards, carrying it up under the ſkin of the upper-part of the wound to B, and then paſſed the needle through from within outwards, coming out at the ſame diſtance from the edge of the wound, pulling the thread ſo far through, till about a hand's breadth hung out under the wound, the ſame length coming out above, and cutting the thread off with a pair of ſciſſars. I then paſſed the ſecond ſtitch in the middle, between the firſt and right extremity of the wound and the third, in the very ſame manner on the left-ſide as in fig. 16, abovementioned. Then ſtrewing in ſome of my wound-powder, and taking hold of both ends of the thread, one with my right, the other with my left-hand, I deſired an aſſiſtant to preſs the under lip of the wound upwards, and hold it in that poſition, ſo that the two lips were united; and then paſſing one end of the thread round the thread, as in making a common knot, drew the upper-part of the wound at B well together, upon this ſingle knot a little linen compreſs, on which I made another ſingle knot, drawing it tight, and then a ſlip-knot. As this was done in the middle, I repeated the ſame with the other two ends of the thread, exactly in the ſame manner as in fig. 16, B, B, B. I ſecured this wound farther with four plaiſters as long as a finger, and about that breadth, laying the two firſt on the ſide of the middle ſuture, warming the plaiſter firſt, ſticking it on the lower-part of the wound, preſſing it cloſe with my left-thumb, and with my right-hand pulled up the upper-part of the plaiſter to the uppermoſt part of the forehead, and there ſtuck it on, preſſing it as cloſe as poſſible. The two other plaiſters were applied at the two ends of the wound at A, A, in the ſame manner; and, laſtly, a linen compreſs the length of the wound was laid over the whole, keeping the whole fixed with a roller two ells long, and two or three fingers-broad, by circular turns round the forehead and back-part of the head. I ſuffered this bandage to remain undiſturbed two days, taking it off, together with the compreſs, on the third day, and as the ſutures and plaiſters were in their proper place, but the patient complaining of heat, burning, and ſmarting of the wound, I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood, moiſtening the compreſs with brandy and camphorated ſpirits mixed, and applying the ſame bandage, repeating it daily every night and morning; on the ſixth day, ſeeing that the lips were pretty well agglutinated, and finding the threads, particularly thoſe at the end, looſe, I cut them in two, and pulled them out by the knots, rubbing a little balſam capaivæ upon the punctures,

letting the three firſt plaiſters remain, applying to each place where the two ſutures were, ſuch a ſticking plaiſter, but a finger's breadth longer, to keep the other plaiſters the faſter; the eighth day the middle thread was cut and drawn out, and another plaiſter applied; the tenth day the plaiſters were taken off cautiouſly, and the lips were well united; I ſmeared them with the before-mentioned balſam, and applied three more plaiſters, repeating them every other day, and in fifteen or ſixteen days this wound was perfectly healed.

Note, In ſome of theſe wounds going croſs the face, two ſutures, and in ſome one ſuture is neceſſary, but all were treated in the ſame manner as juſt deſcribed.

OBSERVATION LX.

Of a longitudinal inciſed wound of the face, beginning under the left-eye, running downwards along the left-ſide of the noſe, through both lips to the middle of the chin, both lips being obliged to be ſtitched up.

WHAT this wound was, may eaſily be conceived by reading the title or ſuperſcription to this obſervation, and looking at plate 1, fig. 2, of this book; the lips being not alone wounded, but the cut penetrated the upper and lower jaw, in both which one inciſor tooth was hurt. Now, as the lips, when wounded, are ſubject to be torn open in ſpeaking and eating, and cannot be eaſily healed without a ſuture, as the ſaliva is continually running through the wound, as in hare-lips, and ſo obſtructs the healing, the mouth remaining frequently open and diſfigured, as in a hare-lip, the ſurgeons have long found the neceſſity of taking up the wound by ſuture, thereby preventing ſo diſagreeable a deformity.

I found it neceſſary, in this caſe, to ſtitch up each lip twice, with ſuch a crooked needle and waxed thread, as in the former caſe, paſſing the needle nearly the breadth of the tip of the little finger under the noſe through the upper lip from without inwards, and then from within outwards, the point of the needle coming out juſt under the left noſtril, drawing the thread through, till a hand's breadth hung down the cheek, the ſame length of thread being at the other end where the needle was faſt; then taking hold of both ends, I tied the wound well together with a ſingle knot, upon which I tied another, drawing the lips of the wound as cloſe as poſſible; when this was done, I cut off the needle and thread where the knot was made, repeating the ſame at the bottom of the lip, ſtrewing my wound-powder into the wound, from the uppermoſt part by the eye, to the end of the upper lip; I then applied three ſticking plaiſters to the wound, near the eye and noſe;

drawing

drawing the lips together as much as poſſible, and then covered the whole with a larger plaiſter. But over all the upper lip, and the two ſutures, I applied a ſticking plaiſter as broad as the lip, and of a ſpan's length, that had at both ends (as the plaiſter applied to the hare-lip) the breadth of two fingers ſlit in two, being firſt faſtened to the left cheek, and over the lips and the wound to the right cheek, preſſing the plaiſter cloſe to the lips and edges of the wound, and ſticking it faſt to the lip and right cheek; over this plaiſter another was applied, and a double-headed uniting roller, ſix feet long, and the breadth of a thumb, having in the middle a long hole; this hole was laid on the middle of the lip, and one head of the roller carried round the head of the patient, and ſo to the lip and through this hole, pulling both heads of the roller, thereby uniting the two lips of the wound; then the two heads of the roller were carried round the back part of the patient's head, and from thence to his forehead, where it was tied and pinned faſt to his cap.

Under the lip, as the gum of the upper jaw was alſo hurt, I applied a pledget dipped in honey of roſes, with a 4th part of oil of myrrh, between the lip and upper jaw; puſhing it up with a probe or ſpatula, and repeating this dreſſing every day.

The wound of the under lip I ſtitched up at the bottom, and tied, as in the upper one; the ſecond ſtitch was paſſed above at the end, tying it after the ſame way; then moiſtening a pledget with honey of roſes and oil of myrrh, I applied it on the inſide between the lip and the gum of the under jaw, externally ſtrewed the wound-powder and ſuch a plaiſter as was applied to the upper lip, with the ſame bandage and compreſs, dreſſing it night and morning in the ſame manner. The patient was directed not to ſpeak, and to uſe for his diet water gruel; the third day, as the plaiſters were become looſe, he was freſh dreſſed; on the fifth day again, when I obſerved that the edges of the wound were pretty well united, I cut in two thoſe ligatures of both lips that were at the greateſt diſtance from the edge of the lips, and drew them out by the knot, ſmearing the wound externally with ſome balſam capaivæ, applying a freſh ſticking plaiſter, and the uniting bandage; on the 7th day, I cut out the other thread in each lip, and drew them out, dreſſing them again as before; the ninth day the wound was dreſſed with the balſam, and the plaiſter applied, but without the roller, and this was repeated every other day, till in 15 days the wound was completely healed.

Note, If one of the lips only is divided, it is united, dreſſed, and cured after the ſame manner. But if it is longer, particularly through the cheek, extending itſelf to the ear, three or four ſutures, according to the length of the wound, will be neceſſary.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION LXI.

Of a cure of an encyſted tumor of the meliceris-kind, the bigneſs of a large walnut.

A Burgher of Oudenarde, thirty-five years of age, otherwiſe well and healthy, came to me, and ſhewed me a large tumor upon the crown of his head, which he ſaid he ſhould be very glad to have extirpated, (as he could neither wear his hat or wig without being troubleſom to him) if it could be done with ſafety, and without any other bad conſequence. Upon examination, I found it to be a ſpecies of the encyſted tumor, containing a ſoft ſubſtance, being alſo moveable, and promiſed him to take it away without any danger from the operation. I prepared him by purging, bleeding, and a moderate diet, for ſeveral days before; and on the 15th of September, I undertook to extirpate the tumor after the following manner.

I ſeated him in a low chair, an aſſiſtant ſtanding behind him to keep his head ſteady, two others on the ſide holding his hands, to prevent his being of any hindrance to me in the operation. Having cut off the hair, I made, with a knife, a crucial inciſion as big as the tumor only through the ſkin, and ſeparated the four lips from the membrane of the cyſt, almoſt to the bottom of it; I did not however entirely ſeparate it, being fearful that it might adhere too ſtrongly to the pericranium, and that the cranium might be laid bare, from which might ariſe a caries of the bone, but opened the tumor by a crucial inciſion, and found the contents to be a thick ſubſtance reſembling honey, which by a gentle compreſſion, partly run out on the ſide, the reſt being taken out with a ſmall ſpatula, as delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 1, fig. 2. Having done this, I took hold of one end, or corner, of the cyſt, with the fingers of my left hand, cutting it off as near the cranium as poſſible, and afterwards the three other flaps or ends, and filled up the wound with dry lint, having previouſly waſhed the part with a ſpunge and warm wine; and, laſtly, applied a plaiſter compreſs and roller, letting them remain unopened till the third day.

On the third day at the dreſſing, I ſtrewed a little red præcipitate and burnt alum on the remaining membranes of the cyſt; filling up the wound again with pledgets of lint, ſpread with digeſtive ointment, and applying the roller in the ſame manner as before. The three following days it was dreſſed only with dry lint and digeſtive; the fourth day the red præcipitate and alum was repeated, to deſtroy the remaining cyſt; theſe encyſted tumors frequently growing again when the membrane is not quite extirpated: afterwards it was dreſſed every day with the digeſtive, and lint, till

till the ſixteenth; when the wound appearing very clean, I dreſſed it with balſamum Arcæi, uniting the four flaps with ſticking plaiſters laid acroſs for eight days, ſo that theſe were in entire contact with each other: at length I dreſſed the part ſimply with dry lint and a ſingle quadrangular plaiſter, and towards the end of the month it was quite cloſed up and healed; finding the patient the next ſpring, when I returned to Oudenarde, perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION LXII.

Of the paracenteſis, or tapping in the dropſy.

ABOUT the end of September, a ſoldier's wife, about thirty years of age, applied to me for advice, as having the dropſy; for which diſorder ſhe had taken many medicines, but without any relief from them.

Her belly was greatly ſwelled, and her reſpiration much oppreſſed when ſhe walked. I applied my left hand extended to the right ſide of her belly, and ſtriking ſeveral times on the left ſide with my other hand, I perceived very ſenſibly the fluctuation and ſtriking of the water, with my other hand, whereby I was aſcertained of its being an aſcites; which trial I particularly made, as ſome had informed her it was a tympanites. I recommended to her the tapping of the waters, and that thereupon I would order ſuch medecines as ſhould, if poſſible, prevent a return of the complaint. I had not only ſeen the inſtrument called trocar, uſed by Dr. Rau in an hydrocele, but had read of it in Dionis Cours d'operations de chirurgie, publiſhed at Paris in the year 1707; according to whoſe directions, placing her in a chair, being pretty corpulent, I ſtabbed the trocar into the right ſide of her belly, two hand's-breadth from the navel, and one hands-breadth below the navel, which is about the middle between the uppermoſt and anterior ſpine of the ileum and the navel.

On withdrawing the perforator, a yellow water, or ſerum, iſſued forth as out of a caſk; which coagulated over the fire, appearing like ice: during the extraction of the waters, an aſſiſtant compreſſed the belly on each ſide, with his hands extended, and finding her not to faint; I extracted nearly a pail-full of water, and then withdrawing the canula, applied a plaiſter and compreſs, and a napkin in the uſual way, as in wounds of the breaſt or abdomen, round her belly, fixing the whole with the ſcapular, and ordered her to be put to bed. The next morning, I repeated the operation on the left ſide; and the day after Michaelmas-day, I made the puncture again on the right-ſide, but a finger's breadth lower down, extracting nearly as much water as at firſt. On the firſt of October, I made a fourth puncture on the left ſide, ſomewhat lower down, letting out all the water, and dreſſing the

the wound in the ſame manner. This laſt time, as ſhe was faint, I gave her a glaſs of cinnamon-water, when in bed, and at dinner and ſupper gave her a glaſs of wine.

I had already ordered her, after the firſt extraction of the water, to take from fifty to ſixty drops of the tinctura antimonii tartariſata, at ſeven in the morning, and at five in the afternoon, with a decoction of ſaſſafras-wood, drinking a pint thereof ſweetened; and, beſides, ordered her to take a ſpoonful of the following diuretic powder, every morning at ten o'clock, and every night going to reſt:

℞. Tartar. vitriolat. Tacken.
Salis Geniſtæ.
Sacchar. alb. *aā* ʒi. m.

and ordering her to live moderately, ſhe found herſelf quite well.

At this time, as there were ſome ſtudents at Leyden who propoſed attending a courſe of anatomical and chirurgical lectures, to be read at Amſterdam by Dr. Ruyſch and myſelf; and, as they intended to be there by the end of October, or, at fartheſt, the beginning of November, and as moſt of the wounded were either quite, or very nearly recovered, I deſired the directors of the hoſpital, and Mr. Von Quawern, for theſe reaſons, to give me my diſcharge, and leave to return to Holland; which was accordingly granted, and I arrived at Amſterdam.

The water extracted from this woman, in the four ſeveral tappings, amounted to about thirty pounds; but I could not afterwards learn whether the dropſy returned again, tho' I ſuppoſe it did not, as ſhe continued well to the day I ſet out; continuing the medicines, and obſerving the proper regimen, without the leaſt ſwelling of her belly.

At my return to Amſterdam, I took lodgings in the ſame houſe where profeſſor Hemſterhuys, ſtill profeſſor at Leyden, lived; beginning the courſe of anatomical and chirurgical lectures which I had promiſed, at the deſire of ſeveral ſtudents, before I ſet out from Leyden for the army; and another courſe at the requeſt of ten French pupils in the French language, continuing them the following ſpring 1709: by which means I eſtabliſhed myſelf more firmly in anatomy and ſurgery, obſerving the many various niceties in the ſtructure of the human body. I read, at the ſame time, the beſt and lateſt writers in anatomy, examined the new diſcoveries they had made, and obſerved every thing uſeful. I remarked many errors in Verheyen, which I have deſcribed and demonſtrated in the preface to my compendium of anatomy, and in this work. I likewiſe made many experiments in performing chirurgical operations, particularly, cutting for the

ſtone,

ſtone, amputation, trepanning, couching, the operation for the fiſtula lachrymalis, and for all ſorts of ruptures, and in opening and inſpecting dead bodies, which I afterwards found, and ſtill find, of great ſervice. From theſe, and many other remarks and obſervations, my ſurgery aroſe; which was ſtill rendered more perfect and uſeful by farther obſervations, and ſeveral rational experiments, till it attained to what it now is; not only my own countrymen experiencing its utility to them, which has cauſed it to paſs through many editions, but foreigners alſo have tranſlated it into their own languages, particularly the Dutch, the Engliſh, and Spaniards, who have given it their approbation, and read it with advantage to themſelves. And notwithſtanding I had given myſelf a deal of trouble, and ran many hazards amidſt the dangerous journies I have made, and among ſuch a number of ſick and wounded whom I have attended, there being few who make one ſuch campaign, or bear the ſmell of an hoſpital a month: whereas I had made two campaigns, yet ſtill conſidering, that to become a good ſurgeon great practice is required, I reſolved to make the campaign again for the third time, and ſet out directly for the camp before Tournay, upon hearing that this place was blocked up; and was again, at the recommendation of Dr. Ruyſch, accepted as a phyſician to the Dutch troops; and ſoon received orders, as an hoſpital was erected at Oudenarde, not far from Tournay, to go thither and attend it, together with the ſurgeon-general; and as many were wounded during the blockade, they were conveyed conveniently along the Scheld to Oudenarde, and there put into the hoſpital.

OBSERVATION LXIII.

Of a gun-ſhot wound in the face, the ball entering under the os jugale on one ſide, and paſſing out under the ſame on the other ſide.

AMONG the firſt wounded, was the ingenious and brave ſon of Mr. Von Quawern, ſurgeon-general of the Dutch troops, who was engineer in the Dutch ſervice at the inveſting and opening of the trenches before Tournay; and who received a wound from a muſket-ball in his face, entering the left-cheek under the os jugale, paſſing above the gums, and out at the left-ſide under the os jugale, whereby the oſſa ſpongioſa ſeptum naſi, and bone of the upper jaw, were greatly ſhattered; the wound appearing to be, as it really was, very dangerous, being attended with a ſymptomatic, or wound-fever, a difficult motion of the lower jaw, and other bad ſymptoms. He had been dreſſed at the field-hoſpital before Tournay by the ſurgeons there, who had cleanſed the wound of the grumous blood, and extracted ſeveral ſplinters. His father ordered the wound to be ſyringed night and morning on both ſides, with a decoction of agrimony

and golden-rod, adding to each pint two ounces of honey of roſes, and one ounce of the vulnerary tincture, prepared with aloes and myrrh; and a ſoft tent to be introduced, with a digeſtive and a common ſticking-plaiſter to be applied, the ſeptum naſi being at the ſame time ſmeared with the digeſtive. At different times, ſeveral pieces more of bone were extracted. For the fever I bled him, and adminiſtered cooling powders, ordered water-gruels, and other diluting drinks, and a moderate diet, upon which the fever went off; and the wound being, by degrees, deterged of the foulneſs, and in the parts, which were deſtroyed, new granulations of fleſh ſhooting forth, and filling up the wound within; I, towards the end, dreſſed him with the balſamum Arcæi, by which method this wound, which at firſt ſeemed to be ſo dangerous, was ſo well cured, that the hole through the ſeptum naſi was entirely healed up, no diſagreeable ſcar remaining, except thoſe two in the cheeks, which he was obliged to bear as marks of honour received, while bravely fighting againſt the enemies of his country.

OBSERVATION LXIV.

Of a ſhot bruſhing the ſide of the forehead, taking off the ſkin, and ſlightly hurting the cranium externally, and for which the patient could find no relief but from trepanning.

AT the opening of the trenches before Tournay, a ſubaltern officer was wounded by a muſket-ball, which took away a ſmall piece of the integuments, and ſlightly touched the cranium, ſeeming, at firſt, to be of very little conſequence: but, a few days afterwards, the patient was taken with a ſlight head-ache, attended with a vertigo; which increaſed gradually, till at length he fell into a lethargy, loſing his ſenſes and all ſenſation. For this we bled him ſeveral times, applied bags boiled in warm wine to the part, and volatile ſpirits to the noſtrils, adminiſtering internally reſolvent remedies, but all to no purpoſe. Upon which it was thought adviſeable, both by Mr. Von Quawern and myſelf, to perform the operation of the trepan upon him, as we apprehended theſe ſymptoms proceeded from extravaſated and ſtagnant blood under the cranium. The operation was left to me to perform; but he was preſent as my adviſer and aſſiſtant. I enlarged the wound by a crucial inciſion, diſtending the four lips from each other, by filling up the wound with dry lint, leaving it ſo for that night. The next morning I perforated the cranium in a proper manner with the trepan, and having taken out the round piece of bone, found about two ſpoons-full of thick blood, which I extracted, partly by bending of the head to one ſide, and partly with a ſmall ſpatula and lint, dreſſing the part afterwards as uſual. But, as he did not immediately come to his

ſenſes,

ſenſes, I applied the warm bags and ſpirits externally as before, and the internal reſolving medicines, giving him frequently tea to drink. In the afternoon we perceived ſome ſenſation returning, and the next day he could open his eyes, and began to talk rationally, and continued to recover gradually; perſiſting in the uſe of the ſame medicines, his ſenſes returned perfectly, and, by proper dreſſings, the wound was entirely healed.

This operation was performed a great many times, as well during the continuance of the ſiege, as after the battle of Malplaquet, and ſiege of Mons. I have remarked, in two inſtances, that when there has been a collection of extravaſated blood under the dura-mater, it has been neceſſary to make an inciſion through it with a knife or lancet, and ſo letting out the blood through the orifice, the patient has recovered. But many died after the operation; which is not to be aſcribed to the operation, but to the injury the brain had received, or to the extravaſation in the cavities, or collection of grumous blood under the brain, which no human ſkill was capable of extracting.

OBSERVATION LXV.

Of the cure of a gun-ſhot wound from a muſket-ball, paſſing through the thorax, and wounding the lungs.

AMONG the wounded brought from Tournay, was a ſoldier who had received a muſket-ball in his left-ſide, juſt above the heart, paſſing out again at the back, between the third and fourth rib, by the ſcapula; who, from the effuſion of blood from the external wound, and the repeated coughing up a quantity of blood through the throat and mouth, was become very weak and faint. It appeared to me principally neceſſary to enlarge the poſterior wound, by making a tranſverſe inciſion on both ſides upon a grooved director, and then I applied a piece of linen of the ſame breadth, and about two hands-breadth long, about one inch being in the thorax, the reſt hanging down upon the back; covering the orifice with a large pledget of lint, tied faſt in the middle with a piece of ſtrong thread, and ſpread with a digeſtive ointment; dreſſing the anterior wound in the ſame manner, with a ſmaller pledget of lint, and fixing the whole with a ſticking plaiſter. At the ſubſequent dreſſing I ordered the following injection to be uſed warm, in order to cleanſe the wound of any remaining collection of blood.

℞. Herb. Veronic.
—— millefol. *aā* mj.
coque in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per ¼ horæ.
Colatur. lbi. adde
Mell. roſat. ʒii.
Spirit. vini Gal. ʒi. m.

This mixture I injected at firſt every morning and evening about ſeven o'clock, into the anterior wound, letting it run out at the poſterior orifice, as long as any blood or matter was perceived to come out with it, and ordered him to drink the infuſion of the abovementioned herbs as tea, ſweetened with honey, at pleaſure, lukewarm or cold, as it was in the ſummer. Every evening was adminiſtered, as he coughed pretty much, to relieve his cough and ſtrengthen him, a pint of emulſion prepared with almonds and poppy-ſeed; upon which he grew better. At length, as there was not any foul diſcharge from the thorax, and the anterior wound being healed by the digeſtive alone, in the fifth week I omitted the injection, and in the ſixth week, as there was no foul diſcharge, I removed the piece of linen from the poſterior wound, applying a pledget of lint ſpread with balſamum Arcæi, a vulnerary plaiſter and compreſs, and in a little time the wound was quite healed, and the patient's life preſerved. The bandage applied the whole time, was the napkin about his body, fixed by the ſcapular bandage, as deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. 3, fig. 1, B, C.

This ball muſt have paſſed very near the edge of the lungs, where there are no large veſſels; for when the larger veſſels, and particularly the largeſt, are wounded, the patient ſoon dies.

OBSERVATION LXVI.

Of other internal wounds, and of the difficulty of their cure.

FROM this wound of the thorax, I ſhall take occaſion to remark a few things on other internal wounds, for the ſake of younger practitioners; and ſhall relate how a rational ſurgeon ought to treat gun-ſhot wounds penetrating the cavity of the thorax. There is always great danger of theſe patients dying, as there is ſeldom time enough to convey them to the hoſpital; and becauſe there are ſo many parts in the cavity of the thorax which to wound is for the moſt part mortal; as, for inſtance, the heart and the lungs, where many large veſſels run, the aorta, and its large branches, the pulmonary artery, and pulmonary veins, vena cava, vena azygos, and ſuch like

like veſſels, which, if wounded, the patients ſoon bleed to death, few living to get any aſſiſtance at the hoſpital. The ſame may be ſaid of wounds of the greater arteries or veins in the abdomen, as the deſcending aorta, and its larger branches, as the hepatic and ſplenetic arteries, the emulgent veins and arteries, and the large branches of the meſenteric arteries. So wounds of the veſſels in the pelvis are, of courſe, dangerous, as the great effuſion of blood from the iliac and hypogaſtric arteries ſoon occaſions death: ſo, in like ſort, wounds of the vena cava, or vena portarum, or their large branches in the liver or ſpleen, which ſeldom occur to be ſeen in practice, as the patient generally dies very ſoon; the difference only lying here, that if the large veſſels in theſe compact viſcera are wounded, death ſoon enſues, and leaves no room for remedy: but if the veſſels wounded are ſmall, the medicines recommended in the 65th obſervation are of great ſervice, particularly the quieting emulſion of almonds and poppy-ſeeds, taken frequently during the effuſion of blood, as it ſoon enters the veins, filling them up again, and keeping up the circulation; and the poppy-ſeed, by gently conſtringing, ſtops the bleeding. Common milk is alſo of ſervice, from its reſtorative and ſtrengthening quality, particularly when the patient is not reſtleſs. The abovementioned tea, made with veronica and millefolium, either alone or mixed with milk, I have alſo found very ſerviceable; and, at the ſame time, the injection may alſo be uſed.

But if any of the membranous parts in the abdomen are wounded, as the inteſtines, ſtomach, urine and gall-bladders, &c. they do not, on account of the thinneſs of their ſubſtance, ſo eaſily heal, but ſoon become mortal, by letting out their contents into the cavity of the abdomen; where being confined, they become putrid, corroding and deſtroying the inward parts, and ſo cauſing death.

In the mean time, as one frequently obſerves, that wounds of theſe parts do ſometimes heal, when they by chance grow to or adhere to the peritoneum, or ſome other part, one ought not preſently to deſpair of a cure, but adminiſter the ſame remedies, preſcribing reſt, and ſome doſes of Locatelli's or Meibom's vulnerary balſam ſeveral times a day, and uſing the injection; obſerving alſo to lay the patient in a proper poſition for the injection to run out, together with any other humour; and if the wound ſhould be too ſmall, that the liquor cannot commodiouſly run out, it will be neceſſary to enlarge the orifice as much as is requiſite, by ſeveral inſtruments, for that intent deſcribed in my ſurgery.

OBSERVATION LXVII.

Of the cure of venereal buboes in the groin.

A Lieutenant of the garriſon, about twenty-ſix years of age, had two hard painful buboes, one on each ſide, very troubleſom, ſo that he was ſcarcely able to walk: theſe buboes were the conſequence of a too haſty ſtopping the flux of matter in a virulent gonorrhœa; and fearing that a worſe diſorder might enſue, he deſired me to give him my advice.

Moſt writers forbid the reſolving or diſcuſſing ſuch buboes, but adviſe the application of emollient plaiſters or cataplaſms, to bring them to ſuppuration, then to open and cleanſe them, and, laſtly, to heal them with balſamic medicines; believing that, by this method, the poiſonous and impure matter is beſt, and with moſt ſafety, expelled from the body and maſs of blood, and that the diſeaſe is more radically cured: and this was the common method of practice at that time, with ſome phyſicians and ſurgeons; and indeed, many continue the ſame treatment to this day. But I have been of a different opinion a long time, having ſeen many perſons, before I was in the hoſpital of the army, and many more afterwards, who had buboes cured by emollients and ſuppuration, who notwithſtanding were afterwards invaded with ulcers in the throat, and on the penis, pains in the bones, and ſpinæ ventoſæ of the limbs; and, in ſome, the running returned again: from which it is plain, that they were not entirely freed from the virulency by the ſuppuration of the buboes; being, beſides, obliged to ſuffer, during the maturation and cure, ſevere pains and great inflammation of the part, and particularly at the time of opening them; and it moreover being a long time before they would heal, many having had them for weeks and months before they could be healed, loſing all patience, and becoming in a manner deſperate.

For theſe reaſons, I did not look upon this method of expelling the venereal taint as the beſt, but rather as the worſt, and ſtill do; therefore as this impurity may be expelled by proper antidotes and purgatives, in the ſame manner as in a virulent gonorrhœa, I have preferred this method to others more troubleſom, and have uſed it in this caſe ſucceſsfully.

1. I preſcribed him the following pills,

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ʒii.
Reſin. jalapæ. ʒi.
Eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ gr. 1, ponderis.
et conſp. pulvere cinnab. q. ſ.

I

I ordered him twenty of these pills every other night, and they operated very well, and after some time, every third night only.

2. The following medicines, as a purifying and resolvent drink.

℞. Rad. sarsaparill.
——Chin. *aā* ʒii.
Rasur. lign. sassafr. ʒi. m. grosso modo concisa.

I had not these ingredients boiled at one time with a large quantity of water, as most did, and of which decoction they administered a pint several times, previously warming it upon the fire; because from the frequent warming it up again, it acquired so very disagreeable a taste, that the patients could hardly keep it upon their stomachs: but my way was to cause them to infuse a table spoonful of these ingredients every morning early, in a pewter tea-pot with a pint of boiling water, letting it remain on a gentle fire half a quarter, or a whole quarter of an hour, gently boiling it up, till it became of a browniſh colour like bohea-tea, ordering them to drink a tea-cup full, sweetened with sugar, every evening about 4 or 5 o'clock. This way it proved not disagreeable, most of the patients drinking it without its being nauseous to them, and retaining their appetites, or, if they had lost their appetite, this generally restored it.

3. I prescribed the following resolvent and purifying tincture,

℞. Tinct. antim. tartarisat. ʒvi.
Essent. Lignorum ʒii. m.

Of which he took 50 or 60 drops in the first dish of the tea; and that the swelling might be the better and sooner discussed, I ordered him to take them in bed those days on which he did not purge, and to cover himself, with his hands under the bed-cloaths, quite close, for an hour afterwards, that the disorder might be expelled by gentle sweat, and that the buboes might be the better discussed.

4. I ordered him to take what remained in the tea-pot of the ingredients, and to boil it gently in a clean vessel for a quarter of an hour; adding, towards the end, a little anniseed, fennel-seed, lemon or orange-peel, as most agreeable to the patient; and to drink this either luke-warm, or cold, when thirsty.

5. He

5. He rubbed the bigneſs of a pea of the following ointment warmed, upon each bubo,

℞. Mercur. vivi. pauca terebinth. ſubact. ʒi.
Axung. porcin. ʒſs. m.

6. I applied the following plaiſter warm, ſpread upon linen, ſomewhat larger than the bubo, every night,

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒii.
Mercur. vivi ʒi. malax.
Spt. vini camphor. q. ſ.

7. I preſcribed a very regular diet, chiefly of thin ſoups, night and morning, and theſe for the moſt part prepared from vegetables; but in caſe he, at any time, was hungry, I permitted him to eat moderately of chickens, pigeons, veal, or of tender freſh fiſh; and in four weeks time, both buboes diſappeared, and he found himſelf quite briſk and well.

I afterwards cured a great number after this way, and diſcuſſed the tumors when the patient would conform properly. In fine-weather, eſpecially in the ſummer, as it then was, they may go out; and this gentleman was able to do duty without any injury to himſelf. But when ſuch patients will not obſerve a regular manner of living, nor abſtain from venery, it may eaſily be imagined that the cure is retarded, or entirely prevented. The doſe of the pills muſt be regulated according to the ſtrength of the patient: for if twenty ſhould operate too much, the doſe muſt be leſſened; and, in ſtronger conſtitutions, more than twenty may be given. Theſe pills are good in all venereal diſorders, and are alſo of ſervice in other impurities of the blood, as foul eruptions, in the itch, and in obſtructions from a viſcid ſtate of the blood; I have therefore named them Pilulæ Polychreſtæ, and ſcarce ever uſe any other except the patient is troubled with the hæmorrhoids.

OBSERVATION LXVIII.

Of an inflammation and large ſwelling of one teſticle.

A Young gentleman, twenty-one years of age, had a large ſwelling and inflammation of the right teſticle, which was increaſed to the ſize of a gooſe-egg; being attended with great pain and burning, and preventing his reſt for ſeveral days and nights: it was the conſequence of a ſurgeon's ſtop-

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ping the running in a gonorrhœa too ſoon. This gentleman had me called to him on the 6th of July, and told me his complaint, and at laſt ſhewed me his ſwelled teſticle, the like of which I had never ſeen before, being very red, and almoſt as hard as a ſtone; ſo that I was in great doubt whether it could ever be reduced to its natural ſize, or that the great hardneſs could be reſolved and mollified. I told him my opinion very frankly, and he believed it himſelf when he felt it, and queſtioned greatly of ever being cured. However, he deſired me very earneſtly to do what I could for him, with the greateſt promiſes if I effected his cure.

But having reflected upon his otherwiſe healthful conſtitution, and blooming years, it gave me ſome hopes, as he, at the ſame time, promiſed to obſerve a regular diet and ſtrict regimen, and to follow exactly every thing I ſhould order and adviſe. I therefore preſcribed him ſome remedies, as,

1. Immediate bleeding to twelve ounces, which afforded him great relief, mitigating the burning heat and ſevere pain.

2. I ordered a diſcutient fomentation, which I have frequently experienced to be of the greateſt ſervice in every ſpecies of violent inflammation, prepared of

Aq. calc. viv. lbi. ſpir. vini camphor. ʒiii.
Ceruſſ. ppt. ʒi. ſal. amoniac. ʒſs.

This fomentation I deſired a ſurgeon to apply, and to repeat it every two or three hours, laying over the part an eight double linen compreſs, fixed with a four-tailed roller, as may be ſeen in my ſurgery, tab. 2. fig. *a*.

3. He took ſix tea-cups full of the tea preſcribed in the 67th obſervation, with half a dram of nitre, ſweetened with ſugar, and this I ordered to be repeated at four o'clock in the afternoon.

4. He drank plentifully of the ſame drink made of the remainder of the ingredients, as in N° 4 of the foregoing obſervations.

5. His diet was, in the beginning, thin drinks, ſuch as water-gruel with raiſins, barley-broth with a little lemon-juice, boiled prunes, plumbs, cherries, and hips; and afterwards thin broths with herbs, as purſlane, celery, chervil, ſorrel, borage, and ſuch ſort of herbs with which they prepare ſoups in Flanders and Brabant, being commonly and daily eaten by thoſe in health.

6. I gave him a doſe of my cooling powder to allay the inflammation, and added to it five grains of camphire, which he took in a glaſs of fair water.

7. At night, going to reſt, I adminiſtered twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ in his common drink, which the next morning procured ſix good ſtools. He afterwards drank eight diſhes of the tea, with ſome nitre

mixed with them; continuing the uſe of the fomentation this day, and repeating the medicines as the day before. In the evening he found himſelf conſiderably better, and the running returned again in a ſmall quantity, which I informed him was a good ſign that the obſtructed matter in the teſticle was reſolved.

I adviſed him to repeat in the evening, and at night, the cooling powder with the camphire, and to take the purging pills, and to continue the ſame medicines both internally and externally the next day as before; and, on the third day the running continued, and the ſwelling and hardneſs of the teſticle was ſomewhat abated.

As the purging him three days together had weakened him, I omitted purging the fourth, and only preſcribed fifty drops of the reſolvent tincture mentioned in the foregoing obſervation, to be taken night and morning in the tea: the fifth day at night, going to reſt, the purging pills were adminiſtered, and repeated every other day for twelve days, when the ſwelling of the teſticle was very ſenſibly diminiſhed. He therefore took the pills but every third day, perſiſting in the uſe of the other medicines as before, except that the fomentation was only applied every four hours. I allowed him to eat more of any food of eaſy digeſtion than before: at the end of about three weeks, the ſwelling and pain had almoſt entirely left him; I therefore ordered, with the intention quite to reſolve the yet remaining ſwelling, and to corroborate the weak parts, the emplaſtrum de cumino, ſpirit aniſi malaxat. to be applied to that ſide of the ſcrotum, and to continue the ſame medicines for a month; at the end of which time the ſwelling was entirely diſperſed, and the running ſtopped; and he rewarded me amply.

OBSERVATION LXIX.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa.

AS the former cure became known among other perſons of rank, more gentlemen, labouring under venereal diſorders, applied to me for advice; and among the firſt were ſome who had contracted virulent gonorrhœas. To all of them I gave the pillulæ polychreſtæ every day at firſt, and then every other day, in the ſame manner as deſcribed for the buboes in the 67th obſervation, obſerving to give the weak only fifteen or eighteen, the ſtronger twenty-five or thirty for a doſe. Thoſe of a plethoric habit, who were in great pain, or who had a continual priapiſm, I bled, taking away a greater or leſs quantity, as I judged their conſtitution and ſtrength would admit of; directing the uſe of the tea, made with the ingredients, the cleanſing drops, and diet-drink, as preſcribed in the 67th obſervation; by which method, and a due obſervance in regard to diet, and abſtinence

from

from venery, moſt of them were cured in fourteen or fifteen days. In others, where the running continued a longer time, I ordered the following reſtringent powder, three times a day, between the taking of the tea and drops.

℞. Off. ſepiæ præp. ʒi.
Maſtich. elect.
Succin. ppt. *aā* ʒii.
Terræ catech. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. menth.
— cinamon. cydon. *aā* ʒiii. m.

Of this powder I directed a tea-ſpoonful to be taken at ten in the morning, and at ſix and ten in the evening, in a glaſs of the above preſcribed water.

In ſome caſes, where the diſorder was more obſtinate, I ordered twenty of Blanchard's reſtringent pills to be taken, with the powder, going to reſt. In others, I gave one dram of the balſamum capaivæ, mixed with the yolk of an egg, night and morning, for ſome time, and the gleet ſtopped. In many, a mixture with eſſ. balſ. capaivæ, tinct. antim. of each equal parts, fifty or 60 drops to be taken night and morning, which proved of great ſervice.

In ſome, when the internal remedies would not anſwer the end, I ordered an aſtringent injection, prepared with aq. calcis vivæ, aq. plantag. and a little ſaccharum ſaturni to be injected.

In ſome aq. calcis ʒviii. ſpt. vini camphor. ʒi. mixed together, and injected up the urethra, was very ſerviceable.

In others, where a burning and pain in the urethra invaded at the beginning, I not only prepared an emulſion with almonds, poppy and hempſeed, of each half an ounce to a pint of water, to be drank towards the evening, but alſo injected warm milk up the penis, to mitigate the pain, and alſo had the part frequently bathed in warm milk till the ſmarting diminiſhed.

OBSERVATION LXX.

Of the extirpation of a large indurated teſticle, called a ſarcocele.

ON the laſt day of July, which was the day Tournay ſurrendered, a major of the garriſon, forty years of age, came to me, who had had one of his teſticles very much ſwelled for near two years, being as large as one's fiſt; but was neither inflamed, or painful and troubleſom to him, except in riding or walking. He had tried many remedies to ſoften and reſolve

the induration, which had been adviſed him by ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons, but without the wiſhed-for ſucceſs. As he now applied to me for advice, I told him, after having conſidered his caſe, that I had no hopes of reſolving the induration, but that he muſt have it extirpated as a uſeleſs and ruined organ; and that this was the only remedy I knew of to relieve him of this troubleſom diſorder; adding, that I would take it off in the preſence of Mr. Von Quawern as well as I poſſibly could: therefore, as he was deſirous to get rid of it, and finding that all the remedies he uſed were to no purpoſe, he conſented that I ſhould extirpate it.

I adviſed him to prepare himſelf, by bleeding in the arm this ſame morning, and to take, going to reſt, a doſe of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, and that the day after to-morrow, or the 2d of Auguſt, I would perform the operation; to which he readily conſented.

The next day I deſired a ſurgeon of the hoſpital to get the neceſſary apparatus ready, ſuch as the T bandage, a quantity of lint, linen-compreſſes, and ſpunge, and ordered medicines neceſſary on the occaſion. But my knife, ſciſſars, and crooked needle, I provided myſelf. On the the day appointed, I went to his lodgings at 10 o'clock, with Mr. Von Quawern, and four other able ſurgeons of the hoſpital; I ordered a convenient table to be placed in the middle of the room, oppoſite to the window, in a good light, laying a covering or matraſs upon it, and a pillow; and then bringing him in, undreſſed to his ſhirt, I laid the pillow under his head, telling him to hold himſelf faſt with both hands on the ſides or edges of the table; two aſſiſtants held his legs, by fixing one hand to his knee and the other to his ancle, another held him on the breaſt, who was deſired to cover the patient's face with a napkin when I was going to cut, to prevent his ſeeing and being terrified at the operation: when this was done, and a baſon with warm water and a ſpunge placed near at hand, I took out a good knife, a pair of ſciſſars, and a crooked needle, threaded with a waxed double-thread; and then encouraged the patient to behave with reſolution, telling him I would do every thing with the greateſt caution, and as gently and expeditiouſly as poſſible.

I then pinched up the ſkin tranſverſely under the ring of the abdominal muſcles on one ſide, and ordered an aſſiſtant to do the ſame with his index-finger and thumb on the other, and cut through the ſkin with my knife, in the manner deſcribed above in the ſtrangulated inteſtine, which here required leſs care, as there was no danger of wounding the inteſtine, as in that caſe there was: upon this I cut through the ſkin and fat to the ſpermatic chord, which now appeared; and then carried on the inciſion upon the indurated teſticle farther downwards to the bottom, ſeparating it from the ſkin: but firſt I ſeparated the ſpermatic chord about three fingers breadth under

under the ring of the muſcles, that I might have room to apply the waxed thread and make the ligature. This being done, I took my crooked needle and paſſed it at the abovementioned place through the middle of the chord; and pulling the thread, which was half an ell long, half through, I cut off the needle and took hold of one end of the thread with my left hand, and of the other end with my right hand, winding the thread at the ſame time, the one end towards the left, the other towards the right-ſide, three or four times round the ſpermatic chord, and pulling the thread tight, made a double knot: Afterwards I laid a piece of linen cloth of about a thumb's breadth, and long enough to go quite round the ſpermatic chord at the place where it was tied, and then taking hold again of both ends of the thread, wound it ſeveral times more round the ſpermatic chord, and this linen cloth, tying it very tight, and making a double knot to draw the veſſels very cloſe, that when the teſticle was cut off, they might not bleed; and by making this ligature, the nerve which runs with the veſſels, is rendered at the ſame time inſenſible, and does not occaſion ſo much pain, as when the ligature is made after the parts are ſeparated from thoſe they adhere to.

Having proceeded thus far, I continued to ſeparate the teſticle where it adhered, partly with my knife, partly with the ſciſſars, as was moſt convenient, and then cut off the teſticle with my ſciſſars a thumb's length above the teſticle, and after cutting away the ſuperfluous ſkin of the ſcrotum, and filling up the cavity with dry lint, I covered the whole with ſome compreſſes, and applied the T bandage: this dreſſing I ſuffered to remain on three days, treating the wound afterwards in the ſame manner as other wounds, as deſcribed in this work, and in my ſurgery.

OBSERVATION LXXI.

Of a difficult labour from the bad ſituation of the child, and the method I took of delivering it.

A SOLDIER of the garriſon came on the 8th of Auguſt, in the morning, to me at the hoſpital; informing me that his wife had been in labour 24 hours, and that her pains were very ſevere, but could not be delivered, the midwife telling him that ſhe could do no more, and that his wife muſt inevitably die: he therefore begged that I would go to his lodging, and try if I could not give her ſome aſſiſtance. I accordingly went with him, and was informed that her labour-pains came on the day before in the morning, that the membranes broke and the waters were diſcharged about noon, but the child did not follow, notwithſtanding they had given many forcing remedies, and the midwife ſaid ſhe could neither perceive the

the head or legs; I therefore ſaid, that the child's poſition muſt be bad and preternatural, and that I muſt inform myſelf of this, and thence judge how I might be of ſervice; for this was the firſt perſon I was ever called to in a difficult labour, nor had I any experience in this branch of ſurgery; I had indeed read the Brandenburg treatiſe on Midwifery, Mauriceau, Viardel, Daventer, Volker, and other good writers, and had acquired, from their figures, a good idea of the ſcience. But, as in every thing, a beginning muſt be made, I placed the woman upon a pillow on the end of the table againſt the light, the parts of generation and buttocks being prominent over the end of the table; and had her held by the knees and ancles in that poſition by two women, the head and breaſt another held: I then pulled off my coat and waiſtcoat, and tied up the ſleeves of my ſhirt above my elbows, and rubbing my hands with warm butter, placed myſelf before the woman, and told them to extend her knees from each other. I then introduced my right-hand ſlowly and cautiouſly, to avoid hurting her, up the inferior part of the vagina. I felt to the right and left, ſometimes above, then below; but the child was already forced down ſo low into the pelvis, and againſt its bones, that I could not, at this firſt eſſay, do much, nor could I learn the poſition of the child; I made a ſecond trial with my left-hand, and, after feeling about a long time, perceived that the child's back was againſt the os uteri, and could diſtinguiſh the ſpine much in the ſame manner as delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 33, fig. 5, but could not yet find out where the head or legs lay, partly becauſe the child was ſo cloſely preſſed in the pelvis, and partly from my own want of experience, not daring to introduce my hand farther into the womb, as the woman cried out when I offered to puſh my hand farther up, and begged to give her a little reſt. Beſides, as I myſelf was a good deal fatigued in endeavouring to introduce my hand farther up, and ſweated greatly, it being warm weather, and in the dog-days, my hands and arms being alſo tired, as commonly happens in ſuch chirurgical operations, I was willing to reſt myſelf a little. In that interval I meditated how I might beſt proceed in this caſe, in order to aſſiſt the woman; my chief endeavour, therefore, was how to get hold of the child's feet, for I imagined myſelf, and had alſo read in the above-mentioned books, that it would be impoſſible, in ſuch a caſe, to bring the head to the os uteri; for that reaſon, I took all the pains poſſible to find out where the feet lay, that I might get hold of one or both of them. I encouraged the woman, and told her ſhe ſhould have a good heart and a little patience, and ſuffer me to introduce my hand farther up, and then, with the divine aſſiſtance, I ſhould be able to deliver her: as ſhe had not found any motion in the child that day, I judged it to be dead.

Having

Having now reſted herſelf a little, and taken ſome ſtrengthening broth, I placed her as before, endeavouring to feel farther up the womb by the os ſacrum, and, at length, perceived the arm lying behind the child upon the back, by the help of which, I, with great trouble, got my hand under the right ſhoulder, informing myſelf, from hence, that the head was on the left-ſide of the womb, and the buttocks and feet on the right; upon which, pauſing a little, I proceeded thus: I ſtrove to get my right-hand under the child's body, paſſing my hand carefully up to my elbow, and, at length, got hold of the right-knee; at which the woman cried out greatly. But I grew, by degrees, more courageous, and, not regarding her crying out, brought down the knee near to the os uteri, and paſſed my hand down to the ancles of the child, and got faſt hold of the foot, and brought it, with a deal of trouble, forward, as the parts were very dry, and at length quite out, by which means the child was turned. This being done, I felt, by the direction of this leg, towards the body of the child, and from the right-thigh to the left, ſo to the left-knee and then to the ancle, which was eaſily done, as one leg was already advanced, and afterwards, taking hold of both legs, extracted the child as far as the hips, and then turned it about, that the heels might be upwards and the toes downwards, and by this method quite extracted the child after two hours labour; but it was dead: then, introducing my hand again, I brought away the placenta, and thus the mother's life was preſerved.

The poſition or ſituation of the child in the womb, is certainly one of the moſt difficult and troubleſom things to be underſtood, eſpecially by beginners: it is difficult to know how the child lies in general, and in particular how the feet lie, as they are ſo high up the womb as not to be eaſily reached with the hands. This troubleſom affair, however, gave riſe to many uſeful reflections, and ſuggeſted convenient methods to me, which were afterwards of the greateſt ſervice in many caſes, as well at Altdorff as Helmſtadt; from whence I have been enabled to aſſiſt many women in difficult labours, in theſe places, and have frequently ſaved both theirs and their childrens lives.

OBSERVATION LXXII.

Of my performing the operation for the ſtone, for the firſt time, on a youth about fifteen years of age.

I HAD often wiſhed for, and ſought, an opportunity to perform this operation on a living ſubject, according to Dr. Rau's method, which to me ſeemed to be the beſt, as there was no other in uſe at that time but that with

with the greater apparatus, and this of Dr. Rau's; at leaſt, I had not ſeen any other. At laſt a farmer came, about the 20th of Auguſt, with his ſon, about fifteen years old, deſiring the aſſiſtance of our hoſpital, the boy having been troubled with ſevere pains of the ſtone for five or ſix years. Now, as none of the other ſurgeons knew how to perform the operation, nor had any of them the proper inſtruments, they brought the patient to me, knowing that I had often ſeen Dr. Rau operate, and that I had long wiſhed for an opportunity of performing the operation myſelf. I firſt heard with attention all that the father and ſon related of the ſymptoms and pains: but theſe ſigns are, however, uncertain, without ſearching; therefore laying the boy on a table, I took a proper catheter, which I ſmeared with ſweet oil to render the introduction the eaſier, and paſſed it into the bladder in the preſence of Mr. Von Quawern, and moſt of the other ſurgeons; and moving it backwards and forwards, ſoon felt a hard rough ſubſtance, which I concluded was certainly a ſtone: I then deſired Mr. Von Quawern, and ſeveral others, to feel backwards and forwards, and all acknowledged they perceived a hard rough ſubſtance in the bladder.

As we were now ſure of a ſtone, we thought it neceſſary to prepare him for the operation; but omitted bleeding, as he was very weakly and not in the leaſt plethoric; and only ordered him a gentle cooling purge with tamarinds, ſena, and manna, to be taken warm the next morning; adviſing him not to eat any thing but ſoup, ſuch as was ſent him from the hoſpital-kitchen, and to drink nothing but very thin panada; and appointing the next morning for the operation, which I accordingly performed in the preſence of Mr. Von Quawern and other ſurgeons of the regiments. I laid him on a convenient table, ſuch a one as I have deſcribed in a former obſervation to have been uſed by Dr. Rau, bound his hands in the ſame manner, and had him held the ſame way; I then introduced a proper ſtaff, for ſo young a ſubject, into the bladder, and deſired an aſſiſtant to hold up the ſcrotum with one hand againſt the os pubis; and then, taking hold of my ſtaff with my left hand, I fixed it as it ought to be placed in perinæo, and as it was placed when I performed this operation on the dead ſubject. The inſtruments an aſſiſtant held in the top of a box, ſtanding on my right ſide. I then took the knife in my right-hand, ſo prepared and wrapped up as deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. 28, fig. 8 and 9, and felt for the curve or bow of the catheter with the index-finger of this hand, and made an inciſion a finger's breadth under the ſcrotum, and half a finger's breadth from the ſeam in perinæo, towards the left tuberoſity of the iſchium, as deſcribed in tab. 29, fig. 5, B, B; but, firſt of all, only through the ſkin, afterwards through the fat, which lies between the muſculi erectores and acceleratores, ſo, in two or three inciſions, to the neck of the bladder and under-

undermoſt part of the bladder itſelf, then through the neck of the bladder into the groove of the ſtaff, and by its direction into the bladder itſelf, till I had cut through all the fleſhy parts under the ſtaff, as well the neck of the bladder as the bladder itſelf; and that I might judge whether this was done well, I ſearched and examined the parts with my index-finger, and found all right. I then took the male director, deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. 28, fig. 2, and introduced its beak with my right hand into the groove of the ſtaff, forcing it gently into the bladder; and upon its thread or riſing, I put the ſlit of the female director, fig. 3, carrying it along the thread into the bladder.

Then withdrawing the ſtaff from the bladder, I took hold of the upper director, by its crucial handle, with my right-hand, and of the undermoſt director with my left-hand, therewith dilating the wound made in the neck of the bladder, and gave the uppermoſt director to an aſſiſtant to hold in that poſition; but the undermoſt one I held myſelf. I then introduced the index-finger of my right hand, between the two directors through the neck of the bladder into the bladder, to dilate the wound ſomewhat more, before I uſed the forceps; then taking the forceps, I introduced them upon the flat ſide, between the two directors, into the bladder, and when I found they were in the bladder, I withdrew the two directors. This done, I took hold of the handles of the forceps with both hands, and carefully and ſlowly extended them therewith, dilating the wound upwards and downwards and a-croſs, as much as conveniently could be, to render the extraction of the ſtone the more eaſy; then ſhutting the forceps, again I ſearched for the ſtone till I found it; and opening them, I endeavoured to get the undermoſt part of the forceps under the ſtone, and to graſp it. Having by theſe means got hold of the ſtone, I preſſed the handles with both hands downwards, and drew the forceps, moving it upwards and downwards, and turning it from right to left, and then from left to right, at the ſame time gently pulling outwards, till at length, in ſeven or eight minutes, I extracted the ſtone entirely, being about the bigneſs of a ſmall hen's egg, and, as moſt of them are, a little flat: I then ſearched if there were any more, but not finding any, I untied the patient, and applied a dry compreſs to the wound, and ordered him to be carried to his bed, where I afterwards dreſſed him in the ſame manner as related in a former obſervation, and ordered him a proper diet and cooling medicines, and an emulſion prepared with almonds, poppy-ſeed, and barley-water, to drink at pleaſure when thirſty, and in about the middle of September the wound was perfectly healed. The 26th obſervation may be read after this.

During the time of this cure, and after the city of Tournay had ſurrendered, on the 31ſt of July, the citadel was alſo obliged to ſurrender

about the beginning of September; upon which, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough immediately marched to attack Mons; the French having intrenched their whole army, to prevent their approach. Nevertheleſs they were attacked ſo vigorouſly on the 11th of September by the allied army, that they were driven from the field of battle with great loſs; after which, the army drew up and beſieged it in form. Now as the allies, and particularly the Dutch, had behaved in this bloody battle with great bravery, we had, of courſe, a great number of wounded, moſt of which were carried to Bruſſels, which was much nearer; our hoſpital hereupon received orders to remove, under a guard of ſoldiers, from Oudenarde to Bruſſels, in order to take care of the wounded, among whom were the following remarkable caſes.

OBSERVATION LXXIII.

Of the paracenteſis of the thorax, in order to extract a quantity of blood contained in the cavity, from a wound received in the upper part.

I Arrived at Bruſſels on the 19th of September, on which day I was juſt twenty-ſix years of age, and having examined the wounded in our great hoſpital, among a number of very extraordinary caſes, I met with one perſon who had received, in the battle, a wound with a bayonet between the ſecond and third rib, from which, at firſt, there was a great effuſion of blood, and, in carrying him to the hoſpital, a great quantity iſſued out from above, and the patient complained of ſhortneſs of breath, ſo that he ſometimes feared he ſhould be ſuffocated. The two ſurgeons who had dreſſed him before, had laid him on the left ſide, and upon his breaſt, thinking thereby to diſcharge the contained blood, but they could not extract it, partly becauſe the wound was ſo high up, and the blood lay below, and in the back part of the thorax upon the diaphragm, and therefore could not riſe ſo high as the orifice of the wound, eſpecially as it was now coagulated and become heavy; the patient complaining likewiſe of a great ſenſe of weight in the back, and undermoſt part of the Thorax. As I conſulted the ſurgeon-general about this caſe, and knowing that the blood which lay upon the diaphragm could not be extracted ſo high up in the thorax, we therefore thought it neceſſary to make a new opening between the ſecond and third rib, in the undermoſt and back-part of the thorax; which operation, called the paracenteſis of the cheſt, I undertook, though I had never before ſeen it, much leſs performed it.

His reſpiration was much oppreſſed, and he was ſo weak as not to be able to help himſelf out of his bed; we therefore lifted him up, and ſeating him in a low chair, with his back to the light, had him held up by two aſſiſtants,

aſſiſtants, and gave him a cordial, and ſome hungary-water upon a rag to ſmell to now-and-then, keeping ſome of both in readineſs in caſe of weakneſs or fainting during the operation. I then ſeated myſelf in a low chair behind him, ordering him to bend his head and back forwards, that the ribs at the back might be the more diſtended from each other, in which poſition I had him kept, by two aſſiſtants, holding his head and ſhoulders.

Hereupon I made a tranſverſe inciſion, a hand's breadth from the ſpine, and about the ſame diſtance from the lower angle of the left ſcapula, between the ſecond and third rib, courſing from the bottom through the ſkin and fat, about two fingers-breadth long, then carefully through the intercoſtal muſcles to the pleura, and, laſtly, through that membrane, making only a very ſmall orifice: through this orifice I introduced a ſmall knife, having a button at the point, dilating the wound a finger's breadth towards the ſpine, aud then turning the knife about, carried on the inciſion a little finger's breadth more outwards, carefully obſerving to keep between the two ribs, upon which ſeveral ounces of blood run out: upon this I introduced my finger into the cavity of the thorax, to dilate the orifice ſomewhat more, when a good quantity of thick blood diſcharged itſelf, and particularly when I laid the patient on his back: as the patient was, upon this, become very weak, I gave him two ſpoons-full of the cordial, and ſome hungary-water to ſmell to. I then laid a large pledget of lint as big and thick as a thumb, tied round in the middle with a waxed thread a foot long, and over this a thick linen compreſs, the bigneſs of one's hand, which was fixed by a napkin and ſcapular bandage. The anterior wound I dreſſed with pledgets of lint, ſpread with a digeſtive, and over it applied a plaiſter, and, putting him to bed, I ordered him ſome good broth and panada for his drink.

About ſix in the evening I viſited him again, and found that his reſpiration was better and eaſier, and he was briſker than the day before, or this morning, the compreſs behind was full of blood, as well as the napkin which was tied round his back, and, when the dreſſing was quite removed, ſome thick congealed blood ſtuck in the poſterior wound, which I extracted, partly with a ſmall ſpatula and partly with my finger; and placing a compreſs of ſoft linen under the wound, laid him upon his back, when two ounces more of blood iſſued forth. I then dreſſed him, as in the morning, and ordered him a pint of emulſion, made with one ounce of almonds, and half an ounce of poppy-ſeed, ſweetened to his taſte, to be taken in the evening, upon which he reſted very well the following night. The next morning, and to be continued for ſome time, I ordered him, inſtead of a vulnerary drink, four or five diſhes of tea luke-warm every morning and afternoon, prepared of ſpeedwell and liquorice-root, uſing alſo the injec-

tion in the 85th obſervation, which I injected warm the following days, every morning and evening, into the upper wound, which again flowed out of the under or poſterior orifice, to which a linen bolſter was applied to receive it as above; and this injection was continued ten or twelve days, till there was no longer any foul diſcharge from the wound. It was after this dreſſed only in the morning; the injection was ſtill uſed, and both wounds covered with the digeſtive, and in the third week the upper wound was cloſed up.

I continued the injection for ſeveral days at every dreſſing, through the undermoſt wound, till nothing foul appeared in the diſcharge. I then took away the piece of linen from the wound, dreſſing it with balſamum Arcæi, in the ſame manner as in the 85th obſervation, and applying the ſame bandage, with the napkin and ſcapular.

I cannot certainly ſay, whether this patient's lungs were hurt or not, becauſe no blood was diſcharged through the mouth; but then, from the great effuſion of blood, which not only flowed at firſt from the wound, but alſo lay in the cavity of the thorax, and was diſcharged at making the new inciſion, and at every dreſſing afterwards, it may be ſuppoſed they were wounded, as the diſcharge of blood and matter could not all proceed from the wound in the intercoſtal muſcles and pleura; but, probably, they were not deeply wounded but only ſuperficially, whereby the blood might more eaſily diſcharge itſelf outwards through the external wound, and inwardly into the cavity of the thorax, than into the bronchia; which might be the reaſon why there was no blood diſcharged from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

OBSERVATION LXXIV.

Of a gun-ſhot wound, the ball entering at the temple juſt above the os jugale, and paſſing out at the ſame place on the other ſide; of which wound the perſon was cured, and his life preſerved without any particular accidents, except that he became blind the very moment he received the ſhot, and remained ſo ever after.

AS thoſe, for the moſt part, who had only received a wound in one temple, either died immediately or ſoon after, in proportion as the brain was more or leſs hurt; therefore moſt of thoſe who ſaw this patient judged, as he was wounded in both temples, that he muſt inevitably die; which, however, did not happen. He was a man of a chearful diſpoſition, and except this accident, otherwiſe in good health: he had no head-ache, nor inflammation of the eyes; they appeared quite clear, but indeed

indeed were almoſt fixed, and without motion, like the eyes of thoſe who have a gutta-ſerena: he, however, flattered himſelf with the hopes of his ſight's returning when the wound was healed.

I took a cranium to examine the courſe of this ball with the greater accuracy, that I might have a clearer inſight into the circumſtances of the preſent caſe, and know more exactly the cauſes of the preſent ſymptoms: I accordingly found the entrance and exit of the ball to be exactly in that angle which the zygoma makes with the upper proceſs of the os jugale, which unites above to a proceſs of the os frontis, forming the external part of the orbit of the eye; the ball then paſſing, in a ſtraight line, through the pterygoid proceſs of the ſphenoid bone, which helps to form the poſterior part of the orbit, and very near which the optic nerve paſſes to the eye: hence, therefore, if the ball proceeded farther, as it in this caſe did, the optic nerve muſt, of neceſſity, be deſtroyed, and the communication between the eye and brain cut off, together with the circumjacent muſcles.

From thence it paſſed through the oppoſite, inner, and poſterior part of the orbit, namely the back-part of the oſſa papyracea to the noſe, and through the ſuperior oſſa ſpongioſa, and upper-part of the ſeptum narium, which are altogether parts of the ethmoid bone, and through the oſſa papyracea of the orbit on the other ſide; from thence through the muſcles of the eye, and optic nerve of the other eye, and, at length, through the pterygoid proceſs on the other ſide of the ſphenoid bone which forms the poſterior part of the orbit of the other eye, and ſo to the angle which the zygoma, on the other ſide, makes with the upper proceſs of the os jugale; but, on both ſides, the ball had paſſed through a large portion of the crotophite muſcle, which covers the pterygoid proceſs of the ſphenoid bone, deſtroying many bones, muſcles and nerves: from which every one, converſant in anatomy, will perceive, that the ball paſſed directly along the bottom of the orbits between the eye and brain, without hurting either of theſe two parts; and the greateſt harm done by this ſhot was, the deſtroying of the optic nerves, whereby the loſs of ſight, and a gutta ſerena were brought on: therefore, as in this, ſo in other affections of thoſe nerves, as obſtructions from viſcid tough humours, a collection of bad and ſuperabundant humours in the bottom of the orbit, inflammations or abſceſſes, theſe nerves may be ſo compreſſed as to prevent the free influx of the nervous juice. Again, all excreſcences or ſwellings, as well of the fleſhy parts as of the bones, may cauſe this ſort of blindneſs; and it may eaſily be conceived, how difficult it is to remove ſome of theſe complaints. But there can ſcarcely be any one who can believe it poſſible to cure a blindneſs ariſing from this cauſe, viz. the entire deſtruction of the nerve by the ball.

But,

But, as there were ſome parts deſtroyed, not immediately eſſential to life, as ſkin, muſcles, thin bones, and the optic nerves; and as the blood, the concreted humours, matter, and pieces of bone, had a free exit from the wounds on each ſide, and through the noſtrils, and being daily dreſſed, were kept clean, and deterged by the digeſtive, the ſpatula, forceps, and lint; the injection likewiſe being, for the firſt fortnight, thrown into the wounds through the cheeks, therefore, this caſe, though it appeared ſo dangerous, admitted of a cure, which was accompliſhed in thirty days; the patient having nothing to lament but the loſs of ſight.

It was impoſſible, in this caſe, to determine exactly where the ball entered or paſſed out, the orifices being ſo equal on both ſides.

OBSERVATION LXXV.

Of the amputation of the femur, a mortification having ſucceeded a gun-ſhot wound in the knee from two balls.

IN the ſame battle a ſoldier received two ſhot in his right-knee, by which the ligaments, tendons, nerves, and bones, as well of the femur as tibia, were ſo ſhattered and lacerated, that the entire mortification of the whole tibia, and lower part of the femur, ſoon came on, from the violent hurt done to theſe parts. The ſurgeon-general, and two more experienced ſurgeons of the regiments, and myſelf, judged, as the patient was very weak from the great loſs of blood he had ſuſtained from the wound, and in bringing him to the hoſpital, that it would be very difficult to ſave his life. But, notwithſtanding, it was our opinion, that the only means and hopes of preſerving his life, was from the amputation of the femur; and therefore, as ſurgeons, we thought it was our duty to do every thing in our power to accompliſh this, and that the ſooner the amputation was performed the better; and particularly, as the patient himſelf begged of me, that this miſerably ſhattered limb might be taken off. I therefore reſolved to perform this operation with my own inſtruments, and the neceſſary preparations being made, I took off the limb ſix fingers-breadth above the knee, in the manner Mr. Amiand did in the 34th obſervation; ſeating him in a ſomewhat low chair, and ordering an aſſiſtant to hold his leg ſtraight up. I then applied the tourniquet to the uppermoſt part of the thigh, as deſcribed and delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 3, fig. 1, L, M; an aſſiſtant, on the right-ſide, holding the tourniquet, whilſt another aſſiſtant ſtood on the inſide between the thighs, and held the patient's thigh ſteady with both hands under the tourniquet; then rolling the uſual ſlip of linen round the thigh, I pinned it faſt, and twiſted the tourniquet till I thought the artery was ſufficiently

ſufficiently compreſſed; and then, with a large crooked knife, ſuch as is delineated in my ſurgery, tab. 13, fig. 2, I cut through the ſkin and fat directly under the ſlip, and then pulling the ſkin more upwards, I cut through all the fleſh round the bone: when I had completed this, I had a piece of linen two foot long, and two hands-breadth, which was ſlit upwards ſomewhat more than half, into two equal parts: I laid the undivided part upon the thigh above, and the two divided parts I paſſed through the wound on each ſide, that the bone remained in the middle, pulling them at the under part of the thigh backwards and upwards; and deſired the aſſiſtant, who ſtood by me, to take them and hold them faſt with both hands, and, at the ſame time, to pull back the fleſh from the wound, the other aſſiſtant pulling the fleſh at the lower extremity downwards, that I might ſaw off the bone as high up as poſſible: but I previouſly took a knife and cut through the perioſteum, ſcraping it from the bone; then fixing the ſaw as near as poſſible to the fleſh, which the aſſiſtant kept back above, I ſawed at firſt gently and ſlowly, till I was got deep into the bone, and then quicker and with more force till I had ſawed it quite off; which laſted about a minute. Then taking hold of my forceps and crooked needle, threaded with waxed thread, I directed that the tourniquet ſhould be looſened as much as neceſſary, that I might ſee where the blood ſpurted out from the artery; and then, taking hold of it with the artery-forceps, I pulled it forward, and paſſed the needle round it through ſome fleſh, cut off the needle, and took hold of both ends of the thread, and tied a double knot under the artery, and then taking hold of both ends of the thread again, raiſed them on each ſide, and tied again a double knot above and upon the artery. This being done, I took the forceps away, and laid two ſmall thick compreſſes over it; covering the bone with a pledget of dry lint, and then the fleſh, with many pledgets, firſt of lint and linen, and then with tow, which had all been previouſly dipped in oil of turpentine; and over all I laid a large plaiſter of the ſhape of a Malteſe-croſs, ſticking the ends faſt to the four ſides of the ſtump, and over this a compreſs of the ſame form, then three narrow ſtar-compreſſes, the better to compreſs the extremity of the artery: I then applied a two-headed roller called capeline, deſcribed in my ſurgery, put him to bed, and laid the ſtump on a pillow in an oblique and upward poſition, as it ought to be, and gave him ſome good broth for dinner, and in the afternoon a cordial emulſion: yet, notwithſtanding he had not bled again, the next morning when I viſited him, he was extremely faint, his pulſe quick but weak, and three hours afterwards a delirium invaded him, as is the caſe with thoſe who die of mortifications, probably from the abſorption of the dead and mortified parts into the maſs of blood, and he died that afternoon about three o'clock.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION LXXVI.

Of my first discovering, in a human eye, that the cataract was not a skin, but an opacity of the crystalline humour.

AMONG the wounded brought to Brussels, after the battle, was a person who had his leg shot away, close to the knee, through the ligaments of the joints and tendons, greatly injuring them, and the blood vessels and nerves, to which succeeded a mortification, and the patient died. Having, in the morning, looked this person in the face, I perceived that he had a common grey cataract in his left-eye; upon which I asked him how he came by it, and how long he had been troubled with it, and whether he could still see with that eye or not; to which he answered, that he had received, about 3 or 4 years ago, a violent blow from the branch of a tree, upon which an inflammation succeeded, and, after it went off, his sight became weaker than before, and by degrees his sight was more and more impaired, and for a year past he had not been able to distinguish any object, but could however just perceive light. As the person died the following day, I was very desirous to examine his eye, as I had sometime before learnt from Maitre Jans's book, on the disorders of the eye, that the cataract was not a skin but an opacity of the crystalline humour; and accordingly I mentioned this opinion to Dr. Boerhave (who knew nothing, as yet, of this new book published in France) just at a time when he had begun to read public lectures on vision and the disorders of the eye, at the same time lending him the book to read. At length when he came to the chapter on the cataract, he treated the subject very learnedly, and acknowledged, that he thought this new opinion, after having delivered and explained it, very probable, as I myself also did when I read it. But Dr. Boerhave, in these lectures, illustrated and confirmed this opinion with solid arguments; which lecture on this subject several of his pupils, and among them I myself, wrote off in latin, as well as the whole course. Of these manuscripts Mr. Von Haller procured some, and, lastly, mine for his last edition, which he published at Göttingen in 1750, with the title of, Boerhave on the disorders of the eyes; wherein he contends with those who were against this opinion, and who esteemed it to be not agreeable to truth, endeavouring to maintain and confirm, by many weighty reasons, this new opinion; as may be seen more at large in the chapter of the cataract, in the last edition of this work, page 113. But neither of us had then seen an instance or proof of it, either in a human subject, or in beasts, who had a cataract when alive, having not hitherto examined any; we therefore could not take upon us absolutely to determine or demonstrate that the cataract was not a skin, but an opacity

of

of the cryſtalline humour; therefore, as I never eaſily believed any new opinion, or held it for true or good, till, by experience and obſervation, I became fully convinced; ſo this queſtion remained undetermined, Whether the grey cataract, with which many perſons are afflicted in almoſt all places, particularly in large cities, conſiſts of a ſkin in the aqueous, or in an opacity of the cryſtalline humour? As therefore I looked upon the deciſion of this point as a matter of no ſmall moment, particularly with regard to the operation on which the loſs or recovery of ſight, the moſt noble of our ſenſes, much depends, I was the more deſirous to examine this perſon's eye, as, while living, I had obſerved in him the true cataract. I therefore took ſome of the ſurgeons with me, and deſired them to look at the eye as it was in the orbit, aſking them, whether or not there was a true cataract in that eye, and whether the uſual ſigns were preſent, by which one might judge that it was a true cataract: when they had looked at it, they obſerved that the cornea, uvea, and pupil, were in a natural ſtate, and that no opacity, or any thing preternatural was in the aqueous humour. But juſt behind the pupil or uvea, which is commonly called the ſtar, but for what reaſon I do not know, as it is nothing but a roundiſh hole in the middle of the tunica uvea, or iris, naturally appearing black, through which the rays of light paſs to the bottom of the eye thro' the aqueous humour, then thro' the cryſtalline and vitreous, we perceived a whitiſh, grey, compact ſubſtance, which ſeemed to be a little raiſed; which body we commonly call the white, or grey cataract, and which they acknowledged it to be. I hereupon ſeparated carefully the whole eye from the orbit, and told them that hitherto it had been the common opinion, that the white or grey cataract was a ſkin or film in the aqueous humour, but that ſome moderns, and particularly two Frenchmen, Maitre Jan, and alſo lately Briſſeau, a phyſician at Tournay, had diſcovered and demonſtrated, upon examining ſuch diſtempered eyes, that it was no preternatural film, but that an opacity in the cryſtalline humour was the cauſe of the cataract, and that Dr. Boerhaave and I had well conſidered the circumſtances, and found it very probable: but that I would examine this eye, and from what we found, I hoped to convince both myſelf and others of the truth, in an affair of ſo much weight. Some that were preſent laughed at this new opinion, becauſe they had never heard any thing more, than that the cataract was a ſkin cloſing up the aperture in the uvea, and ſo preventing the admiſſion of the rays of light. While they were thus engaged, I made an inciſion into the top, and about the middle of the eye, with a neat knife, a-croſs the tunica ſclerotica, and alſo through the choroides and retina, ſeparating, with a pair of ſciſſars, the poſterior half of the membranes of the eye, from the interior ones; the vitreous humour appeared quite tranſparent. I then deſired they would

look, with me, through the vitreous humour forwards, towards the pupil and tunica cornea, and we perceived a whitiſh, opaque body, of the ſize and form of the cryſtalline lens. Upon which I turned the anterior half of the eye about, ſo that the tunica cornea became uppermoſt, having before laid a clean piece of paper under it; and the vitreous humour fell out upon the paper; and at the top of it, in the middle of the vitreous humour, lay the cryſtalline humour in its natural ſituation; namely, upon the middle of the vitreous humour, ſurrounded and incloſed by its natural coat, which unites it to the vitreous humour, and ſo cloſely adhering to the vitreous humour without any preternatural ſkin being to be ſeen in the aqueous humour, or any where elſe, and as I hereupon opened, with a ſmall knife, the thin ſkin or coat which naturally ſurrounds and incloſes the cryſtalline lens, and makes it adhere to the vitreous humour, it fell out immediately like a whitiſh, opaque body, of the bigneſs and form of a great lens, ſo that all were obliged to own that this opaque, whitiſh body, was the ſame which they, at firſt, had ſeen, and acknowledged to be the cataract, and that there was no opaque preternatural ſkin or film in this eye.

This was the firſt obſervation by which I, and thoſe that were preſent, learnt, with certainty, that the cataract was not a ſkin, as was thought, but, in fact, an opacity of the cryſtalline humour; and was, perhaps, the firſt caſe that was ſeen out of France, after this opinion was introduced, as I have not found, any where, that any German, Dutchman, Engliſhman, Italian, or any other, had made any obſervation of this ſort. This I have deſcribed in brief, in a treatiſe publiſhed at Altdorff in 1711, intitled, De cataracta in lente cryſtallina, p. 7. and afterwards, in a treatiſe publiſhed, in 1713, De cataracta, glaucomate, & amauroſi; upon which many afterwards, encouraged by me, in other parts of Europe, have continued and given deſcriptions of the like obſervations. The defence of this new opinion, which became afterwards confirmed by much experience, and many experiments, at firſt created me ſeveral adverſaries, and among them two who treated me in a very unpolite manner, not with arguments, but with abuſe, detraction and lies: but their works are already periſhed, while mine, after I had publiſhed my Apology and Vindiciæ, have been received every where by the rational part of the faculty, and my opinion of the cataract allowed to be the true one, and the old one quite exploded; which, perhaps would have never happened, had I not contended, laboured, and ſo ſtrongly and clearly confuted the objections urged againſt it.

OBSERVATION LXXVII.

Of the radical cure of an hydrocele, by an entire opening of the ſcrotum.

AN officer of the garriſon, thirty-ſix years of age, of the regiment Weſterlo, had, for two years, had an hydrocele; in which time he had been tapped with the trocar four times, but the waters always returned again, in a few months. This tumor being very troubleſom to him, he aſked my advice how he might be radically cured of this diſorder, the ſcrotum being as big as a child's head. I told him he might be cured if he would ſubmit to the operation which I propoſed, and ſhould be obliged to undertake; and being very deſirous to be freed from this diſorder, after he had enquired how I propoſed to cure him, he reſolved to ſubmit himſelf entirely to my direction.

I, in the firſt place, adviſed him to prepare himſelf by a regular diet, and gave him, going to reſt, twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, which operated well the next day: hereupon I fixed the next day for the operation, but told him that I ſhould want two aſſiſtant-ſurgeons; on which he ſaid, that I ſhould have the ſurgeon of the regiment, and the ſurgeon to his company: as I had no objection to this, I deſired him to ſend them to my lodgings about ſix o'clock, at which hour they came. I informed them what they were to do, and in what manner they ſhould aſſiſt me; and deſired them to get a good number of pledgets of lint, a few compreſſes, and a four-tailed roller; and fixed the time for performing the operation, in the afternoon at four o'clock, as I had ſo much to do at our hoſpital in the morning. I preſcribed a cordial julep for the patient, to take a tea-cup full before the operation, and to repeat it in caſe of faintneſs during or after the operation, as he was apprehenſive of being affected in that manner.

At the hour appointed we met at the patient's apartment; I laid him on the edge of his bed, in the ſame manner as Mr. Amiand had done when he performed the operation for the hæmatocele, the cure of which is deſcribed in the 36th obſervation; and then deſiring the aſſiſtant to preſs down, with both hands, the contained waters, I took a large lancet, as Mr. Amiand had done, and plunged it on the outſide, where the elevation was greateſt, into the ſcrotum, till I perceived I was in the cavity, and then carried on the inciſion an inch lower upon the ſcrotum; down which the water diſcharged itſelf plentifully into a pot, which an aſſiſtant held. I then introduced the index-finger of my left-hand through the wound, which ſerved me inſtead of the grooved director, and inlarged the wound above and below, ſomewhat more, till, in the whole, it was as long as a hand's breadth, diſcharging all the water with eaſe.

This being done, I filled up the whole cavity with dry pledgets of lint (which Mr. Amiand heretofore uſed, being dipped in cold water) and laid two dry compreſſes over them, and applied a four-headed roller. As he found himſelf weak, I ordered him a cup of the cordial julep, and to lay himſelf in his bed as he was accuſtomed to lie in the night, preſcribing a pint of quieting emulſion, prepared with almonds and poppy-ſeed, of which he took a tea-cup full every half-hour.

In twenty-four hours time I took off the roller and compreſſes, but did not draw out the lint. I had prepared the diſcutient or reſolving fomentation, deſcribed in a former obſervation, and laying pledgets of lint on a tin plate, which I put on a gentle fire, I moiſtened them with the fomentation well ſhook about; then, letting them lie till they were warm enough, I preſſed out the ſuperfluous moiſture, and applied them to both ſides of the ſcrotum, uſing the ſame roller as the day before; and directed the aſſiſtant-ſurgeon to repeat the fomentation in the evening with freſh pledgets, and again in the morning, about noon, and at night, for three days; telling him that I would come every afternoon at four o'clock, to viſit the patient, to ſee how he found himſelf, and how the wound went on; at which time I always ordered what diet he was to take, and preſcribed the cooling powders, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; by the uſe of which he found himſelf pretty well, but complained of a pain in the part affected, which could not well be otherwiſe.

On the fourth day the ſcrotum was a good deal inflamed, particularly about the edges, and ſome of the external pledgets were looſe. I rubbed the edges with the digeſtive ointment, laying upon them freſh pledgets ſpread with digeſtive.

On the fifth day the wound diſcharged ſome matter, and ſome pledgets, with which the ſcrotum had been filled up on the day of the operation, came away, ſeparating of themſelves by means of the ſuppuration. I then filled up the wound again with freſh pledgets of lint, ſpread with digeſtive, applying the fomentation warm, as before, over it, and repeating the ſame four times a-day. At the ſixth dreſſing, when the pledgets were taken off, the remaining pledgets, of the firſt dreſſing, came away entirely, and then the wound became very painful and inflamed, as generally happens about this time; whereupon I filled up the wound with freſh pledgets and digeſtive, but not ſo full as before, whereby it was rendered more tolerable to the patient. At the ſeventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dreſſing, it was treated in the ſame manner, by which time the wound ſuppurated very much, diſcharging a large quantity of matter, thereby cleanſing itſelf, and the ſwelling and inflammation abated. At the eleventh dreſſing, I ſtrewed thoſe places which looked foul, with a powder

powder prepared with equal parts of burnt alum and red precipitate, filling up the part with pledgets of lint ſpread with digeſtives. The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth dreſſing, was only the digeſtive, there being a great diſcharge of matter daily from the wound. At the fifteenth dreſſing, I ſtrewed the white or yellow places in the wound, being ſtill foul, with the abovementioned powder, and then dreſſed the part with digeſtive alone till the 21ſt day, and once a day only with dry lint, and as then all the inflammation was gone off, I omitted the fomentation, and applied a diachylon-plaiſter alone, over the wound, to keep in the pledgets; hereupon the diſcharge abated, the ſcrotum became leſs, and the opening of the wound was become more contracted, as though ſhrivelled up, the patient being in but little pain, and able to get out of bed and keep up the beſt part of the day. As I then found the wound clean, that is, of a good red colour all over, on the 22d day I began to dreſs it with balſam capaivæ; the 25th day I dreſſed only with dry lint, and, on every third day with the balſam; ſo that at the end of the ſixth week the wound began to cloſe, and dreſſing with dry lint for eight days, it healed up entirely, and the patient found himſelf perfectly well.

OBSERVATION LXXVIII.

Of an enlargement of the upper part of the tibia, attended with ſevere pains, particularly in the night, which was held to be a ſpina ventoſa.

A Young officer, twenty-one years of age who, probably had been infected with ſome venereal diſorder, which he would not confeſs, but continually perſiſted that he never perceived or had any ſuch complaint, came to me, juſt after I had performed the abovementioned operation, complaining that he had exceſſive pains on the fore-part of the upper-part of the tibia, from the knee to about ſix fingers-breadth lower down, and that frequently, but particularly in the night, when warm in bed, and that the bone was alſo manifeſtly larger than before, and that he was very apprehenſive of bad conſequences from it. As at my deſire he ſhewed me the part, I compared it with the other bone, and obſerved a great difference in ſize and thickneſs between this and the ſound bone of the other leg. Now, I looked upon this diſorder to be a ſpina ventoſa, in which the bone is diſtended by the obſtruction of bad humours within the bone, as is often the caſe of thoſe who have been infected with venereal complaints; and I am inclined to think that ſomewhat of that virulent poiſon was really collected here: but, notwithſtanding, the bone was as hard to the touch as the other.

I there-

I therefore reſolved to treat this caſe as the relics of ſome venereal complaint, and I gave him every other day twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, which always operated well with him, and, as a purifier, the decoction of the woods and roots, to be uſed every morning and afternoon like tea, and fifty drops of the mixture with it. The nights when the pills were not taken, I gave him a bolus with merc. dulc. gr. iii. conſ. roſar. ʒi. and ordered the bigneſs of a bean of the following ointment, to be rubbed well upon the parts of the bone affected, before the fire every morning and evening.

℞. Mercur. viv. ʒi. terebinth. ſubact.
Axung. porcin. ʒii. m.

and over it a double linen cloth pinned faſt, to ſecure it from falling off; and for his common drink directed the ſecond decoction of what remained after the infuſion for the tea.

When he had continued the medicines eight days in this manner, I gave him the purging-pills, but every fourth night, and the purifying diet-drink, with the drops, every morning, when he had not taken the purge; ordering him to take them in bed, keep his hands under the clothes, and cover himſelf well, and to lie an hour, and to encourage a ſweat, that by this evacuation the diſeaſe might be expelled, and the obſtruction in the bone reſolved. Moreover, to eradicate the diſorder entirely, I ordered him to drink the tea every morning, to take the bolus every third night, and the purging-pills every eighth day; by which method he was quite cured of his diſorder, and ſince I have cured many the ſame way.

OBSERVATION LXXIX.

Of wounds in the trachea arteria; that they are not always mortal, as many have been of opinion, but that they are frequently curable, is proved by ſeveral inſtances.

IN the month of October I fell accidentally into company with an Hanoverian officer of the family of Beſtenboſtel, who informed me, that in this campaign he had received a ſhot in the fore-part of his neck, but from the one ſide, ſo that the ball carried away the ſkin upon the trachea arteria, and, at the ſame time, a piece of the trachea, in ſuch a manner that one might ſee into it, the air paſſing in and out through the orifice; but that he had immediately loſt the power of ſpeaking loudly and diſtinctly as uſual. An Hanoverian ſurgeon cured him, and had given him hopes of the return of his natural ſtrong voice, after being cured; but this did not happen, for it was impoſſible for him, with all his power and might, to ſpeak

ſpeak louder than a perſon who whiſpers. Whether this loſs of his voice aroſe from any injury of the recurrent nerves, which terminate in the larynx, and which are peculiarly inſervient to the voice and ſpeech, or whether it ſprung from any other cauſe, is difficult to aſſert. But enquiring once after him, ſince I came into Lower-Saxony, I was told that he never recovered his voice, but was obliged, on that account, to lay down his commiſſion the following year, 1710.

The other inſtance I ſaw in a woman, who had been wounded in the throat at Amſterdam, by a Dutch ſailor who was drunk, as it was common, at that time, for ſuch perſons inſolently and wantonly to endeavour to cut perſons a-croſs the face with a knife, but, as they ſometimes miſſed, they frequently wounded the throat, in the manner as happened to this woman. This patient called in Dr. Ruyſch, and another ſurgeon, with which this gentleman alſo acquainted me. Upon our examination, we found the wound had penetrated into the trachea, about the ſecond or third cartilaginous ring, being about a thumb's breadth, making an orifice as broad as the backs of three knives.

For the cure of this wound the ſurgeon anointed the part with balſamum Arcæi, drawing the wound cloſe together with long thin ſlips of ſticking plaiſter, adviſing the patient to keep her head always bent forward, till ſhe ſhould be well, and, in about fourteen days, ſhe was cured without injuring her voice, or being, in any other manner, detrimental to her.

The third inſtance was ſome years afterwards, and happened during the time I was profeſſor at Altdorff. A man, on account of his buſineſs not anſwering, fell into a melancholy, and attempted to cut his throat, but, as if, during the attempt he had began to repent, and his wife likewiſe coming in juſt at that very time, he was prevented from compleatly effecting his purpoſe; ſo that the trachea was only opened about three or four backs of a knife broad, but yet more than in the former caſe. Dr. John James Bayer, profeſſor of medicine, myſelf, and a ſurgeon, were called in, as the wound ſeemed very dangerous to his wife, and the perſons who were aſſembled about him from the neighbourhood; but, when I ſaw it, I did not think it ſo very dangerous. We ordered the ſurgeon to cleanſe the wound with a warm ſpunge, and to draw the wound together with ſmall ſlips of ſticking plaiſter, ordering him to keep his head bent forward till the wound was healed, by which means he was ſoon cured.

I have related theſe three obſervations, becauſe there are many ſurgeons and phyſicians, who believe all wounds of the trachea arteria mortal, and ſome have declared as much in their writings. But the true ſtate of the caſe is, that when any of the large adjacent veſſels are wounded, it is from the

the injury done to them that the patient dies. For if the trachea arteria is only wounded, then the danger is not great; for theſe may be cured by bringing the parts in oppoſition and ſtitching them up. But that the death of thoſe who have been wounded in this part, where the blood-veſſels have been injured at the ſame time, has been attributed, by the ignorant, to the wound of the trachea, I am apt to think aroſe principally from this, that people, who have not ſufficient knowledge in this affair, ſeeing that a wound of this nature does not cloſe, but, on account of the cartilaginous rings of which it conſiſts, remains quite open: whereas, on the contrary, the blood-veſſels are not ſo eaſily ſeen in wounds of the neck, becauſe they are empty of blood, and not only collapſe, but are concealed in the fleſhy parts, partly downwards towards the breaſt, or above towards the head; therefore, when ſuch ignorant perſons ſee a wound of this ſort, and perceive nothing but the gaping of the trachea arteria, they attribute the death of the perſon principally, or entirely, to this cauſe, which ſhould be attributed to the injury done the blood-veſſels; and, for this reaſon, theſe ſorts of wounds have been reckoned ſo mortal; which, in fact, as theſe three inſtances prove, are not ſo: inſomuch that a gun-ſhot wound of the trachea arteria has been cured, of which, as much as I can call to mind, I have not met with an example of in other authors.

OBSERVATION LXXX.

Of a gun-ſhot wound through both buttocks, attended with bad ſymptoms.

AS, in the beginning of this campaign and ſiege of Tournay, I had a patient who was ſhot through both cheeks (ſee obſervat. 63.) about the middle, another applied, who received a ſhot through both temples: So, towards the end, a young gentleman, whoſe name was Mr. Von der Heide, an officer in the Dutch ſervice, received a gun-ſhot wound, at the ſiege of Mons, through the middle of his buttocks. He was brought to Bruſſels to be cured, and, at firſt, applied to one of the ſurgeons in that city. But on the third day after his arrival, a great ſwelling, inflammation, and pain, having ſucceeded, together with great heat, fever, ſpaſms, and contractions of the legs, he ſent for me. From theſe circumſtances, and eſpecially upon finding the wound had not been dilated, and that the ball forced its paſſage through coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, I judged that ſomewhat preternatural might remain in the wound, and, by irritating the iſchiatic nerves, produce theſe ſymptoms. I therefore deſired him to lie upon his belly, and dilated both wounds a thumb's breadth above and below, for they were cloſely contracted, ſuffering them to bleed as long as they would. I perceived immediately, in the wound on the right ſide, a piece of cloth, which

which I extracted. I would have examined farther the ſame morning, but, as the patient had ſuffered the inciſion and extraction of the cloth, he begged of me to forbear any farther cutting or probing, as he was afraid of ſpaſms or faintings coming on: I therefore only filled up the wound with pledgets of lint, ſpread with the digeſtive, covering the whole with a plaiſter, and ordered that the diſcutient fomentation againſt inflammations ſhould be applied warm four times a day, and preſcribed, internally, the cooling and reſolvent powder, with cinnabar of antimony; taking three times a-day as much as would lie on the point of a knife, in ſome elder-flower or black-cherry water, and to drink, for common drink, barley-water acidulated to his taſte with ſyrup of lemons; to eat nothing but gruels, as water-gruel, panada, barley-broth, or ſoups made with plumbs, prunes, cherries, and ſuch like. He was reſtleſs all this night, but the next morning found himſelf better, but would not ſuffer me to examine or probe into the wounds, as they were very painful from what had been done the day before. But when I told him I thought that more pieces of his clothes were remaining in the wound, and that it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſearch for, and to extract them, or worſe conſequences might follow, he promiſed to ſuffer me the next morning to ſearch for them. On the third time of dreſſing this wound, there was a great diſcharge of matter whilſt I was preſent, and, after taking out the lint, I injected into the wounds ſome of the arquebuzade-water warmed, when I diſcovered another piece of his clothes, which I extracted with the forceps, after which, the fever, pain, inflammation, and ſpaſms in his legs, abated greatly. The following night and day I ordered the powders, fomentation, and injection, with the ſame dreſſing, to be continued till the 10th day; when, again, a much greater piece of cloth than before was perceived, and extracted with the forceps; whereupon the ſpaſmodic ſymptoms and fever entirely ceaſed, and the patient began to have ſome appetite. I then permitted him to eat fleſh, ſoups, and broths, chickens, pigeons and other birds of eaſy digeſtion, and as he was pretty weak a glaſs of wine at dinner. On the 16th day the wounds were quite clean, the pains and other bad ſymptoms gone off, and he began to walk about his room, but ſitting down was very troubleſom to him. I now omitted the fomentation, and dreſſed each wound with lint and balſam of capaive; and about the middle of December, both the wounds were perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION LXXXI.

Of the cure of ſome of the principal diſeaſes of the army; and, 1ſt, Of inflammatory fevers.

BEFORE I finiſh my relation of the cures performed this campaign, I ſhall juſt mention, in brief, ſomewhat concerning the cure of the principal internal diſorders which attack ſoldiers in the field, partly from their irregular manner of living as to eating and drinking, and partly from heat and cold, and much wet weather; of which many inſtances fell under my obſervation in the years 1708 and 1709; it being more my province, as I was taken into the ſervice as a phyſician, to have the care of internal diſorders than of wounds. As the inflammatory fevers ariſe, for the moſt part, from the ſtomach's being over-loaded with too much food, or from bad food, or victuals ill dreſſed, when, beſides the great heat and thirſt, I found they nauſeated all food, complained of pain in the ſtomach, anxiety of the præcordia, inclination to vomit, or a frequent bitter putrid taſte, riſing up in the mouth like rotten eggs: in order to clear the ſtomach of this bad viſcid phlegm, I gave a vomit of two or three grains of tartarus emeticus, or two ounces of vinum emeticum, ordering them to drink ſome warm water after it, which generally cleared the ſtomach. Thoſe who were plethoric, I bled once, taking away ſix, eight, or ten ounces; for the Dutch and Germans have no occaſion to be bled ſo plentifully as is the cuſtom with the Engliſh and the French.

2. I gave them, every three hours, as much of the cooling-powders as would lie on the point of a knife, in fair water, and directed them to keep themſelves moderately covered with clothes in bed, and to drink, when thirſty, either fair water, barley-water, or water poured upon a piece of bread, into every pint of which, when the heat was great, I ordered them to drop ſixty drops of tinct. roſar. or flor. papav. rhœad. bid them eat little, and to take nothing but water-gruel, panada, ſoups made with barley, plumbs, or cherries, but no meat ſoups, which are always hurtful in inflammatory diſorders, and which the patient, indeed, ſeldom covets. By theſe means moſt of them recovered, who had not the fever to any very violent degree.

To thoſe who were affected in a higher degree, I gave forty or fifty drops of mixtura ſimplex, night and morning; and if a delirium came on, I added to the cooling-powders four or five grains of camphire, dropping an hundred drops of tinct. roſar. or papaveris erratic. into each pint of their common drink.

If

If the fever abated, I did not give the powder ſo often, but fifty drops of the following diaphoretic tincture in warm water, whereupon a gentle ſweat generally followed, and the patient recovered:

℞. Eſſ. ſcord.
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ʒiii.

Although there were great numbers of the Engliſh ill of the ſmall-pox in the year 1707, yet I did not meet with this diſorder among the Dutch and Germans in the years 1708 and 1709; and therefore I omit taking any notice of this diſtemper.

OBSERVATION LXXXII.

Of the method of curing the ague among the ſoldiers.

IT was generally neceſſary, for the abovementioned reaſons, firſt to clear their ſtomachs, which were generally overloaded, by adminiſtering the emetic before-mentioned, and after it the following febrifuge and ſtomachic tincture, to reſolve the viſcidities and ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. compoſ. ʒi.

Of this tincture they took ſixty drops, in broth, beer, gruel, or water, every morning at ſix o'clock, at twelve at noon, and ſix in the afternoon. At nine o'clock in the forenoon, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and at nine o'clock in the evening, they took as much of the following febrifuge powder as would lie on the point of a knife; thoſe of a ſtronger conſtitution took twice as much, with aqua cardui benedicti, or flor. ſambuci.

℞. Salis abſynthii vel cardui benedict. ʒi.
Tartari vitriolati ʒſs. m.

Theſe two remedies generally cured moſt ſpring and ſummer agues, and frequently the autumnal, when taken regularly as preſcribed, the patient living temperately, and very often before the quantity preſcribed was taken; for they are excellent deobſtruents, reſolve viſcidities, and ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

But when the fever, notwithſtanding, returned, which in the autumn was often the caſe; yet the viſcidities, and the other cauſes of the fever, were ſo weakened and deſtroyed, that the bark might then be adminiſtered without any injury: I therefore gave them from half a dram to a dram,

every three hours, till the fever went off, which it often did in two days, ſometimes not till three or four days; nor have I ever ſeen an inſtance of this bark's doing any harm, either in the hoſpitals of the army, or in my own practice at Altdorff, Helmſtadt, and places adjacent.

In many caſes, where, from particular ſymptoms, as, for inſtance, any diſorders of the breaſt, we were obliged to omit the vomit, I then gave them a doſe of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, or an ounce of ſal mirabile Glauberi, diſſolved in warm water, in the morning, which cleared and cleanſed the ſtomach; and afterwards, giving the above-mentioned febrifuge remedies, their cure was, by theſe means, effected.

OBSERVATION LXXXIII.

Of the pleuriſy and wound-fever.

IN inflammatory diſorders of the cheſt, and ſevere pain in the ſide, with great heat, a diſorder with which the ſoldiers are frequently invaded, from their drinking cold water when hot, or cooling on a ſudden, when in a ſweat, whence dangerous fits of ſickneſs ariſe which carry off many, if they are not properly treated, or do not take a proper care of themſelves, my method of cure was, to take away, immediately, eight or ten ounces of blood from the arm, and give the powder deſcribed in the 82d obſervation; after the ſame manner adding, if the inflammation was great, three, four or five grains of camphire in each doſe, with the cooling-drink warm, ordering them to drink it plentifully when thirſty, or to drink elder-flower tea, or tea made of ſpeedwell and elder-flowers, which agreed very well with them. To the pained ſide it was particularly beneficial to apply a calf's or hog's bladder filled with warm milk, boiled up with a handfull or two of camomile flowers. If the pain of the ſide was ſevere, the anxiety great, and cough violent, and theſe ſymptoms did not abate the two firſt days, I repeated bleeding, particularly in thoſe of a plethoric habit, and proceeded after the ſame manner.

In wound-fevers, eſpecially where there had not been any great effuſion of blood, and the patient was ſtrong, I bled more or leſs, according to the circumſtances, uſing the cooling-powders with the ordinary cooling-drink.

OBSERVATION LXXXIV.

Of the bloody-flux and diarrhœa.

IN the bloody-flux, when the patient complained of ſickneſs, pain of his ſtomach, or anxiety about the præcordia, I adminiſtred half a dram of ipecacuanha; the patient drinking upon it a gallon of water, boiled up with

ſome

ſome white bread, and then every night and morning, for three days, a dram of rhubarb, not merely for the ſake of purging, but becauſe it is of an anodine quality, and aſſuages the pain, as I have frequently experienced, and becauſe likewiſe it ſtrengthens the bowels, after it has purged, and diminiſhes the flux, or ſtops it ſoon. For common drink I ordered the barley or bread-water, adding to each pint, a dram of gum-arabic, and, for thoſe who had no averſion to milk, I ordered them to put one 4th part of milk to it, adviſing them to drink, for the firſt days, four or five pints of it luke-warm every day, the better to correct the ſharpneſs, and aſſuage the heat of the body, and heal the excoriated inteſtines. When the diſorder had continued eight days, I then adminiſtred one dram, in ſtronger habits two drams, of diaſcordium; by which method moſt of them who took care of themſelves, and were careful of not catching cold, for which reaſon I adviſed them to keep on their ſtockings, and to avoid drinking cold beer, or drink of any kind, were cured. Thoſe who were full of blood, and were affected with great heat, and in whom an inflammation of the bowels was to be feared, I bled in the beginning, which gave them great relief, and, by uſing the aforementioned remedies, they were the more certainly preſerved.

When they were nearly cured of theſe diſorders, I ordered them to take every morning, afternoon and evening, fifty drops of the following tincture, in any thing warm, to ſtrengthen the weak inteſtines; directing them to be moderate as to diet, and careful of catching cold.

℞. Eſſ. abſynth.
— cort. aurant.
— caſcarillæ *aā* ʒii. m.

In common looſeneſſes, I ordered in the ſame manner that the Engliſh did, a dram of rhubarb every night and morning for three or four days, in ſome warm liquor, and if they were not hereby cured, as they generally were, the rad. abſynthii, with a fourth part of the tinctura caſcarillæ; forbidding them to drink any thing cold, and directing them to be careful to keep their legs warm.

OBSERVATION LXXXV.

Of the ſcabies and venereal diſorder among the ſoldiers.

AS theſe diſorders are not unfrequent among the ſoldiers, I gave them, for the itch, at firſt, every third day, twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, to purge them, and then the purifying diet-drink, made of the following ingredients. ℞.

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill. ʒiii.
—— Chinæ ʒi.
Ras. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs. m.

In this they took ſome tinct. antimonii and eſſ. lignor. twice a-day. At length, when they had continued this regimen for eight days, I preſcribed the following ointment, to ſmear the parts affected, warm, every morning, afternoon and evening,

℞. Amalgam. plumbi & merc. ʒii.
Bol. armen. ʒiii.
Axung. porc. ʒi. m.

By thus taking the diet-drink and tincture, every morning in bed, and covering themſelves up cloſe, with their hands under the bed-clothes, to procure a ſweat, moſt of them were freed of their diſorders, and eſpecially if they avoided eating pork or ſalt meat.

As I have treated above on venereal diſorders, as buboes, gonnorrhœa, inflammation of the parts, &c. I think it needleſs to repeat the ſame in this place.

OBSERVATION LXXXVI.

Of two perſons who had no hair upon their whole body.

IN the year 1710, whilſt I was at London, a German phyſician, whoſe name was Maucrer, and who practiſed phyſic there, among other curious and remarkable things which he ſhewed me, as well as other Germans who were there, he procured us an opportunity of ſeeing a perſon, about forty years of age, with whom we converſed for an hour or two, who about ten years ago, as he ſaid, without any ſenſible diſorder, loſt all the hair upon his body, it being impoſſible to ſee whether he had ever had any or not, his ſkin all over, both of his head, beard and other parts, being as ſmooth, white, and clear, as the face of a child. Not only the hair of his head and beard were wanting, but the hair on his eye-brows and his eye-laſhes, the very hair under his arms, and as he ſaid of his private parts, though before quite like other people, (and he was otherwiſe in perfect health.

The reaſon of this accident is not eaſily to be given or gueſſed at, I ſhall therefore leave it for the farther examination and reſearch of diligent and rational naturaliſts.

In

In the year 1726, I ſaw here, at Helmſtadt, a beautiful young lady from Halberſtadt, who, the year before, had loſt all her hair, without ever having any previous diſorder, not any growing again; ſo that ſhe could not faſten her cap on, but was always afraid of the wind's blowing off her cap, and of her being expoſed bare headed, which might render her the ſubject of ridicule to the people; for which reaſon ſhe ſought advice every where how to make her hair grow again, but whether ſhe ſucceeded or not I could never learn.

About the end of September I ſailed from England, and arrived in one night's time in Holland, and preſently afterwards went to Amſterdam, where I took my leave of Dr. Ruyſch, and other intimate friends, and from thence ſet out by the way of Cologn to my own country, Francfort on the Mayne, where I ſtaid a fortnight with my parents, relations, and other friends, and then ſet out for Nurenberg; and after ſtaying there a a few days, went to Altdorff to take upon me the function of a profeſſor there; which accordingly happened, after making an oration upon my acceſſion, and reading lectures immediately upon anatomy and the uſe of the parts, I began in the like manner to read in ſurgery, and in the mean time ſettled myſelf. There were ſoon many ſick who applied to me for advice, as well in the city as in the country about, of which caſes I ſhall relate whatever I obſerved particular or uſeful, as well of internal diſorders, as in anatomy and ſurgery, from the year 1711 and the following years; from which I think great advantage may ariſe to young beginners.

OBSERVATION LXXXVII.

Of the ſmall-pox.

A Daughter of the bailiff of Pirnbaum, a year and a quarter old, was ſeized with the ſmall-pox, and on the fourth day the eruption appeared and I was ſent for. I found the child very hot, with a number of red ſpots on the ſkin; which, as many children there had been ſeized with this diſorder, I judged muſt certainly be the ſmall-pox. I preſcribed as follows: Jan. 17th, 1711.

1. ℞. Aqu. fumariæ ʒviii.
Syr. rub. idæi.
— papav. rh. *aā* ʒiii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. x. m.

Two ſpoonfuls of this julep I ordered to be taken every two hours.

2. ℞.

2. ℞. Lap. cancr. citr. ʒii.
Antim. diaph. ʒi.
Nitri depur. ʒſs.
Sacchar. ʒi. m.

Of this powder I ordered them to give as much as would lie on the point of a knife, twice a-day; beſides this, I ordered the child to be fed moderately, to drink thin ſmall-beer, or bread and water, and not to be kept too warm, nor the room too hot, to which the people, at that time, were very much inclined: three days afterwards I was informed, that the child was in a good way, that the pox roſe very well, the ſame medicines were continued, the eruptions filled, ripened, and dried off, and the child's health returned: I then preſcribed the following purge to be taken in the morning, in a little tea or milk.

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. v.
Mercur. dulc. rit. preparat. gr. iii.
Sacchar. alb. ϑſs. m. f. pulv.

I have always found theſe ſorts of purges very uſeful, given immediately after the ſmall-pox, to clear the ſtomach and inteſtines of any impurity collected during the diſtemper.

Many children, in Altdorff, were ſeized, much about the ſame time, with the ſmall-pox; but they were of a good ſort, ſo that there was no occaſion for any medicines, except the cooling-powder, the julep, and a temperate regimen. I forbid meat, not even allowing thin broths, as was the cuſtom at Nurenberg, and the places adjacent, and indeed almoſt throughout Germany, as they were apt to produce putreſcencies: on the contrary, I ordered barley-broths, panada, or, if the patients were hungry, boiled prunes, plumbs, cherries or apples; which are not putreſcent, nor do they overheat the patient, or offend the ſtomach, but are cooling and temperate. This obſervation may perhaps ſeem trifling to many, but my motive herein is to inform young practitioners of my method of happily curing children labouring under this diſorder.

OBSERVATION LXXXVIII.

Of a fall from a horſe, attended with bad ſymptoms.

ONE Heidner, a butcher, riding out to buy cattle, on his return home, his horſe fell with him, and he ſent for me to take my advice. He complained of great pain in his belly, but otherwiſe ſeemed well, except that, at

at times, he was very faint, was coſtive, and had loſt his appetite. The 20th of Jan. 1711, I preſcribed as follows:

1. ℞. Aqu. plantag. ʒvi.
——— Ceras. nigr. ʒii.
Acet. deſtil. ʒvi.
Lap. cancr. ʒiſs.
Syrup. acetoſ. citr. ʒi.
Laud. opiat. gr. ii. m. ſ.

Of this anodyne and reſolving mixture two ſpoonfuls were to be taken every two hours.

2. I ordered camomile-flowers to be boiled in milk, and to be tied up in a bladder, and applied to the part affected; and when cold, to warm them again, and apply them afreſh.

3. An anodyne emollient clyſter, prepared with camomile-flowers, boiled in milk, with an ounce of ſoap; and, repeating the ſame the next day, his pains went off, and he found himſelf quite well.

OBSERVATION LXXXIX.

Of a violent inflammation of the noſe, continuing for ſeveral days.

MR. Laubroſs, a brewer at Altdorff, between fifty and ſixty years of age, of a ruddy complexion and plethoric habit, was taken, in the month of March 1711, with a great ſwelling and inflammation of the noſe, attended with a burning-heat, and pain in the head: on the 4th day, as he was in great pain, he ſent for me, and I preſcribed as follows:

1. Phlebotomy in the arm.

2. ℞. Maſs. pilul. tart. gr. xii.
Res. jalap. ſubact. gr. iii.
Eſſ. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pilul. N° xi.

to be taken after bleeding.

3. ℞. Mixt. ſimpl.
Eſs. ſcord. *aā* ʒii. m.

Of this mixture I ordered fifty drops to be taken in broth, or warm beer, three times a day.

4. At night, going to reſt, I ordered half a dram of diaphoretic antimony to be taken in elder-flower water, and to be repeated the two following nights.

5. ℞. Aqu. flor. ſamb. ʒiii.
——— calc. viv. ʒi.
Spirit. vin. camph. ʒſs.
Lap. medicam. cr. ʒi m.

A linen bolſter was wetted with this mixture warm, and being applied to the noſe, was ſecured thereon by a proper bandage. I ordered him to obſerve a regular diet: but the inflammation would not reſolve; for, on the third day, it ſuppurated and opened of itſelf in three different parts of the noſe, diſcharging large a quantity of matter. It was afterwards, for ſeveral days, dreſſed three times a-day with the digeſtive, to which I added a little myrrh; and in eight days the ſwelling went off, and it was quite healed up.

This is a caſe which happens but ſeldom, therefore I would not omit inſerting it, as very few have taken any notice of it in their writings.

I remember about ten years ago ſuch another caſe, in a bailiff in this country, but he was not my patient. The inflammation was attended with a violent pain in the head; and at length becoming delirious, he died. So that a diſorder ſeemingly inſignificant may ſometimes, we ſee, turn out mortal.

OBSERVATION XC.

Of an ozæna.

A Gentleman, a ſtudent at Halle, about twenty-two years of age, came to Altdorf and deſired my advice, having a very bad ozœna, fœtid to ſo great a degree, that ſcarce any body could remain by him; but without any venereal ſymptoms, which diſeaſe he declared that he had never been infected with. When he blew his noſe, he diſcharged a diſagreeable ſubſtance like cruſt. I preſcribed as follows:

1. ℞. Rad. ſarſapar. ʒiii.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi.
Mercur. viv.
Antimon. opt. hung. *aā* ʒii.

Coq. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. ad remanentiam lib. iv. his adde aq. cinam, ʒi. ſyr. papav. rhœad. ʒii. Of this purifying diet-drink I directed three or four tea-

tea-cupfuls to be drank warm, every morning, and at five o'clock in the evening.

2. ℞. Tinct. antimon. tartarif.
Eff. lign. *aā* ʒfs. m. d. ad vitr.

Fifty drops of this tincture were to be taken in the firſt cup of the diet-drink.

3. ℞. Extr. lign. faſſafr. ʒii.
—— trifol. fibr.
—— fumar. *aā* ʒfs.
Mercur. dulc. ʒii.
Cum eſs. lignor. fiant pilul. pond. gr. i. conſp. elæoſach. l. faſſafr.

Thirteen or fourteen of theſe pills to be taken every evening.

4. ℞. Aq. plantag. ʒvi.
— calc. viv. ʒiii.
— roſar. ʒi.
Spirit. theriac. camphor. ʒi.
Eff. myrrh. ʒii.
Merc. dulc. ʒi. m.
Let the noſe be ſyringed with this injection four times a-day.

5. Every fourth night I ordered him twenty pilulæ polychreſtæ, as a purge and purifier of the blood; which remedies he uſed during four weeks without any alteration for the better, but without growing worſe.

As this caſe was very bad, and could not ſo ſoon be relieved, and as the medicines he had been taking all along now went againſt him, I changed them, and preſcribed the following tea.

1. ℞. Rad. ſarſaparill.
—— chinæ *aā* ʒii,
Ras. lign. faſſafr.
— —— guajac. *aā* ʒi.
M. conciſ. cr. modo.

A ſpoonful of theſe ingredients were to be infuſed in a pint of boiling water for ſome time, and then boiled for a few minutes, and four or five tea-cupfuls to be taken warm every morning early, ſweetened with ſugar, and mixed with ſome milk; dropping every time, into the firſt cup, fifty drops of the purifying tincture. The ingredients, remaining after infuſion, I

ordered to be boiled a quarter of an hour, with a quart of water, and this I ordered to be drank warm when thirſty.

2. Inſtead of the pills, N° 3, of which he was alſo tired, I ordered him to take every night, going to reſt, the following bolus:

℞. Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Conſ. roſar. ʒi. m. f. bolus.

3. Inſtead of the purging pills, I preſcribed the following powder, to be taken every fourth day, with the tea in the morning.

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℈i.
Reſin. ejuſd. ſubact. gr. v.
Ol. lign. ſaſſafr. gr. i. m.

4. In the place of the former injection, I ordered a decoction of ſavine, which I have ſeen uſed as a cleanſer, prepared in the following manner:

℞. Herb. ſabin. ʒii. coq in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per ¼ horæ.

℞. Colaturæ lbiſs.
Spt. vin. rhenan. ʒiii.
Mell. roſat. ʒii.
Eſſ. Ariſtoloch. rot. ʒſs. m.

This cleanſing decoction I ordered to be injected warm, three times a-day; and after continuing theſe remedies for 14 days, the fœtid ſmell abated, and at length, by degrees, rotten pieces of the bones of the noſe, particularly the oſſa ſpongioſa, looſened; which I extracted, at times, with my forceps. Among the pieces which came away, there was one ſo large that I could not quite extract it, I therefore cut it to pieces in the noſe with a ſtrong pair of ſciſſars, and took it away piece by piece. At length, the diſagreeable ſmell went off, and, by continuing the uſe of theſe medicines to the end of July, the diſorder was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION XCI.

Of a wound in the right temple, from a piſtol charged with ſmall ſhot.

AS the laſt-mentioned obſtinate diſorder proved ſo difficult of cure, the patient unexpectedly became quite impatient and deſperate; and being one day alone he attempted to deſtroy himſelf, with a large piſtol loaded with ſmall

ſmall ſhot, which he diſcharged into his right temple. As this was in the day time, the report of the piſtol was heard by many people, who immediately ran into his apartment, and found the room full of ſmoak, and him lying upon the bed like one almoſt dead; and obſerving his right temple was black, as if burnt with the powder, and wounded, they hereupon immediately fetched me, informing me, at the ſame time, that this gentleman had ſhot himſelf, and that they feared it would prove mortal. I went as faſt as poſſible, and immediately, upon examining the wounded part, I perceived ſeveral of the ſhot in the ſkin and temporal muſcle, and was glad it proved not to have been done with a ball. Perceiving that he was ſtill alive, tho' he ſpoke not, I aſked him what he had been doing, at which, repenting of his raſh action, he aſked me whether the ſhot had penetrated into the brain, and I thought the wound would prove mortal. After examining the part well, I could not find that any of the ſhot had paſſed through into the head, but that they had been reſiſted by the cranium, wherein appeared their marks, while others ſtill remained only in the fleſh. I went home and fetched ſome ſmall hooks, deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. 6. fig. 14, with which I extracted ſome of the ſhot, and ſome with a ſmall forceps; to get at others I was obliged to dilate the wound with my knife, and then I extracted them, and ordered a ſurgeon to dreſs the wound with a digeſtive, applied my uſual fomentation againſt inflammation, prepared with aqua calcis, ſpirit. vini camphorat. and ceruſs; a compreſs being wetted in it warm, and ſecured on the part by a proper roller, repeating it four times a day for eight days; afterwards the part was dreſſed with balſamum Arcæi, and a diachylon-plaiſter, and in about eighteen days the wound healed without any further damage. I much wondered that, in this caſe, the ſhot did not paſs through into the brain.

OBSERVATION XCII.

Of an epilepſy cauſed by worms.

A Boy, thirteen years of age, was ſeized with the epilepſy, the cauſe of which could not be aſſigned; and the fit was ſucceeded by ſtrong vomitings. My advice being aſked on the 10th of April, 1711, I preſcribed the following cephalic tincture, of which 15 drops were to be taken every three hours.

1. ℞. Liq. C. C. ſucc. ʒiſs.
Eſſ. caſtorei. ʒſs. m.

2. ℞.

2. ℞. Aq. menth. ʒiv.
— cinam. cydon. ʒiſs.
Laud. liquid. Syd. ♈i.
Syr. cort. aurant. ʒſs. m.

Of this cordial julep I directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken every hour.

The next day he voided by ſtool ſeveral worms, from whence it appeared that this was the cauſe of his epilepſy. I therefore preſcribed this mixture againſt the worms, ordering 25 drops to be taken four times a-day.

3. ℞. Sal. vol. oleoſ.
Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. *aā* ʒſs. m.

4. ℞. Rad. filic. ʒſs.
Flor. tanacet.
—— Cent. minor. *aā* mj.
Cort. winteran. ʒii.

Theſe ingredients were to be ſewed up in a bag and put into beer, which I directed ſhould be drank when thirſty; and three days afterwards, I preſcribed the following purging powder:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. xv.
Merc. dulc. gr. v.
Scammon. gr. i. m.

After taking this powder he voided more worms, and recovered perfectly.

From this caſe it appears, that every epilepſy is not incurable as ſome believe; on the contrary, thoſe are eaſily cured which, as in this caſe, (1*ſt*) ariſe from worms. (2*dly*) Thoſe that depend on the retention of the meconium; which ſpecies abates and goes off by adminiſtring proper lenitive purges and clyſters to carry off this excrement. (3*dly*) That epilepſy which ariſes from the milk turning ſour in the ſtomach and inteſtines, which may alſo be cured by proper purges and abſorbents which correct the acrimony irritating and vellicating the ſtomach and inteſtines, and producing ſpaſms and convulſions of the whole body, and ſo cauſing an epilepſy. Medicines which correct this ſharpneſs are crabs-eyes, coral, mother of pearl, oyſter-ſhells, unicorn's horn, pearls, and precious ſtones; of which the cheapeſt anſwer all the intention of thoſe of greater value. (4*thly*) The epilepſy ariſing from dentition is generally cured by thoſe remedies

medies which promote the paſſage of the teeth. (*5thly*) That which ariſes at the time of the eruption of the ſmall-pox is relieved by whatever promotes the eruption. (*6thly*) That epilepſy ſpringing from hyſteric diſorders in women is cured by powerful antihyſterics, as ſpt. C. C. liq. C. C. ſuccin. caſtor. & aſſa fœtida, &c. Many other cauſes there are, which, if properly inveſtigated and examined, the cure of this diſorder might be rendered eaſy: therefore every phyſician, particularly young practitioners, ought to be aſſiduous in examining into the cauſe of this diſorder, that they may be able to regulate the cure accordingly in a rational method.

OBSERVATION XCIII.

Of a luxation of the rotula, and its reduction.

THIS is a ſpecies of luxation which does not often occur, as the rotula is connected to the knee by ſtrong ligaments and tendons; yet notwithſtanding, Mr. Grundherr, a young gentleman about ſixteen years of age, had the rotula luxated by a fall or leap. Thoſe, who fetched me to him, informed me that he had luxated his knee, finding him unable to move the part, as was natural, for people ignorant of theſe things, to ſuppoſe. When I came to him I found him in bed, and, upon examining the knee, diſcovered that the rotula was not in its natural poſition, the part which is otherwiſe prominent now appearing quite flat; the patient was not able to move the knee, the rotula being out of its place to the outward ſide of the knee. I told thoſe that were preſent that this was no luxation of the knee but of the rotula, and that it could eaſily be reduced. I laid the patient on the bed, deſiring an aſſiſtant to hold his thigh faſt above the knee, and another aſſiſtant to keep his leg ſteady about the middle. I placed myſelf on that ſide of the patient oppoſite to the luxation, and taking hold of the rotula over the affected knee, I raiſed it from below upwards, and moved it directly into its natural place, the anterior part of the knee; whereupon the great pain he had before, immediately abated. I wetted ſome folded linen with warm brandy, and applied it as a ſtrengthener, rolling a long narrow roller tight on the part to prevent the compreſs falling off, and at the ſame time to ſtrengthen the part. And I afterwards ſent him from Altdorff a corroborating ſpirit to rub the part with three times a-day, inſtead of the common brandy, which cured him.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XCIV.

Of a particular ſpecies of an epidemic fever, which raged at Altdorff in 1711, *which I named the univerſity fever.*

I HAD not been ſix months at Altdorff before a continual inflammatory fever, not of the moſt violent and malign, nor of the leaſt or ſlighteſt ſpecies, invaded, which is remarkable, only thoſe perſons who belonged to the univerſity, and not any belonging to the town, to which I therefore gave the name abovementioned.

In the ſpace of about two months, namely, in April and May, above a hundred perſons of the univerſity, were ſeized with this fever, without any perſon's being able to aſſign any cauſe from whence this diſorder could proceed, or why thoſe only ſhould be ſeized with it who belonged to the univerſity, and not any of the people in the city; for although the profeſſors and ſtudents lived among them in the different parts of the town, yet none but the academics were ſeized by it, though the people of the town lived on the ſame food, drank the ſame beer, breathed the ſame air, and uſed the ſame water, whence it might juſtly be named the fever of the univerſity. As this affair made a great noiſe at Altdorff, many young gentlemen whoſe parents lived at Nurenberg, were ſent for home to get out of the way of this fever; of whom ſome, who muſt have received the infection at Altdorff, ſickened after their arrival in Nurenberg, and died.

In moſt of thoſe affected, this diſorder began with a rigor, which was ſucceeded by heat, which; in ſome was very great, in others leſs; in ſome it was attended with great anxiety about the præcordia, in others with a leſs degree. Thoſe of a plethoric habit, who had drank wine before and eat plentifully, laboured under a greater degree of heat, with a ſtronger pulſe, and greater anxiety: under theſe circumſtances I bled, but where theſe ſymptoms were abſent I omitted bleeding, and both the one and the other recovered. I gave them no bezoartic tincture or eſſentia alexipharmaca, nor any hot bezoartic powders, which were then in great repute. But preſcribed cooling powders, and an aqueous mixture and acid ſyrups, either ſyrupus acetoſitatis citri vel ribeſiorum; ordering two ſpoonfuls to be given every two hours, according to the degree of the heat and fever. For common drink, I ordered barley-water accidulated with lemon-juice to their taſte, afterwards ſweetening it with a little ſugar, of which drink they took at pleaſure, or when thirſty. I forbid meat, or meat-broths; allowing them nothing for diet but barley-ſoup, prunes, or cherries dried; of which I adviſed them to eat ſparingly, nor againſt their appetite.

In

In about a fortnight or three weeks, Dr. Baier was taken ill of this diſorder, and not being able to viſit his patients, I was obliged to viſit and take care of them in his ſtead: all of them recovered, except a young ſtudent, whoſe name was Vogel, and came from Hirſkbruek, who ſome time before was troubled with the malum hypochondriacum; in him the fever was attended with vomitings, anxiety, difficult reſpiration, a bitter taſte in his mouth; and ſome other extraordinary and unuſual ſymptoms coming on, I could not preſerve him.

To ſuch whoſe ſymptoms denoted that their ſtomachs were overloaded, and which they ſometimes declared themſelves; to ſuch who had had any particular vexation of mind, or who perceived a bitter riſing in their mouths, I gave an emetic at the beginning, or if I was called in when the diſorder was ſomewhat advanced, I nevertheleſs adminiſtred an emetic, either of tartarus emeticus, gr. iiſs. or of ipecacuanha, gr. xx. or gr. xxv. others became delirious, in which caſe I immediately applied bliſters to the legs, and leaven, with vinegar and ſalt, to the ſoles of the feet, keeping the apartment cool, and permitting but few clothes to be laid on the patient, and to each doſe of the powder I added three grains of camphor, giving them two or three times a-day ſome diſhes of tea, and directing them to drink plentifully of the cooling drink; when many times on the 9th, ſometimes on the 11th, or 14th day, ſweats came on, the urine depoſited a copious ſediment, and the fever went off. I was very deſirous of bleeding Dr. Hildebrand's ſon, a boy about twelve years of age, as he was full of blood; but bleeding ſo young a perſon was there, and throughout Germany, indeed not uſual, and therefore his parents would not conſent to it. In the mean time, whilſt I was diſputing with them about it, endeavouring to perſuade them to have him bled, a violent hæmorrhage from the noſe came on, and in ſo great a degree, that his parents were afraid he would bleed to death: I ordered him to continue, as I did others where this ſymptom attended, the cooling remedies and regimen; and if the hæmorrhage laſted any time, I applied vinegar of roſes, mixed with powdered allum to the noſe, or deſired them to inject or ſnuff it up the noſtrils, without uſing any other aſtringent internally, which anſwered the intention, and the patient recovered.

OBSERVATION XCV.

Of a particular cancerous ulcer on the right-ſide of the tongue, of which the patient died; but had he followed the advice of his phyſicians, he might probably have been cured.

MR. de W. ſent for me to Nurenberg to conſult with the phyſicians of that city upon a diſorder of his tongue.

This gentleman was about forty years of age, and, in every other reſpect healthful and robuſt. He ſhewed me, in the preſence of Dr. Godfr. Thomaſius and Dr. Lochner, on the right ſide of his tongue, about the middle, a little ſore which came of itſelf, appearing at firſt like a ſimple excoriation; which, when obliged to ſpeak, at firſt hurt him only a little, but, by degrees, growing worſe and worſe, he at length perceived a ſmall cavity, which would not heal, and which at preſent was very troubleſom to him in ſpeaking and eating. As I was inſpecting the ſore, together with the abovementioned phyſicians, and one of the beſt ſurgeons in the place, who took a long time in examining the part, as he was deſirous of conſidering every circumſtance, and during the inſpection was often telling us what he thought would be of moſt ſervice towards our better knowledge of the caſe, I happened to diſcover, firſt, as his tongue was moving, a tooth bent ſomewhat inwards juſt at the place where the ſore was; againſt which the tongue always ſtruck when he moved it in ſpeaking, irritating the part, thereby cauſing pain, and bringing on a greater flux of humours to the part. I cannot take upon me to ſay whether this crooked tooth was the cauſe of this accident, becauſe this objection may be made, that this accident muſt have come on before, and hurt the tongue, as he had had that crooked tooth above twenty years. My opinion was, that the patient had hurt his tongue with the bone of ſome fiſh, or ſome other thing, or that he had burnt it with eating of hot ſauce, or drinking hot tea or coffee, and that hereupon this tooth, by continually irritating the part, increaſed the ſore and fluxion; and obſerving a ſmall ſwelling near the ſore, I ſhewed it to the other phyſicians. At length, when my opinion was aſked in regard to the proper method of cure, I ſaid, I thought, that by all means the crooked tooth irritating the part ſhould be drawn, and then remedies applied to heal the ſore, which without this could not be accompliſhed, as was evident from the ill ſucceſs of the remedies hitherto directed by his phyſicians. To this the patient replied, that he would never ſuffer it to be done.

The other phyſicians were of my opinion, and endeavoured to perſuade him, by the ſtrongeſt arguments, to conſent to it whilſt the ſore was yet ſmall, telling him, that if the ſore ſhould become larger and cancerous, there might afterwards be no poſſibility of aſſiſting him. He remained reſolute, and ſaid that he would ſooner die than loſe that tooth. As he would not ſubmit, we ordered him ſuch remedies internally and externally, as we thought moſt proper, but all in vain; for the ulcer became larger and deeper, his tongue bigger and harder, and, at length, ſo big as to fill up his mouth entirely, inſomuch that he could neither ſpeak nor ſwallow, and in the end it grew fœtid and became cancerous. At length,

after

after enduring the ſevereſt pains for a long time, he died in the flower of his age, regretted by many.

OBSERVATION XCVI.

Of the cardialgia.

DR. Hildebrand, profeſſor of law, was attacked, in the month of Auguſt 1711, with a painful cardialgia, having great pain at the ſcrobiculus cordis, anxiety, and profuſe ſweats, which would often come upon him; he was troubled alſo with the malum hypochondriacum, and ſtudied much. He ſent to me for my advice; and as he had not been, nor was at preſent, coſtive, I ordered,

1. ℞. Pulv. marchion.
Specific. ceph. Mich. *aā* ʒſs.
Laudan. opiat. gr. 1. m. f. pulvis.
In tres partes æqual. dividend.

One portion of this powder to be taken every hour, with the following mixture, till the pain abates and the fit goes off.

2. ℞. Aq. menth.
— card. ben.
— maſtichin.
— vitæ Mathiol. *aā* ʒi.
Elæoſach. mac. ʒſs.
Syrup. cinamom. ʒii. m.

Of this mixture a ſpoonful to be taken by itſelf, between every doſe of the powder.

3. I ordered a large plaiſter of theriaca to be applied to the ſtomach, and over it a bag filled with mentha criſpa, roſmarinus, ſalvia, and flor. chamæmel. of each a handful. Theſe remedies were of immediate ſervice, and the mixture alone gave him ſo much relief, that, as often as this cardialgia attacked him afterwards, which was very frequent, he found it always gave him immediate relief, without having occaſion for any of the other remedies.

OBSERVATION XCVII.

Of a violent inflammatory fever, attended with an hæmorrhage from the noſe for three days, and a ſuppreſſion of urine.

A Student from Nurenberg, whoſe name was Millner, about twenty years of age, was ſeized, towards the end of ſummer, with a violent inflammatory fever, with bleeding at the noſe, which continued to the third day, notwithſtanding he had always lived quiet and moderately, and did not appear to be plethoric. I was called to him on the ſecond day, and ordered him to loſe four ounces of blood in the arm, and preſcribed the cooling powders, to be taken with the aqueous mixture.

℞. Aq. plantag.
— borrag. *aā* ʒiv.
Corall. rubr.
Nitr. depur. *aā* ʒi.
Syrup. corall. ʒiſs. m.

Two ſpoonfuls of this mixture to be taken every half-hour.

For common-drink I ordered barley-water, rendered cooling and gratefully acid with ſlices of lemon in it, and with ſyrup of lemons. Vinegar of roſes, with allum, was applied externally, and bound faſt on his forehead, and ſome he ſnuffed up his noſe: yet, notwithſtanding, the bleeding at the noſe continued for two days longer, but not ſo often, nor in ſo great a degree.

On this day a ſuppreſſion of urine came on, with ſevere pains about the bladder, and great anxiety about the præcordia; upon which I repeated bleeding, but in the foot, and ordered, beſides, an anodyne cataplaſm to be applied to the region of the pubis, prepared of roaſted onions, chervil, and night-ſhade; but, as this was not of any ſervice, and as he had no ſtool, I ordered the following clyſter,

℞. Fl. chamæmel. melilot.
— verbaſci *aā* mij.
Coq. in ſ. q. lact. per ¼ hor. colat. lbi. adde
Elect. lenitiv.
Ol. chamom. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri ʒii.

After

After this clyſter he paſſed by ſtool, which was ſurpriſing, a quantity of grumous blood, which, perhaps, proceeded from the hæmorrhoidal veins, which being ſwelled, and ſo cloſely connected with the bladder, might be the cauſe of the pain and ſuppreſſion of urine. I ordered the clyſter to be repeated the following day three times, if the pain or difficulty of making water ſhould return; but, as he did not like taking of clyſters, and having had no ſtools, he paſſed a ſuppoſitory every evening for ſeveral days. Theſe terrible ſymptoms abated, by degrees, in about a fortnight, and then he took, as ſtrengtheners, emulſions, hartſhorn-jelly, cordial-waters, and broths, till ſuch time as he was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION XCVIII.

Of a miſcarriage, flooding, and ad deliquium.

MRS. Deinlein, a young married woman at Altdorff, about three months gone with child, was taken, about the middle of September 1711, with a great heat, like the attack of an ardent fever, but ſent not for any phyſician, nor aſked any advice. On the third day ſhe was delivered of the fœtus, but with ſevere pains; and a violent flooding enſuing, ſhe fell into a deliquium, and lay as if half dead. In theſe circumſtances, her life being in great danger, I was called in, and preſcribed as follows:

℞. Aq. plantag. ℥v.
— cinamom. cydon. ℥i.
Acet. deſtill. ℥ſs.
Corall. rub. preparat. ʒi.
Lap. hæmatit. preparat. ℈i.
Eſſ. anodyn. gutt. 20.
Syrup. granat. ℥ſs. m.

Of this aſtringent julep I directed three ſpoonfuls to be taken every half hour, till ſhe ſhould grow better.

2. I adviſed vinegar of rue to be applied to the wriſts, temples, and forehead, and ſometimes, to revive her, ordered it to be held to her noſe.

As the flooding gradually abated, I ordered the reſtringent mixture, omitting the eſſ. anodyna, to be repeated, but only two ſpoonfuls to be taken every two hours only. To temperate the blood, and as a ſtrengthener, I preſcribed the following electuary:

℞. Conſ. roſ. rub. ℥i.
Conf. alkerm. inc. ʒii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. x. m.

Of

Of which ſhe was directed to take the bigneſs of a nutmeg, with the mixture; and by this method, and taking of ſtrong ſoups, ſhe was reſtored to health.

Six weeks after, the menſtrua came down in ſo profuſe a degree as to make her faint away. I preſcribed for her again the above-mentioned mixture, by the uſe of which ſhe ſoon recovered.

OBSERVATION XCIX.

Of the cure of a ſtudent, who had received twenty wounds in the head.

IN Feb. 1711, Mr. Birkemeyer, a native of Hamburg, had a quarrel with a Nurenberger in his own apartment, both being in liquor. They firſt of all cut each other with their ſwords, and then, fighting with their fiſts, the Nurenberger got the Hamburger under him; in the fall, or while rolling about upon the ground, the Nurenberger broke his ſword within two hands-breadth of the hilt. With this hilt and piece of the ſword, as the Hamburger lay under him, he kneeled on his breaſt, cut and ſtuck him ſeveral times in the head and face, and ſometimes took the blade in his hand, and with the hilt beat the Hamburger violently about the head and face. I was fetched, and, upon inſpecting the wounds with a ſurgeon, who was preſent, we found that none of the wounds had bled conſiderably, nor that any had penetrated through the cranium. But, as I was informed he had received a great number of blows with the hilt of the ſword about his head, and now talked wildly, perhaps not yet recovered from his drunken fit, I thought it, 1. adviſeable to bleed to ten ounces; 2. to waſh off the blood from his face and head, that we might be the better able to examine the wounds; 3. I had his head ſhaved all over for the ſame reaſon, and to make room for the application of topics: and that they might penetrate and have a better effect, I ordered;

4. ℞. Herb. betonic.
——— ſalviæ *aā* mii.
——— origan.
——— ſerpill.
Flor. chamæmel.
——— lavend. *aā* mj. m. conciſ. cr. modo.

Theſe diſcutient ingredients, for two bags, I directed to be boiled in wine, and applied hot alternately to the head.

5. ℞.

5. ℞. Aq. card. ben.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒiv.
Lapid. cancr. citrat.
Antimon. diaphoret. *aā* ʒi.
Syr. flor. papav. ʒſs. m.

Of this reſolving and cooling mixture he was directed to take two ſpoonfuls night and morning, ſhaking the phial. I then preſcribed the following digeſtive ointment for the wounds:

6. ℞. Terebinth. venet. ʒi.
Vitell. ovor. N°. ii. m.

And this plaiſter to be laid over the dreſſings.

7. ℞. Empl. de betonic. ʒiii.
Malax. ol. terebinth. g. ſ. d.

The next morning, when I viſited him, he complained of great pains of his head, both internally and externally; but he was perfectly ſenſible.

When I took off the dreſſings, the head, forehead, eye-lids, and his whole face, were full of red and blue ſpots, with large contuſions; of which none, however, were much ſwelled, nor did I find any wound that paſſed through the cranium. I ſuppoſed, therefore, that the pain in his head proceeded partly from the laſt night's debauch, and, partly, from the many violent blows he had received from the hilt of the ſword; for which I preſcribed,

8. ℞. Herb. betonic. mj.
Flor. lavend. p. i. m.
Conciſ. cr. modo.

Theſe cephalic ingredients I directed to be infuſed like tea, and ſweetened with ſugar, to be drank two or three times a-day, and two ſpoonfuls of the reſolving mixture to be taken every two hours: I alſo preſcribed the ſame diet I recommended to wounded patients, and thoſe who had inflammatory fevers, and ordered the ſurgeon to apply the warm bags very often this day, and to dreſs the wounds morning and evening with the digeſtive and plaiſter. I inſpected narrowly, at every dreſſing, to ſee if there was any tumor, which might conceal ſome latent evil; but I did not find any thing particular, but rather the internal pain in the head abated the ſecond day, and on the fourth was quite gone off, and he could get up, for he was of

a ſtrong habit of body. The external pains, where the wounds and bruiſes were, continued about a fortnight.

In the mean time, on the fifth day, the wounds began to digeſt; the internal medicines and bags were continued till the ninth day, and the dreſſings were not altered; but the digeſtive and plaiſter were continued, and, without uſing any other dreſſings, the wounds were cleanſed; the ſmall ones began to heal, ſome indeed in the third week; the blue and extravaſated blood changed its colour to yellow and green; and, in four weeks, moſt of the wounds were cloſed. Thoſe wounds that remained I had dreſſed, only every day, with lint and the plaiſter, by which they were quite healed.

OBSERVATION C.

Of a true inflammatory pleuriſy.

IN the month of April lady Wolfskeel, at Upper-Maſing in the Upper-Palatinate, ſent to inform me that ſhe was attack'd with a ſevere pain in her ſide, great heat, a violent cough, and difficult reſpiration, and deſired me to give my advice and preſcribe ſome remedies, and accordingly I ordered, 1. That ſhe ſhould loſe ſix ounces of blood from the arm.

2. ℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒiſs.
Nitri depurat. ʒi. m.

Of this reſolving and cooling powder ſhe was to take as much as would lie on the point of a knife, every three hours, with the following julep:

3. ℞. Aqu. card. ben.
—— flor. ſambuc. *aã* ʒiv.
Tinct. flor. bellid. ʒi.
Syrup. papav. rh. ʒvi. m.

Of which alſo two ſpoonfuls were directed to be taken alone when the heat was great.

4. I preſcribed an handful of camomile-flowers, to be boiled in two quarts of milk, to be put into a bladder, and to be applied as hot as ſhe could bear, to the part affected.

5. I ordered her to drink plentifully of tea made with elder-flowers, and ſweetened with ſugar-candy.

6. If coſtive, I ordered her to take a clyſter of milk, with an ounce of ſoap diſſolved in it, and to be repeated occaſionally; and for common drink, water boiled with bread, or water-gruel boiled with raiſins for half

an

an hour, and drank warm when thirſty; and, ſometime after, I heard that ſhe was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CI.

Of the extraction of a dead putrid child, the arm hanging out of the uterus.

ABOUT the end of May, I was called to a woman at Gnadenberg, an old convent, half a mile from Altdorff, in the Upper-Palatinate, who had been in labour, as I was informed, four days: the arm of the child had come down, but the child itſelf did not advance; though the midwife, as uſual, had laboured to bring it forwards. The child ſtunk very much, and the woman, by many and long pains, was very much weakened, ſo that it was feared ſhe would loſe her life. I was therefore deſired to come to her, and, if poſſible, to give her ſome aſſiſtance. I immediately reſolved to go, and provided myſelf with a cordial julep, and ſtrengthening ſpirit; the former to be taken occaſionally, and the latter to embrocate with, and to be ſmelt to, viz.

℞. Aqu. meliſſ.
—— ceraſ. nigr. *aā* ʒii.
—— Pulegii
—— cinamom. c. v. *aā* ʒi.
Syr. flor. tunic. ʒiii. m.

2. ℞. Spirit. caſtor. compoſ. ʒi. d. ad vitr.

I rode over to her, provided with theſe medicines and proper inſtruments, and found her as the meſſenger had deſcribed. The ſtink in the room where ſhe lay, was as great as that from the moſt putrid carcaſe, inſomuch that ſcarce any perſon would ſtay in the room, notwithſtanding they ſmoaked it with lighted branches of juniper, as is the cuſtom there. I then ſufficiently perceived, not only from the ſtench, but alſo by the arm which was come down and hung out, and which was already quite black and putrid, and from which the cuticle was entirely ſeparated, that the child was dead, and muſt have been ſo at leaſt ſince the day before; yet, before I would uſe any inſtrument, I thought I would try if there was not a poſſibility of getting hold of the feet, and ſo, by turning the child, extract it. But I found the child ſo preſſed down, and wedged in, as it were, in the pelvis, and the parts of generation ſo much ſwelled, and the arm alſo ſwelled very much, and hanging out of the uterus, that I found it would be impracticable for me to introduce my hand under the

child, to get hold of the feet; therefore, to ſave time, eſpecially as the ſtench was intolerable, and I could get no women on that account to aſſiſt me, the weather too being very hot, I thought it beſt to proceed to the uſe of inſtruments; and, firſt of all, I reſolved to take off the arm and part of the ſhoulder, which hung quite out: I therefore ordered the midwife to pull the arm down, and to turn it round at the upper articulation, that I might be able to take it off there with more eaſe.

I know there are writers who forbid the taking off an arm at ſuch a time, but I have often found this neceſſary. But here I took it off, partly becauſe the parts of generation were ſo much ſwelled as to hinder me from working, partly to prevent the woman's ſuffering ſo much pain as ſhe afterwards muſt have endured, and partly becauſe, through the wound at the ſhoulder, I could ſooner introduce the inſtrument into the cheſt: I therefore took off the arm at the articulation. This being done, I put the index-finger of my right-hand through the wound, into the lowermoſt part of the thorax, to feel where I could beſt make a hole between the ribs, for the hook to make a larger opening; which I accordingly did, and ſoon made a hole large enough, through which I could introduce my hand to take out the lungs, heart and ribs that were in the way; and, working through the diaphragm, I extracted the liver, ſtomach, ſpleen, and inteſtines, till I got into the pelvis. Hereupon, drawing it down with my right-hand towards the mouth of the uterus, with my left I puſhed the ſhoulders upwards and backwards, and thus the buttocks followed the hook; and, when they came nearer the os uteri, I carried my hand down the thigh to the knee, and pulled out one leg; and in the ſame manner got hold of the other leg, both being in this poſition, the heels above, and the toes below, and then, pulling both feet forward together, the thighs ſucceeded, then the buttocks, the breaſt, and head; and thus was the woman delivered of the whole child: I then brought away the placenta, and ordered a fomentation of camomile-flowers and milk, to be applied hot frequently, and for her drink, water with bread in it, to eat thin ſoups, and every four hours to take a ſpoonful of the cordial julep, and to avoid drinking any thing cold. She had a diſcharge of the lochia for ſix days, of which ſhe every day ſent to inform me; and, in about four weeks time, ſhe was almoſt well; and, at length, came to Altdorff to return me thanks.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CII.

Of an eryſipelas of the leg in a perſon of quality, who had been troubled for a long time with a bad ulcer there, and a fever.

THE earl of Wolfſtein, who lived at Bierbaum about 15 miles from Altdorff, a tall, ſtrong, and corpulent man, very plethoric, and of a florid countenance, and about thirty-ſix years of age, was attacked, in the autumn, with an eryſipelas over his whole right leg, preceded by a ſhivering; having, perhaps, caught cold: beſides, he had had for a long time a bad ulcer, ariſing from a bad habit of body, juſt under the calf of his leg, about the ſize of half a crown, which had for about an inch round its circumference, on all ſides, a dry, grey, thick cruſt. This inflammation extended itſelf with a hard ſwelling from the knee to the ancle, with great heat, thirſt, fever, and pain; the patient not being able to ſtand or walk upon this leg. He ſent for me in theſe dangerous circumſtances, as a gangrene was to be feared; and having fully conſidered the caſe and ſymptoms, I firſt ordered him to loſe ten ounces of blood from the arm on the other ſide, and then preſcribed, 2dly, thus:

℞. Mixtur. ſimpl.
Eſs. ſcordii *aā* ʒii. m.

Of this reſolving mixture I directed ſixty drops to be taken in ſome tea every morning and evening, drinking a few diſhes after it.

3. ℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc. ʒviii.
Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒi.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒſs.
Cinnab. antim. ℈i.
Syr. contrayerv. ʒſs. m.

Of this reſolving and cooling mixture two ſpoonfuls were to be taken every hour.

4. ℞. Pulv. contra eryſipel. myns. ʒviii.

This powder was directed to be ſewed up in a linen-bag as long as the leg, and to be applied warm round it in bed.

5. I ordered camomile and elder-flowers, groſsly cut, and put between a linen-cloth, to be applied warm over the powder. He drank, beſides the tea, barley-water, with ſlices of lemon in it, and ſweetened with ſugar: but I forbad wine, beer, meat, and other nouriſhing food; ordering him to live upon water-gruel, with raiſins boiled in it, barley-gruel as a cool-

ing diet, and to eat ſparingly too of theſe; to cover himſelf moderately warm, particularly the diſtempered leg, and to continue theſe remedies regularly for three days. The diſorder abated the firſt evening, the following day ſomewhat more, and the third day, a great ſweat coming on, it was quite cured. On the fourth day I gave twenty pilulæ polychreſtæ, to purge off the redundant humours; which operated very well, and ſoon after he perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CIII.

Of a little boy who was born with a ſpecies of the hydrocele.

AT the ſame time that I viſited this gentleman, the nurſe lay in of a boy who had a very large ſcrotum; which afterwards growing bigger and bigger, ſhe deſired me to give my advice. When I firſt ſaw it, the child was five weeks old, and the ſcrotum as big as a midling ſized apple; appearing like a reddiſh bladder of water, and tranſparent, through which one might perceive a watry humour.

I looked upon it to be a ſpecies of the hydrocele, having its ſeat in the membrana adipoſa, which the moderns commonly call the tunica celluloſa.

I adviſed the nurſe to chew ſome nutmegs, and breathe upon the part affected; which ſhe accordingly did: and while ſhe was doing this, the ſcrotum immediately and manifeſtly contracted itſelf, becoming wrinkled; and the ſkin turned opaque, which before appeared like a clear ſhining red glaſs, or bladder of water. I deſired her to repeat this every two hours in the day, when the child did not ſleep, till ſuch time as medicines could be procured from Altdorff, and preſcribed a purge;

1. ℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iii.
Mercur. dulc. gr. ii.
Sacch. alb. gr. vi. m. & divide in doſes tres.

One doſe of theſe purging powders to be given in the mother's milk, or other milk, or tea, every fourth morning.

2. ℞. Sem. aniſ. ʒſs.
—— fœnicul. ʒii.
Pulv. cinam. ʒſs.
Sacchar. canar. ʒvi. m. f. pulvis.

As much of this diſcutient powder as will lie on the point of a knife, to be given the child four times a-day in the milk.

3. ℞.

3. ℞. Fl. chamæmel. mj.
Bacc. junip.
Sem. fœnicul.
— aniſi *aā* ʒſs. conciſ. et contuſ. m.

I directed that theſe diſcutient and ſtrengthening ingredients ſhould be boiled gently in a pint of wine, and folded clothes dipped into it, and, when wrung out, to be applied warm four times a-day.

I ordered the mother to take forty drops of ſpirit. ſalis ammoniaci aniſat. daily. The child paſſed a large quantity of wind and water, and the diſorder went quite off.

OBSERVATION CIV.

Of a child who was born with an hard ſubſtance upon the neck, occaſioning the neck to be awry.

ANOTHER child at Bierbaum, born, two days before I came there, with a wry neck, was brought to me for advice. The child's head was drawn quite to the left-ſide as in my ſurgery, tab. 21, fig. 12. As I was conſidering what might be the cauſe of this appearance, having never ſeen the like before, and was inſpecting and examining narrowly the neck and adjacent parts, I diſcovered, on the left-ſide of the neck, where the maſtoid muſcle lies, a hard ſtiff ſubſtance like a gooſe-quill; which not only prevented the child from inclining the head to the right-ſide, but even from raiſing it at all. I directed the part to be embrocated with unguent. dialthææ warm, three times a-day, whereby the hardneſs of the neck was ſoftened and reſolved, and the neck became ſtraight.

OBSERVATION CV.

Of a woman in child-bed, who, from ſome vexation of mind, was ſeized with a ſevere fit of ſickneſs.

MRS. Stohrin, about thirty years of age, having lain-in three days, and having met with ſomething to diſturb her mind, was ſeized with a nauſea, loathing of food, great thirſt, bitter taſte in her mouth, anxiety about the præcordia, and continual inclination to vomit; one of her breaſts was very hard, attended with pain, and accompanied with weakneſs of the limbs, and a quick pulſe. As the vomiting did not go off of itſelf, I gave her the following emetic, notwithſtanding many object to the adminiſtring an emetic to women in the month:

℞.

℞. Tart. emet. gr. iſs. ſacchar. alb. ℈ſs. m.

I deſired her to take care of herſelf, and to drink plentifully of warm water during the operation, which brought off from her ſtomach, by frequent and eaſy vomiting, a quantity of gall, after which ſhe found herſelf much relieved of her anxiety. But great thirſt, heat, and pain in her breaſt and ſtomach continuing, I preſcribed the 11th Oct. 1711, as follows:

1. ℞. Conch. citrat. ʒi.
Nitr. depur. gr. xii. d. in iii. partes æquales.

One doſe to be taken at ſix in the evening, the other at nine, and the third in the night, if awake, in the following julep,

2. ℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ.
— ceraſ. nigr. *aā* ʒiii.
Syrup. diacod. ʒiii. m.

I directed likewiſe two ſpoonfuls of this to be taken now and then between the doſes of the powder.

3. ℞. Mixt. ſimpl. ʒii.

Forty of theſe cooling drops to be taken mornings, afternoons, and evenings, in ſome broth; and by theſe means ſhe recovered.

From this obſervation may be learnt, that child-bed women falling ſick after any vexation, and at the ſame time being ſick at ſtomach, may, with great benefit, take a vomit. I have ſince frequently preſcribed them with great ſucceſs. On the contrary, where this remedy, which as a very important one, ſome are afraid of adminiſtring, has been neglected, bilious fevers have enſued; of which ſome have died, and others remained dangerouſly ill for a long time.

OBSERVATION CVI.

Of a ſchirrhous breaſt in a child-bed woman.

A Child-bed woman who had a hard and ſwelled breaſt after ſome vexation, aſked my advice; for whom I ordered,

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒſs.
—— de ſpermat. cet. ʒii. m.
Et malax. ol. lilior. alb. q. ſ.

which

which I ordered to be applied warm to her breaſt: beſides which I prepared two bags, one of ſalt, the other of myrrh and powder of Florentine orrice-root, which I applied cloſe to her breaſt; laying the firſt on warm, and the other over it. If thirſty, I directed for her ordinary drink three or four borſtdorfer apples (a ſort of pepins, about three times as big as a golden-pepin) to be cut into four parts, and boiled for a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, ſweetened to her taſte with ſugar; and at the ſame time, I directed her to live only upon thin ſoups, and to eat ſparingly; by which method, ſhe was freed from her diſorder, and perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CVII.

Of the ſevere after-pains of a child-bed woman.

A Young woman, in her firſt lying-in, after her delivery, had continual pains of her belly, and was very faint and low, notwithſtanding the afterbirth and lochia came away very well. She ſent for me Oct. 25, 1711, and deſired my advice and aſſiſtance. I preſcribed for her,

1. ℞. Pulv. march. ʒi.
Specif. cephal. ʒſs.
Nitr. depurat. ℈i.
Laud. opiat. gr. iſs.
Ol. deſt. mac. gutt. i. m. d. in quatuor partes æquales.

one paper to be taken every three hours, in a cup of the following julep;

2. ℞. Aq. fumar. ʒiii.
— flor. til. puleg. *aã* ʒi.
Confect. alkermes. inc. ʒi.
Elæoſacch. cinam. ℈i.
Syr. papav. rh. ʒii. m.

of which julep alſo let her take, between whiles, two ſpoonfuls.

3. ℞. Flor. chamæm.
—— ſambuc. *aã* ʒii.
Herb. puleg.
—— artemiſ. *aã* ʒii.
Bacc. laur.
Sem. aneth.
—— carui *aã* ʒſs. conciſ. et contuſ. m.

Theſe ingredients for an anodyne bag to be applied to the navel.

4. She

4. She drank an infusion of camomile-flowers, sweetened with sugar, three times, and the pains went off.

OBSERVATION CVIII.

Of a violent pain in the ear.

A Person whose name was Stahr, complaining of great pains in his ears, I ordered:

1. ℞. Pulv. temp. n. ʒi.
Laud. opiat. gr. i. m. d. in 2. p. æqual. s.

Of this anodyne and resolving powder, one dose to be taken at four o'clock in the evening, and the other at eight o'clock, in elder-flower water.

2. ℞. Ol. amygd. amar. ʒi.
— destill. succin. gutt. ii.

To be put warmed into the ear, dropped upon some cotton; upon which the pain went off. I have found this method also of great service to others.

OBSERVATION CIX.

Of meeting with four branches arising from the curved part of the aorta, in a human subject; whereas, commonly, there are not more than three.

FROM anatomy it is known, that commonly three branches rise from the curved part of the aorta, and very rarely four; but this variety I found once in a subject, about ten or twelve years ago, in the hospital at Amsterdam, and have still preserved the heart, with its branches, injected with wax, and put into spirits. Two of these branches form the two carotids, and the two other branches form the subclavian arteries; each branch arising, separately, from the curved part of the aorta.

OBSERVATION CX.

Of an abscess in the vermiform process of the cæcum

IN the month of November 1711, as I was dissecting the body of a malefactor in the public theatre at Altdorff, I found the small guts very red and inflamed in several places, insomuch that the smallest vessels were as beautifully filled with blood, as if they had been injected with red wax, in the most skillful manner, after Ruysch's method. But, when I was about

about to demonſtrate the ſituation of the great guts, I found the vermiform proceſs of the cæcum preternaturally black, adhering cloſer to the peritonæum than uſual. As I now was about to ſeparate it, by gently pulling it aſunder, the membranes of this proceſs broke, notwithſtanding the body was quite freſh, and diſcharged two or three ſpoonfuls of matter. This inſtance may ſtand as a proof of the poſſibility of inflammations ariſing, and abſceſſes forming, in the appendicula, as well as in other parts of the body, which I have not obſerved to be much noticed by other writers; and when, in practice, we meet with a burning and pain where this part is ſituated, we ought to give attention to it. It is probable that this perſon might have had ſome pain in this part; but of this I could get no information. In ſuch caſes, I look upon clyſters prepared with emollient and diſcutient herbs, ſuch as mallows, marſh-mallows, and camomile-flowers, and the like remedies againſt inflammations, boiled in milk, and uſed frequently, to be of excellent uſe; as they reach the part, and may reſolve the inflammation, or bring the abſceſs to a ſuppuration, partly by their warmth, partly by their reſolving and diſcutient qualities, opening the abſceſs, that the matter may be diſcharged by ſtool, and the patient hereby may be ſaved; which, when the parts in the abdomen become corroded, can ſcarcely happen, but death muſt follow.

OBSERVATION CXI.

Of a dead ſubject whoſe navel was drawn by ſpaſmodic contractions cloſe to the vertebræ of the back, and of other internal appearances.

IN the month of December of the ſame year, I had been employed in ſhewing chirurgical operations upon another ſubject, which had never been done there before, nor was it commonly done at any of the German univerſities, and in demonſtrating the ſtructure and uſe of moſt of the parts of the human body, upon a former ſubject. But this ſubject was ſent to me from Nurenberg for diſſection. He died in the hoſpital there of ſpaſmodic conſtrictions. On examining the body, I found the muſcles and ſkin of the abdomen drawn inwards ſo far, that, on feeling the umbilical region, it did not yield in the leaſt to the touch, but felt hard like a bone; at which the ſpectators were greatly ſurpriſed, and deſirous to know what could be the cauſe. Upon opening the abdomen, we immediately perceived the linea alba, and ſtraight muſcles, lying upon the aorta and vertebræ of the loins; and all the inteſtines, which ſhould have been between them, were partly preſſed down into the pelvis, and partly to both ſides of the abdomen, and there was ſcarce any air contained in the inteſtine; on which account they were the eaſier compreſſed into ſo narrow

a compaſs, and the meſentery was ſurpriſingly ſtretched and lengthened. When this perſon was alive, one might, no doubt, have felt the pulſation of the aorta, by applying the finger to the navel. Whilſt I lived in Holland I once obſerved ſuch a caſe in a farmer of Stolwyck near Rotterdam, who was famous throughout Holland for his long ſleeping, and thence commonly called *the ſleeping peaſant of Stolwych*, concerning whom ſeveral writings were publiſhed. The abdomen was, as in the preſent caſe, pulled inwards to the loins, ſo that one might eaſily feel the pulſation of the aorta, upon putting the finger upon the navel.

From theſe inſtances we may obſerve what ſurpriſing changes, convulſions, and ſpaſms, may cauſe in the human body.

OBSERVATION CXII.

Of a volvulus, or a creeping of one part of the inteſtine into another.

IN this ſame body, I obſerved a volvulus of the ſmall inteſtines in ſeveral places, as one not far from the ſtomach, another at a little diſtance from the great inteſtines, and the inteſtines between theſe two volvuli quite filled with worms: from whence may be concluded, that both the volvulus, and convulſions of the bowels were cauſed by their continual gnawing and vellication; an obſervation worthy our regard in practice, eſpecially when we have the care of children.

OBSERVATION CXIII.

Of an encyſted tumor, called meliceris, of the bigneſs of a hazel-nut, upon the upper eye-lid of a child, happily extracted and cured.

IF any chirurgical operations are attended with difficulty, they are certainly thoſe which occur in or about the eyes; as this noble organ is hereby ſubject to great danger, whether one regards the injuring the ſight or deforming the eye, both which are to be feared.

A girl about three years of age at Altdorff, in the month of Dec. 1711, had a painful ſwelling upon the upper eye-lid of the left eye, which, at firſt, was very ſmall, but, by degrees, increaſed to the ſize of a hazel-nut; from which aroſe not only a deformity of the eye, but the eye-lid could not be opened or lifted up. Now as the parents of the child were uneaſy, both on account of the deformity, and the danger the eye was in, they deſired my advice. I found in the middle of the eye-lid, though rather farther towards the external angle, a moveable tumor, which encouraged me to hope it might be ſafely extirpated, and the patient cured. I having therefore previouſly prepared her body, I proceeded, in the preſence of ſeveral

of

of the profeſſion, in the following manner. I deſired one of the gentlemen preſent, to ſit down and hold the patient in his lap; another ſtood behind the firſt, to hold the head ſteady on both ſides, whilſt I, with my thumb and the index-finger of my left-hand, held the eye-lid and tumor up, that it could not move. I then, with a ſharp knife, cut through the ſkin of the eye-lid, with an inciſion of the figure of an half-moon, in the direction of the fibres of the orbicularis palpebræ, and in ſuch a manner that the cyſt was diſtinctly ſeen contained within its membrane. But, as it adhered cloſely to the internal membrane of the eye-lid, through which Meibom's ſebaceous glands paſs; therefore, for fear of cutting this thin membrane, or theſe glands, and rendering the diſorder worſe, if the tumour ſecreted by theſe glands ſhould be diſcharged another way, I changed my purpoſe, and took another reſolution, namely, to take hold of the upper part of the tumour with the forceps, pull it up, and cut it off with a pair of ſciſſars; which I did, and preſſed out the contained ſubſtance, which reſembled honey; filling up the cavity with dry lint, and applying a compreſs, plaiſter, and bandage. The next day I dreſſed it with a digeſtive, mixed with ſome unguentum Ægyptiacum, and removed my dreſſings every day, in order to cleanſe the wound. Afterwards I dreſſed with a vulnerary balſam, and balſam capaivæ: and it healed up ſo well that no veſtige could be obſerved, much leſs any deformity, nor did any happen afterwards to the injured part, which often does in theſe tumours, when the cyſt is not entirely corroded away, which is ſcarcely ſafe in ſo tender a part, for fear of injuring the ſebaceous glands of Meibom, or internal lining of the eye-lid. Hence it is obvious, that this method of extracting the cyſt, was in ſuch a part preferable, as the eye was hereby ſecured from any injury.

OBSERVATION CXIV.

Particular remarks on the diſſection of a bicipital calf, and of the urachus.

IN January 1712, a bicipital calf was brought me for diſſection, which had been caſt dead. As I was preparing the umbilical veſſels for the benefit of young ſtudents, I firſt obſerved, that the umbilical artery aroſe quite different than in human ſubjects: for in theſe they ariſe from the cava iliaca, but in the calf they have their origin from the lowermoſt part of the aorta itſelf, or from its undermoſt part. As for the reſt, the umbilical artery was only about the ſize of a common gooſe-quill; but the vein was ſo large that one could, with eaſe, introduce one's thumb.

The urachus I found wide open from the fund of the bladder to the navel, which in a human fœtus I have never met with, although I have

diſſected many young children at Amſterdam, in the preſence of Dr. Ruyſch, my much honoured teacher, and of others; and hence I look upon the allantois, which many deſcribe in the human fœtus, to be imaginary: inſomuch that the experienced Dr. Ruyſch never could find any paſſage open, proceeding from the bladder to the navel; and if I am not yet convinced of the exiſtence of ſuch a membrane in all quadrupeds, it is becauſe I cannot eaſily believe that which I do not ſee: for none of thoſe great teachers I have ſeen diſſect, as I have the moſt famous that lived in my time, as Ruyſch, Bidloo, and Rau, ever ſhewed me this membrane, nor, as they themſelves confeſſed, could ſhew me; and, indeed, I myſelf have often looked for it: and laſt ſpring I procured a ſheep ready to caſt, and diſſected her a few days before the time of bringing forth, in the preſence of many ſtudents in phyſic, and notwithſtanding I took all the pains poſſible, at the opening of the ſheep, the uterus, chorion, and amnios, yet I could not find the membrane allantois, which Bidloo, Needham, Verteyen, and others, deſcribe; and therefore am deſirous of greater proof of the exiſtence of ſuch a membrane, and an accurate deſcription of it from thoſe who defend its exiſtence. I do not abſolutely deny the reality, but only ſay, that I have never been ſo happy as to find it myſelf, or to have it ſhewn me by others.

OBSERVATION CXV.

Of the ſudden death of a boy, three years of age, after the adminiſtration of a violent purge.

MR. Wahler, merchant at Ritzingen, ſent an account to the medical faculty at Altdorff, dated the 5th of February 1712, that his only ſon, three years and ſome weeks old, quite briſk and healthy, upon taking a purging powder, ordered by a phyſician of that place, was ſeized with a violent purging and vomiting, fainting-fits, thirſt, and convulſions, and died the next day. The phyſician, on this accident, had been called in the morning early, but did not come till ten o'clock, then ordered a clyſter and cordial julep; yet, notwithſtanding, the child expired at one o'clock. The preſcription was as follows:

℞. Reſin. hydragog. gr. ivſs.
Terat. ſ. q. nucl. pin. excort.
Man. Chriſt. perlat. ℈ſs. m.

The anſwer which was ſent by the deacon, in the name of the medical faculty, after the conſideration and debate of the college, was as follows:

SIR,

SIR,

WHAT you intimated to us, the deacon and other profeſſors of the medical faculty of the Nurenberg univerſity of Altdorff, in yours dated the 19th of December of the preceding year, was not received by us till the 5th inſtant. We have maturely weighed the ſubject, and in particular the propoſed queſtion, whether the medicine, preſcribed by the phyſician, was the immediate cauſe of your child's death, or what elſe might be the cauſe?

We ſhall explain our thoughts upon the ſubject in the following manner; that we ſuppoſe the reſin called reſina hydragoga to have been the reſin of jalap. Now, as this medicine is, of itſelf, pretty ſtrong, and might eaſily bring on an hypercatharſis, and indeed frequently brings on ſuch a diſorder in adults; therefore cautious practitioners do not chooſe to uſe it in children ſo young as the deceaſed was. Moreover, we think the doſe preſcribed, conſidering the child's age, was a great deal too large, and that the phyſician, herein, has been guilty of a great error. Notwithſtanding, it is not our opinion, that the death of the child muſt of neceſſity have enſued; ſince it would hardly have happened, if the too great purging had been in time checked by proper remedies, and not poſtponed till the laſt extremity.

But as the phyſician was called in pretty late, and came yet later, it is, in the mean time, no wonder that the child ſhould loſe its ſtrength from the immoderate purging and vomiting, and that afterwards it was neither in his power to ſtop the evacuation or ſupport the ſtrength of the child. Neither do we ſee how the clyſter could be of any ſervice; and, waving the reſt, whether the cordial julep (the preſcription of which is not communicated) was ſo adapted, that, if given at the proper time, it could have ſufficiently reſiſted the vehemence of the purge, we cannot ſay.

Given under the ſeal of the medical faculty of Altdorff, the 15th of February 1712.

The Deacon, Doctors, and Profeſſors.

OBSERVATION CXVI.

Of the new opinion of the cataract, and in what manner its truth was diſcovered, and what the operation of couching in reality is.

AS the true nature, ſeat, and cauſe of many diſtempers have been diſcovered by anatomy, by which means phyſic and ſurgery have been brought to a much greater perfection than before, ſo this has particularly happened in the cataract; a diſorder which is preſent when any other colour than black is obſerved immediately behind the pupil, the patient not ſeeing

ſeeing at all, or but very little. In former times, and till the beginning of the preſent century, it was generally believed that the cauſe of this diſorder was a film or ſkin in the eye, which aroſe in the aqueous humour behind the pupil, and covering that internally, prevented the rays of light from paſſing to the retina, and thence cauſing a blindneſs; in which caſe they have endeavoured to puſh it away, depreſs, or extract it.

Now, as theſe erroneous opinions occaſioned many uſeleſs inventions to be introduced into phyſic and ſurgery, namely, ſeveral ſtrange needles, ridiculous forceps, and other uſeleſs inſtruments, with which, as they imagined and taught, the imaginary film could be depreſſed, wound round, or extracted from the eye. Therefore, many men of note have taken the pains to purge phyſic and ſurgery of theſe errors, that ſo the diſorder, being better underſtood, its cure might be rendered more ſafe and certain.

But that the true knowledge of the cataract lay ſo long concealed, ſeems to be owing to the remiſſneſs of phyſicians, ſurgeons, and anatomiſts, and in particular oculiſts, who applied themſelves in particular to this branch, few eyes having been opened and examined that have had the cataract; but they judged from the external appearance only, which is very deceitful: hence things not being fundamentally examined into, it is no wonder that the errors on this ſubject ſhould remain for ſo many hundred, nay thouſand years.

But at length, ſome years ago *, anatomiſts began to be more diligent in opening and examining eyes that had cataracts. This was firſt performed by two Frenchmen, Maitre Jan, who wrote in 1707, and Briſſeau, who wrote in 1709, and afterwards, I myſelf, and others following their example, found that the cauſe of the cataract was an opacity of the cryſtalline humour, and no film in the aqueous humour, as all phyſicians, till then, believed and taught.

Indeed, after a nearer examination into the writings of eminent phyſicians, I have found that this opinion is not entirely new, having been deſcribed ſixty years before I wrote upon the ſubject, and which is now above an hundred years in all, by others who diſſected ſuch eyes, in order to diſcover the true nature of the diſeaſe; as, namely, Petrus Borellus, a learned French phyſician, Quareus Gaſſendus, Rauhault, likewiſe ſome French writers, and, among the Germans, that noted phyſician Werner Rolfinck, profeſſor of phyſic at Jena, as I have remarked in my writings upon the cataract. But as the purſuit of theſe inſpections was diſcontinued,

* I wrote in this manner, when I firſt made this obſervation known in Germany in 1711, in a diſputation at Altdorff, where I was profeſſor; but now it is forty years ſince this opinion was publiſhed.

and

and no body regarded or believed the new doctrine, merely from prejudice, these inſtances became forgotten, and every perſon remained in the old falſe opinion, of the cataract being a film. But, at the time abovementioned, they began, in France, to reaſſume theſe examinations on the eye; and the opinion appearing to me very probable, as well as to others, I have endeavoured to confirm it by new experiments and obſervations, which have ſince ſucceeded to my ſatisfaction.

But afterwards this opinion became more known in Holland in 1708, from Maitre Jan's treatiſe on the diſorders of the eyes, and at length from Boerhaave's lectures upon this ſubject at Leyden; and was ſtill more confirmed in 1709, when I was phyſician to the Dutch hoſpital after the taking of Tournay, where I procured Briſſeau's treatiſe on the cataract; and, at length, had the opportunity of examining, in the hoſpital at Bruſſels, the eye of a ſoldier who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Malplaquet, and who had a perfect cataract. This ſubject I opened with the greateſt care, examining the eye that had the cataract in the preſence of ſeveral ſurgeons, as recited in obſervation 76; but could not meet with any thing preternatural, as a ſkin, or any other ſubſtance, in the aqueous humour. This inſtance I have publiſhed, together with many other experiments, made both on the human ſubject and on beaſts, from whence the truth of the new opinion is fully evinced.

OBSERVATION CXVII.

Obſervations of my own, on performing the operation of couching.

IN the ſpring 1712, I couched a perſon about ſixty years of age, in the preſence of many ſtudents of phyſic at Altdorff, and obſerved, that, as ſoon as I had hold of the cataract with the needle, and depreſſed it, it moved downwards, being of the form of an hard lenticular body. Now it cannot be conceived, how a ſkin, which adheres here and there in the eye, could be ſo depreſſed, or why it did not rather tear, than ſuffer ſuch depreſſion; but as the cryſtalline humour, when opaque, is harder and firmer than before, and does not adhere firmly to the adjacent part,, it is no wonder that it ſhould be ſo eaſily and expeditiouſly depreſſed from its natural ſituation. This affair, at firſt, raiſed up againſt me many adverſaries who were of the old opinion, particularly an Engliſh optician named Woolhouſe, who, at that time, was at Paris, whom I fully confuted, as may be farther read in my Apologia, publiſhed in 1717, and in another treatiſe intitled Vindiciæ, publiſhed in 1719. Theſe two obſervations, and the following one, have been already publiſhed in the Ephem. nat. curioſ. cent. I. & II. in the year 1712.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CXVIII.

Of a particular lameneſs, and ſingular ſenſation.

THE laſt mentioned patient, whom I couched for the cataract, was afflicted with another remarkable complaint: he had not the leaſt power to move his right arm, but was obliged to ſuffer it to hang down uſeleſs, yet retained the ſenſation of the part. His right foot was in like manner affected, except that he could ſtand or walk upon it, though not ſo well as with the left foot: on the contrary, he could move his left arm and leg ſpontaneouſly; but what was moſt ſurpriſing, theſe were without any ſenſation, ſo that he could not diſtinguiſh any thing by feeling. And indeed when theſe limbs on the left-ſide were dipped, whether in cold or hot water, he did not perceive any difference. The ſkin of the part might be burnt or ſcalded, and it gave him no pain, or cut or pricked with needles, without having the leaſt ſenſation; and what added more to my ſurpriſe was, that he once, ſince this complaint, ran a ſplinter under the nail of his left thumb, which, though it produced a bad ſore, yet was healed in a ſhort time, and without the ſevere pains that commonly attend this caſe. The queſtion now is, in what manner this ſurpriſing obſervation is to be explained? In regard to myſelf, I am of opinion, that as, in diſſections of the human body, we find in the limbs, particularly in the arms, nerves which paſs alone into the ſkin, in which, in particular, is the ſenſe of feeling, having little or nothing to do with the muſcles; ſo, on the contrary, there are other nerves, which are entirely inſervient to the muſcles, and are the inſtruments of motion: hence, when theſe are obſtructed or injured in any manner, the immobility may be deduced; and when the others, the loſs of ſenſation. But when both theſe ſorts of nerves are injured, both ſenſation and motion ceaſe, and an entire lameneſs and inſenſibility muſt be the conſequence.

OBSERVATION CXIX.

My advice to the earl of Wolfſtein for an inveterate ulcer of the leg.

IN the 103d obſervation I have deſcribed the eryſipelas which this nobleman had in his leg, and which, on account of a threatening mortification, was ſeemingly very dangerous. This ſpring, 1712, he ſent for me again, and adviſed with me, whether there was not a poſſibility of healing up the ulcer he had been troubled with ſo long in his leg, and if it ſhould be healed, whether it might not be prejudicial to his health, or if I could not give him any advice to render it more tolerable to him, ſo

as

as to prevent eryſipelas, or any other bad accidents, which might either ſhorten his life, or fling him into a worſe ſtate than he was at preſent in. After conſidering every circumſtance, I gave him the following advice in writing, on the 15th of March 1712.

1. That as he had been accuſtomed to bleed only in the ſpring and autumn, and as he was ſtrong and tall, and of a plethoric habit, I thought it adviſable, nay neceſſary, to prevent ſuch accidents, to bleed every three months, at each time loſing about ten or twelve ounces, he being accuſtomed to loſe only half that quantity; and, in the intermediate time between bleeding, to have four cups applied to the back, and two on each arm, drawing away a good quantity of blood at each time by theſe inſtruments, that the great defluxion of bad humours to the ulcer in the leg might be drawn off at another place.

2. I thought it of ſervice for him to take twenty or twenty-five of my pilulæ polychreſtæ, a day or two after both the bleeding and the cupping, to purify his blood, and to purge off theſe bad humours from the body.

3. I directed a diet-drink to purify the blood, to be drank like tea, particularly in the ſpring and autumn, four weeks after the bleeding, drinking at each time ſix cupfuls for a doſe: of the ingredients for this diet-drink a ſpoonful was to be infuſed in a tea-pot with a pint of water, then, ſetting it on the fire, boiled up a little, and uſed as directed.

4. A tincture to purify the blood; of which he took ſixty drops in the firſt cup of the diet-drink.

5. A powder to purify the blood, marked A, of which he took as much as would lie on the point of a knife, in ſloe-flower or black-cherry water, during the vernal and autumnal cure.

When theſe purifiers were not taken, I ordered a powder to be taken at any time, when affected with preternatural heats or ſhiverings, or when he had caught cold, or after any fright or vexation, all which might eaſily cauſe a freſh derivation of humours to a weak and affected part, and eaſily bring on a dangerous eryſipelas, mortification, fever, or ague; which powder was marked B. This powder generally prevents theſe accidents, if taken ſoon, and repeated two or three times a-day, according to the exigences of the caſe, with any of the waters mentioned in former obſervations; on the uſe of theſe medicines a breathing ſweat generally ſucceeds, which carries off the diſorder. At the ſame time I adviſed him to obſerve a moderate regimen as to eating and drinking, particularly to avoid ſmoaked or ſalt pork, likewiſe cabbage, peas, beans, lentils, and ſower kraut. In the like manner all hot ſpices are to be avoided, as pepper,

ginger, and ſuch hot things, the blood being already hot and ſharp enough.

For common drink I adviſed pure water mixed with wine, drank moderately: and out of the vernal or autumnal courſe, a few diſhes of tea to be drank in the morning and afternoon, and not to drink any beer or wine, or any thing cold at any other time than when at meals; for I look upon cold drinks, taken between meals, to be prejudicial, and to impede digeſtion, juſt as pouring cold water into a pot of boiling-water, and to do this often, would prevent the meat or greens boiling from ever being done enough.

If the drinking any of the waters, particularly thoſe of the chalybeate kind, of which the neareſt were thoſe of Egra, or thoſe of my own country, the Schwalbach, ſhould be agreeable, I did not think them hurtful, but rather of the greateſt ſervice to correct the heat and acrimony of the blood, when uſed regularly in a proper manner; as ſometime ago I drank them myſelf in Schwalbach, and have ſeen others drink them according to the preſcription of one of my teachers * in phyſic.

For the firſt courſe, or cure,

℞. Pilul. polychreſt. ʒſs.

Of theſe purging pills, of a grain weight each, I directed from twenty to twenty-five for a doſe, to be taken as above preſcribed.

The ingredients for the diet-drink.

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill.
— chinæ. *aā* ʒii.
Raſur. ligni. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. cr. mo.

The purifying tincture.

℞. Tinct. antim. tartariſat. ʒi.
Eſſ. lignor. ʒſs. m.

The powder A, to purify the blood.

℞. Lap. canc. citrat.
Antimon. diaphoret. *aā* ʒvi.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Mercurii dulc. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

* This gentleman was Dr. Möller of whom I have ſpoke in ſeveral places, who not only wrote a treatiſe on theſe waters, but was alſo deſired by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction to inform them of the right method of uſing them. In the ſummer 1703, I was there with him to examine into the contents of theſe waters.

The

The powder B.

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tart. vitriolat. *aā* ʒvi.
Nitr. depurat. ʒiii.
Cinnabar. ant. ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

Upon uſing the medicines and obſerving the regimen, with regard to diet, without drinking the waters, he found himſelf ſo far well, as long as I remained at Altdorff, as to have no return of the eryſipelas or other accident; the ulcer did not heal but became ſmaller without giving any great trouble, remaining like an iſſue, and for the reſt preſerved him in good health.

OBSERVATION CXX.

Of a gutta ſerena cured by ſalivation.

A Woman forty-ſix years of age of Bierbaum, the reſidence of the earl of Wolfſtein, of a lean, pale, aſpect, and often troubled with catarrhs, got up early one morning, in June 1712, in perfect health; but, about an hour afterwards, perceived a dimneſs like a cloud before her eyes, without being able to aſſign the cauſe; which dimneſs increaſed more and more, ſo that at noon ſhe had loſt her ſight entirely, not being able to diſtinguiſh the leaſt difference betwixt light and darkneſs; ſhe had an obtuſe pain in her head, as if a weight lay on her head, or as if ſomewhat was ſtretching her head, and in this miſerable condition ſhe remained for fourteen days without any aſſiſtance, thinking that ſhe muſt ever remain ſo. However, by the advice of ſeveral, and particularly of lord and lady Wolfſtein, they ſent for me. When I came I found her quite blind with both eyes.

Upon my examining her eyes, I found them, to all outward appearance, well and perfect, without being able to diſcern the leaſt defect, except that the pupil was larger than uſual, yet perfectly clear, without the leaſt opacity to be ſeen, being quite black; I ſeveral times did as if I was going to puſh my fingers into her eyes, at which perſons who can ſee generally ſhut their eyes, and draw back their head, but ſhe remained immoveable. I had her brought out of the houſe, and aſked her, if ſhe could ſhew me where the ſun was; at which ſhe lifted up her eyes and looked all round, and then ſaid ſhe could not diſtinguiſh the ſun, and at night ſhe could not ſee the candle.

I aſked her if ſhe knew or could imagine what might be the occaſion of this diſorder, but ſhe could not give any other account than of the catarrhs, heavineſs, and ſlight pain in the head. I aſked her again if ſhe could not recollect any other circumſtance that had happened to her, which might be the occaſion; ſhe anſwered ſhe could recollect nothing, except that, about four weeks before ſhe became blind, as ſhe was milking a cow, ſhe ſtruck her on the head with her horn by accident, as ſhe was driving off a fly, but that after that blow, nor during the four weeks, had ſhe perceived any diſorder, being all the time perfectly well, as ſhe now was, excepting the diſorder of her eyes. I aſked her whether ſhe was regular as to her menſtrua? to which ſhe replied, that ſhe was as regular in that reſpect as uſual, and that nothing was the matter with her but the loſs of ſight, but that, for the fortnight paſt ſhe had indeed been under great concern, and had loſt her appetite. She begged me, if poſſible to reſtore her to her ſight, for ſhe ſhould be very thankful to God, if ſhe could be rendered able to mind the buſineſs of her houſe.

I told her that I could not with certainty promiſe her any thing, as her diſorder was very bad, but that I would do what was in my power for her, and would put her into a courſe of the moſt effectual remedies I knew, but that ſhe muſt come to Altdorff and take them there. When I returned to lord and lady Wolfſtein, I told them that I intended to ſalivate her, which I hoped and believed would cure her, as I imagined the optic nerves were obſtructed by ſome viſcid humours, by which the eyes, though in appearance perfectly ſound, were rendered quite blind, and would remain ſo till theſe viſcidities ſhould be reſolved. I mentioned at the ſame time that I ſhould be obliged to have her at Altdorff, at a convenient apartment, that I might be able the better to viſit and conduct the operation of her remedies, increaſing or diminiſhing their doſe according to their effects, and that I had known inſtances of perſons cured by this method. They conſented, and I returned home, and the woman was brought to Altdorff the next day.

The ſucceeding morning, to prepare her for the ſalivation, and to draw off ſome of her viſcid blood, although ſhe was not plethoric,

1. I ordered her a tepid bath for her feet, and then took away four ounces of blood from the foot.

2. To clear her ſtomach, as ſhe had loſt her appetite, I ordered the following bolus:

℞. Merc. dulc. ℈ſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. v.
Conſ. flor. tunic. q. ſ. f. bolus.

This

This ſhe took the evening after bleeding, going to reſt, and it operated gently; but the next day, as ſhe complained of a nauſea and ſickneſs of the ſtomach, which are ſymptoms commonly of the ſtomach's being loaded with bad and hurtful humours, irritating the ſtomach to a diſcharge of its contents, I thought it adviſeable to adminiſter a gentle emetic.

℞. Tartar. emetic. gr. ii.
Sacchar. alb. ℈ſs. m.

This ſhe took the next morning, working it off with warm water. It operated ſeveral times very gently, diſcharging from her ſtomach a large quantity of viſcid phlegm; hereupon the nauſea ceaſed, and the irritating matter being diſcharged, ſhe found herſelf much better.

I then preſcribed the following drink,

℞. Paſſul. minor. ℥i.
Rad. ſarſaparill. chinæ.
——— liquirit.
Raſ. C. C. *aā* ℥ſs.
Sem. aniſ. ʒii.
Cinamom. ʒi. m. inciſ. contuſ. coq. in aq. font. lbviii. per ¼ horæ, colat. ſerv. pro uſu.

Of this drink ſhe took a glaſsful warm every morning, noon, afternoon at four o'clock, and in the evening, or at any other time when agreeable to her. Hereupon, on the 22d of June, I began the ſalivation to attenuate the viſcidities in the blood; and ordered,

℞. Mercur. dulc. gr. xxx.
Ext. fumariæ, q. ſ. f. pil. xxx.

Ten of theſe pills ſhe took every night going to reſt, drinking a glaſs of the diet-drink after them: at the ſame time, I preſcribed the following ointment, ordering the quantity of a bean to be rubbed in warm under each ear, where the ſalival glands lay, thereby to derive a greater flux of the ſaliva to thoſe glands.

℞. Merc. viv. crud. terebinth. ſubact. ℥ſs.
Axung. porcin. q. ſ. f. unguentum.

Moreover, I ordered a mercurial ſnuff, which I have found of great ſervice in this diſorder.

℞. Mercur. dulc. gr. iii.
Sacch. alb. gr. x. m. f. pulv.

The quantity of a lentil to be ſnuffed up the noſe every morning, afternoon at three o'clock, and at night: at each time, ſhe perceived a pricking in the noſe, and there followed a diſcharge of ſlimy humours.

As on the 4th day there was not any ſign of a free ſalivation, and as ſhe did not like the pills, I ordered the following bolus:

℞. Merc. dulc. ℈ſs.
Conſ. roſ. ʒi. m. f. bolus d. in triplo.

This bolus ſhe took every night, uſing, at the ſame time the ointment and ſnuff, and the diſcharge, hereupon, became more plentiful, and ſhe complained of a ſwelling and pain in her mouth, throat, and gums, and the ſaliva had the uſual fœtid ſmell; and the diſcharge increaſed the 7th, 8th, and 9th day, although I omitted the mercurius dulcis. On the evening of the 9th day, after dark, a candle being brought into her room, ſhe perceived the light a little, which ſhe had not been able to do for three weeks, without any perſon telling her of it; and aſked if there was not a candle ſtanding on the table, and being told there was, ſhe was greatly rejoiced at it. On the 11th day the ſalivation was abated; I therefore ordered the mercurial bolus to be repeated every other night, continuing the uſe of the ointment and ſnuff: upon which ſhe daily began better to diſtinguiſh the light.

About this time the drink went againſt her, and ſhe begged to know if I would not allow her to drink milk in its ſtead, for common drink, as ſhe had a great deſire for it, and particularly loved to drink it in ſummer, which I had no objection to; but that it might not be too thick, I ordered it to be mixed with water, and drank warm at pleaſure. A few days afterwards, hearing that butter was made in the houſe where ſhe was, ſhe was deſirous of drinking butter-milk, which, as ſhe had been accuſtomed to it in the ſummer, I alſo allowed, as that alſo contributes to render the blood more fluid; whereby the diſcharge of ſaliva became greater, but without being troubleſom to her throat or mouth; and the heavineſs and obtuſe pain of her head abated daily: ſhe ſlept well, and in fourteen days ſhe could diſtinguiſh perſons and colours.

The 16th day ſhe was ſeized with a vomiting, without knowing from what cauſe, but which did not render her ſight worſe; for which I gave her diaſcordium ℥ii. after which the vomiting ceaſed: but, as a few days afterwards a nauſea remained, I preſcribed the following ſtomachic powder, and ingredients for tea: ℞

℞. Sem. aniſ. fœniculi. *aā* ʒiii.
Cinamom. acut. & macer. *aā* ℈iv.
Caryophill. ʒi. ſacchar. cant. alb. ʒvi. m. f. pulv.

Of this powder ſhe took a tea-ſpoonful four times a-day.

℞. Herb. beton. euphraſ. *aā* ʒi.
Cinamom. acut.
Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒi. m. conciſ. craſſo modo.

Theſe ingredients were to be uſed like tea, and four cupfuls to be taken twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar.

As I omitted the mercury for ſeveral days, on account of the nauſea, and as thereby the diſcharge was diminiſhed, I again ordered three grains of mercury to be given, whereby the ſalivation was ſupported, and her ſight grew daily better, ſo that, on the 34th day, ſhe walked about the city, as the weather was warm, it being in July, to the great ſurpriſe of all perſons. I adviſed her to continue taking the powders and tea daily, and every third night three grains of mercury; by which means ſhe was ſo well recovered, that, in five weeks time ſhe was able to walk home, where I ordered her to continue the medicines laſt preſcribed for fourteen days, obſerving a proper diet; and then her ſight was ſo good as to be able to ſew or threadle her needle, and do the buſineſs of her houſe as before. During the cure ſhe eat nothing but milk, thin ſoups or gruels.

This cure of a gutta ſerena, which was then thought incurable, made me greatly known in that place, and gained me a great reputation in the neighbourhood, being at that time ſo young a profeſſor.

OBSERVATION CXXI.

Of a flying heat in a lady, which was very troubleſom to her.

IN July 1712, the dowager lady Rieden, at Kornburg, about forty years of age, ſent for me, and complained that ſhe was frequently troubled with a great commotion in her blood, which came on her of a ſudden, attended with a great heat and redneſs in the face, ſeeming firſt to proceed from the ſtomach, and riſing immediately up to the head, frequently exciting a ſweat, and always attended with great anxiety and oppreſſion about the præcordia; theſe ſymptoms returning at various diſtances, ſometimes ſooner and ſometimes later, and ceaſing as variouſly. She was alſo

frequently troubled with flatuſes and coſtiveneſs, and the menſtrua were irregular. My advice being deſired,

1. I firſt ordered bleeding in the foot to ſix or eight ounces.

2. ℞. Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒi.

Twenty or thirty drops to be taken every morning with ſome tea, and every afternoon, at four o'clock, with aq. flor. acaciar. or fair water.

3. ℞. Pulv. hepatic. rubr. Dreſdenſ. ʒii.

A tea-ſpoonful of this powder to be taken before dinner in ſoup, gruel, or aq. flor. acaciar.

4. I adviſed her to drink at meals either wine and water, or ſmall beer, and frequently of a night, half an hour before going to reſt, to drink a wine-glaſs of fair water, to cool the heat and motion of the blood, and alſo deſired her to avoid hot things. After theſe medicines ſhe found herſelf quite recovered.

OBSERVATION CXXII.

Of a woman in child-bed, who was violently purged after taking of ſena.

ON the 28th of July 1712, a brewer's wife at Altdorff, about twenty-five years of age, had lain-in about a week, and as ſhe had not had a ſtool for ſome days, ſhe ordered half an ounce of ſena-leaves to be boiled with ſome prunes, and drank the liquor, which griped her very much; purging her the ſame and the following day to ſuch a degree, as to oblige her to go to ſtool every quarter of an hour, night and day. On the 30th of June, being ſo weak that her relations thought ſhe would die, ſhe ſent for me, and related the foregoing circumſtances; upon which I immediately preſcribed the following reſtringent powder:

℞. Corn. cerv. uſt.
Unicorn. foſſil.
Terr. ſigill. *aā* ʒſs.
Laud. opiat. gr. i.
Spir. nitr. gutt. ii. m. f. pulv. d. in tres partes equales.

One of theſe powders were directed to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every four hours.

2. ℞.

2. ℞. Aq. card. ben.
— ceraſ. nigr. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinam. cydon. ʒii.
Syr. papav. rh. ʒſs. m.

The julep to take with the powders; one ſpoonful alſo to be taken every half hour alone.

3. ℞. Ol. n. m. expr. ʒi.
— deſtill. fœnicul.
— —— carui.
— —— aneth. *aā* gutt. v. m. f. balſam.

The ſtrengthening ſtomachic balſam, the quantity of a pea to be rubbed in upon the ſcrobiculus cordis.

Hereupon the purging abated, by degrees, and at length quite ſtopped.

Although ſena is a lenitive purge, yet, when boiled too much, it ſometimes occaſions great pain and gripings in the bowels, and too much purging, as many phyſicians have obſerved. The boiling of the ſena in this manner, may have been the cauſe of its operating ſo violently on this woman; we ought therefore to be very careful in this matter, not letting it boil up more than once or twice, as we do coffee, about a minute; then it operates without griping, and yet ſufficiently, if the proper quantity is taken.

OBSERVATION CXXIII.

A new accurate deſcription and delineation of the tonſils.

AS diſorders of the tonſils frequently occur, and are both painful and dangerous, and often want the aſſiſtance of the phyſician, the knowledge of them is therefore very neceſſary for phyſicians and ſurgeons; yet I cannot tell why we meet with them, either not at all, or very inaccurately delineated by anatomiſts. But I am particularly ſurpriſed at Valſalva, an Italian phyſician and anatomiſt, who, although he has publiſhed new figures of them in fig. 1, plate 5, of his book upon the organs of hearing, yet I am perſuaded that ſuch a tonſil has never been ſeen nor ever will be found; perhaps the deſcription may be owing to the careleſſneſs of the engraver. Moreover, I have obſerved, that, in anatomical demonſtrations, the teachers have, for the moſt part, either paſſed them over entirely, or only demonſtrated them ſuperficially or imperfectly, on ac-

count perhaps of their difficult preparation, and am convinced that there are many phyſicians who have never ſeen them demonſtrated. When I was a boy I was greatly troubled with inflammations of the tonſils, attended with great pain and tumours, and therefore became very deſirous to underſtand them perfectly, and beſtowed my utmoſt endeavours to know them. For this reaſon, I have, for ſome time, been thinking of giving a more accurate figure and deſcription of them, that hereby thoſe who have not the opportunity of diſſecting, may be enabled to form to themſelves a better idea of them. On this account I have examined the tonſils in many human ſubjects, collected ſeveral of them, have preſerved ſome in ſpirits of wine, and have deſcribed others, and remarked their variety. It happened about three years ago, that Dr. Widmann, my pupil from 1710 to 1713, choſe the tonſils for the ſubject of his diſſertation for the degree of doctor of phyſic at the high ſchool at Altdorff, in which he deſcribes their natural ſtructure when they have no defect, as alſo to what accidents and diſorders they are ſubject, with the method of cure; and deſired me, as teacher of anatomy, to prepare and demonſtrate them on a male ſubject, I was then diſſecting for the benefit of the ſtudents, that he might be able to deſcribe them more ſkillfully and perfectly, and to have them drawn mith more accuracy. I did this very readily, and thence aroſe the figure which may be ſeen in plate 2, fig. 1, but whether this figure is better than others, and more agreeable to nature, and their true ſtructure, I leave to the judgment of thoſe who are experienced in theſe matters.

After this, he had ſeen a new chirurgical inſtrument to open the tonſils when ſuppurated, which I brought from Amſterdam, and had bought it there of an inſtrument-maker, without knowing who was the inventor. Dr. Widmann having ſeen this at my chirurgical lectures, thought it not amiſs to have it delineated, and, as it was not yet known, to annex it to his diſſertation. But becauſe academic treatiſes do not eaſily fall into the hands of ſtrangers, I believed it would not be diſagreeable to the learned world to incorporate theſe two pieces, with a ſhort deſcription of the part, among the philoſophical collections of the imperial ſociety, of which I was become a member.

The tonſils, are two glands in the neck, ſituated on each ſide of the uvula, covered with the common membrane which lines the mouth, and furniſhed with many outlets, which ſerve as ſecretory ducts, for the moſt part of an oval form, about one inch long and half an inch broad or thick, of a pale red colour, and ſerve for the ſecretion of the mucus from the arterial blood, which is ſecreted at theſe apertures, to moiſten and lubricate the upper part of the pharynx

and larynx, but particularly ſerves to render deglutition, voice, and ſpeech eaſy.

For their natural ſituation, which, on account of their diſorder, is neceſſary to be known, the firſt figure of tab. 2. may be compared with this deſcription. One ſees, after bending the head backwards, how to inſpect the internal parts of the mouth; namely, to open the mouth as much as poſſible, by means of the under jaw BB, and depreſſing the tongue C, where the palate AA terminates, the uvula D, hanging down in the middle, on the ſide of which a reddiſh membrane which lines the whole cavity of the mouth; under this membrane lies the right tonſil F, but in ſuch a manner that one ſoon finds, upon a nearer examination, one aperture, as in this figure G, ſometimes more, in different ſubjects, wider or narrower; but when this membrane is ſeparated and laid back, as appears on the left ſide at H, the whole left tonſil I, which is connected with the gums above K, is expoſed to view: below, it extends to the root of the tongue, and to the œſophagus and trachea arteria. But where it is ſtill covered with the membrane F, which lines the mouth, it then adheres above to the uvula; and, laſtly, E ſhews the muſcle pterygoſtaphylinus externus.

The ſecond figure, of the ſame plate, ſhews two tonſils of their natural bigneſs, of a very different figure, which were taken from another ſubject. N° 1, expoſes the form of a tonſil to view; N° 2, although taken from the ſame body, is a tonſil, but of a very extraordinary figure; where, at the ſame time, we obſerve, that notwithſtanding the tonſils otherwiſe have a large ſinus, wherein the oſcula of all, or at leaſt of many, of the ſmall ducts empty themſelves; yet in this no ſuch ſinus was to be met with, every orifice or outlet, which was to be ſeen on the upper ſurface, having a ſinus of its own, and were in their figure ſurpriſingly different.

Figure iii. N° 1, and 2, repreſents two tonſils from another ſubject, where *a* is the large ſinus; beſides which there are many ſmaller ones of a different figure and ſize: *b* ſhews others ſmaller, and *c* one which here denotes a great or common ſinus in the other tonſil, N° 2; and *d* another large ſinus which compriſes three ſmaller ones; moreover, one obſerves more oſcula here, beſides the large ſinuſes mentioned.

Figure iv. N° 1, *e* repreſents the upper part of the tonſil, cut off tranſverſely from the other thicker parts: N° 2, *g* the place where the ſinuſes are, *f* the pointed part, *h* the groove, which likewiſe divides or cuts the tonſil into two parts, *i* the ſmall curves of a ſemi-lunar form, as may be ſeen in fig. ii.

Figure v. repreſents two other tonſils which have one common ſinus *ii*, *ll*, wherein all the others meet *k*.

From theſe figures of the tonſils, which are delineated accurately, we may perceive that the figures of Valſalva, which repreſent the oſcula of the ſame ſize and form, and in the like order, as in fig. 1. plate 5, of his book upon the organs of hearing, are not agreeable to nature, or their true ſtructure. Whoever deſires to know any farther particulars of theſe things, may conſult Dr. Widmann's diſſertation upon this ſubject.

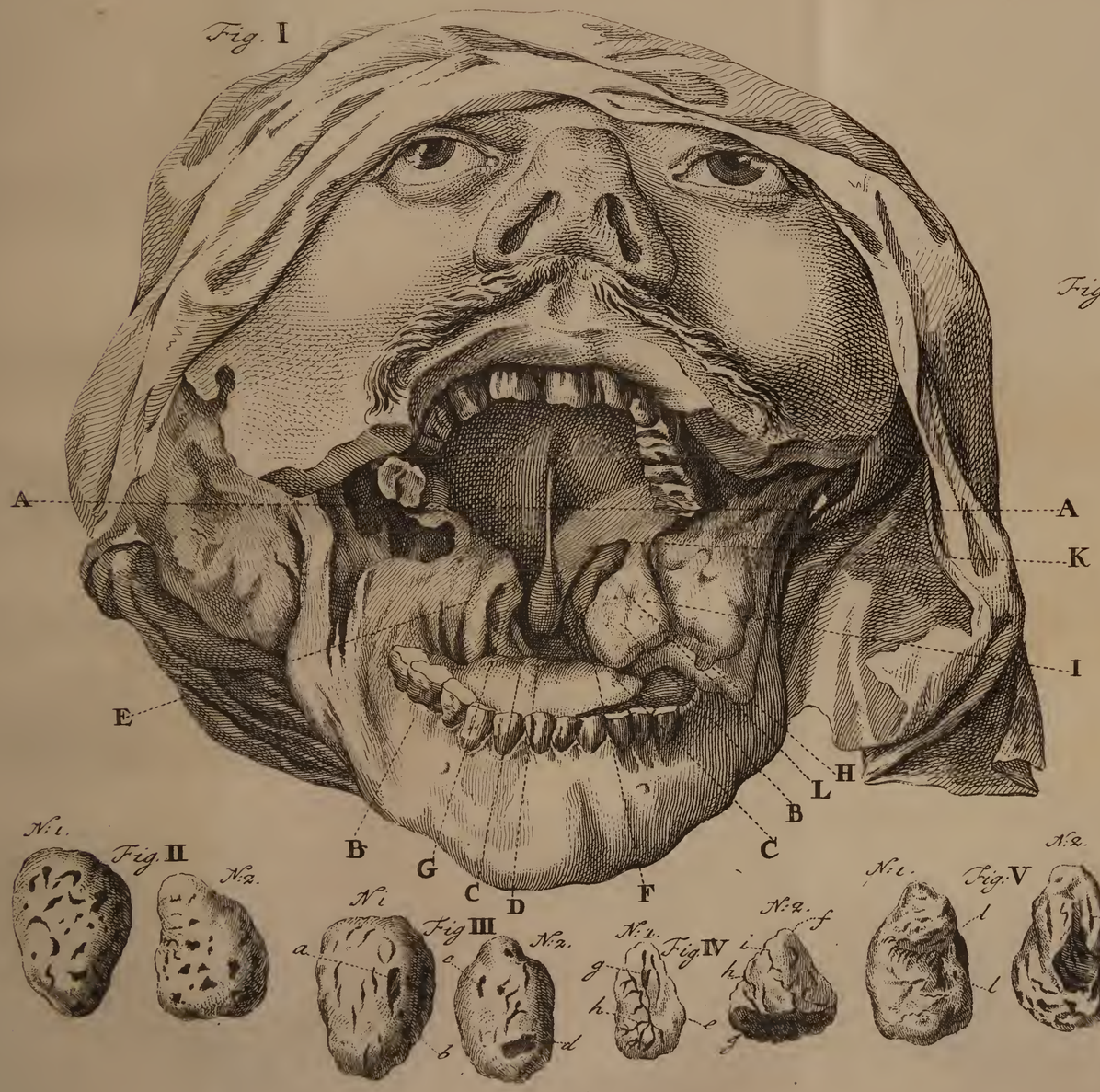
OBSERVATION CXXIV.

A deſcription of a new inſtrument for opening ſuppurated tonſils.

I KNOW there are ſeveral ſorts of inſtruments for opening the tonſils when ſuppurated, and think, with the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons, that in every operation of ſurgery, that method which is performed with the feweſt and moſt ſimple inſtruments, is to be preferred to a great apparatus difficult to be applied, as moſt of theſe have been invented more for the ſake of pomp than real utility. Yet, notwithſtanding, every great apparatus, where the caſe or neceſſity requires, is not to be rejected, as may be proved in the inſtances of the trepan and lithotomy, unleſs other reaſons induce us to avoid the tedioufneſs of ſuch an apparatus. I know well that ſuppurated tonſils may be opened with a lancet, or ſharp knife; yet, for the ſake of children, and the more delicate and timorous, particularly of the fair ſex, we ought to contrive a milder method, as theſe frequently and obſtinately oppoſe cutting or puncturing with inſtruments, chooſing rather, from an idle fear of inſtruments, to be ſuffocated, than ſuffer themſelves to be touched: in which caſe, I think it in nowiſe repugnant to the wiſdom, duty, and conſcience of a phyſician, to uſe deceit in order to ſave the life of his patient, and to free him quickly of his pain. For a phyſician muſt do every thing which can, in anywiſe, contribute towards preſerving the life of his patient. An inſtrument-maker at Amſterdam ſhewed me a new inſtrument for opening ſuppurated tonſils, the inventor of which is unknown to me, with which we may practiſe an honeſt deceit upon ſuch a patient. For after the ſurgeon has introduced into the mouth this inſtrument, (which appears like a ſpatula, and in which is contained a lancet) to depreſs the tongue to look at the throat, he may puſh forward the lancet with the thumb, and open the tumour, and the patient hardly know any thing of the matter. I therefore thought it worth the trouble of deſcribing and delineating this inſtrument, as it may be uſeful, and as hitherto few have it, which may be properly called the concealed lancet.

It

Fig. I



N:1. Fig. II N:2.

N:1 Fig III N:2.

N:1. Fig IV N:2.

N:1. Fig. V N:2.

Fig. VI

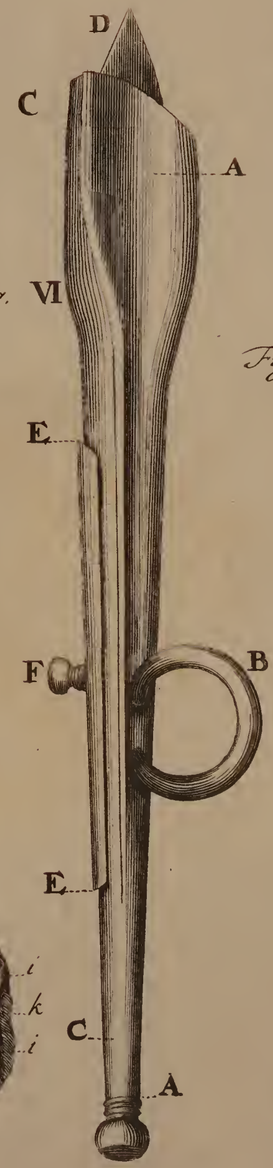


Fig. VII

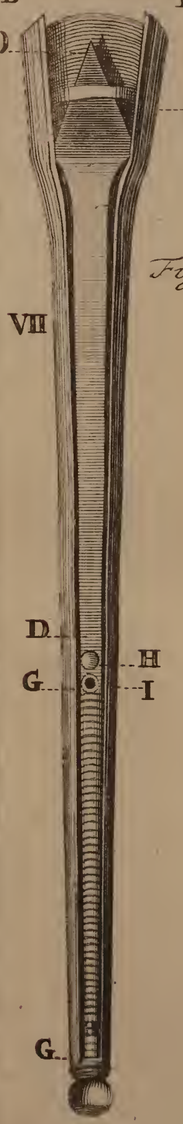


Fig. VIII

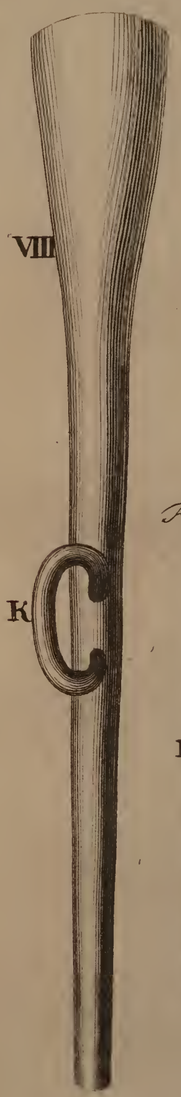


Fig. X.



Fig. IX





It is repreſented in the ſecond plate, where figure vi. is the whole inſtrument, of the form of a ſpatula, in the cavity of which a lancet is concealed, which is here expoſed as much as it can be puſhed out in the time of uſe; the point not being prominent, except it is preſſed out by the finger. AA denotes the covering of the caſe which conceals the lancet; B the ring of the covering through which the middle finger may be put to hold it the faſter; CC the caſe itſelf, generally made of ſilver or braſs, with which the reſt is cloſely united; D the prominent point of the lancet, as far as it can be puſhed out in the operation; EE the plate which covers the groove wherein the little button F is moved, at the ſame time with the plate, which, at the operation, is puſhed forward with the thumb, together with the point of the lancet: and when one preſſes no longer with the thumb, the little button and lancet fly back again into the caſe.

But that thoſe who read this may alſo underſtand the internal ſtructure of this inſtrument, I have taken its ſeveral parts aſunder, that its internal ſtructure may be the better ſeen. Therefore in fig. vii. the caſe is repreſented open, that the ſituation of the lancet may be ſeen, and its connection with the ſpring, by means of a nail: the letters AA ſhew the bottom, or broad part or baſis of the caſe; BB the raiſed ſides; C a thin plate ſet a-croſs to hinder the lancet from ſtriking againſt the ſides, when puſhed forth; DD the lancet; GG the ſteel-ſpring wound in a ſerpentine manner, which draws back the lancet into the caſe; H the nail which faſtens the lancet to the ſpring, with which nail the button or little ball F, in fig. vi. in the oppoſite ſide I, is connected to a ſort of worm or ſcrew, by which means the lancet is puſhed out of the caſe. Fig. viii. ſhews the cover of the caſe, made of a thin plate, with the ring or handle; K, fig. ix. repreſents a little plate, which covers the groove, within the caſe, made for the free motion of the lancet and button, or little ball, backwards and forwards, that a timorous patient may not eaſily diſcover the concealed lancet. Fig. x. expoſes to view the button or little ball, which muſt be faſtened to the nail of the worm or ſcrew, by which means the lancet may be puſhed, as before-mentioned.

When uſed, the inſtrument, fig. vi. is to be thus turned; the ring towards the ground, the broad part to the patient, and the narrow part to be turned to the ſurgeon; then putting the middle-finger through the ring B, holding it above with the index-finger and thumb, that the thumb may be placed behind, and the index-finger before the little button F; the inſtrument is to be held with the other hand at the narrow end, that it may be more fixed, and that during the time of uſe it may not ſlip.

Afterwards the broad part, like a ſpatula, to preſs down the tongue for the inſpection of the throat, is to be put through the mouth, and placed towards the tonſils, that, by means of the thumb, the button, or little ball F, may puſh out the point of the lancet, and ſo the tonſil may be opened at a convenient place, where one obſerves the matter to point; and, as this may be done very ſuddenly, the inſtrument is to be withdrawn as ſoon as the inciſion is made, and the patient may ſpit out the matter, and will either believe that it broke by chance, or be pleaſed to have had ſo beneficial a deceit practiſed on him, as he would not feel the inciſion, or but very little, and the pain of the tumour would immediately abate: and thus one performs with this inſtrument alone, what otherwiſe muſt have been done with two, namely, a ſpatula to hold down the tongue, and a lancet to open the abſceſs, and then not without a deal of trouble.

OBSERVATION CXXV.

Some particular obſervations on an extraordinary bicipital calf.

IN the works of the imperial ſociety, intitled, Ephemer. natur. curioſor. cent. I. & II. pag. 433, I mentioned that I was buſied in diſſecting a bicipital calf; but as they were hurried in the printing of theſe works, on account of the mart, and I had not finiſhed my diſſections, ſo that all the particularities I met with, for want of time, I could not then get delineated or deſcribed, but was obliged to defer them till the continuation of that work, publiſhed in 1715. The moſt particular obſervations were theſe: the two heads proceeded from the end of the neck, both perfect, and of the ſame ſize, one turned to the right, the other to the left, but grown together at the occiput. I opened both heads, to inſpect the ſtate of the brain, and ſee where it terminated, as there was only one neck, one ſpine, and only one row of vertebræ, and therefore, as I imagined, one medulla ſpinalis. After I had opened the cranium, I found the cerebrum and cerebellum of one bigneſs, and of the ſame ſtructure as in other calves, ſo that there was not any obſervable difference either internally or externally, till at length I came to the medullary ſubſtance of the cerebrum, having cut open the brain, plate iii. fig. 1, AA, and the medulla oblongata *aaaa*, I could perceive how the medullary ſubſtance *bb*, of both brains, united together at *c*. forming one medulla ſpinalis *d*. As for the reſt, the glandula pinealis *e*, the nates *ffff*, the teſtes *gggg*, and the other parts, were as they are here repreſented, and beſides theſe there was nothing extraordinary. In the mouths, as they formed one throat, the two tongues AA, fig. 2, plate iii. were grown together at BB, having the fauces in common, which terminated in one œſophagus CC, and one larynx. The epiglottis

epiglottis D, which covers it and the arytænoid cartilages EE, and apertura laryngis, may all be ſeen. The reſt of the parts were not particular, but formed as in another calf; whence is to be remarked, how neatly the two medullæ oblongatæ terminate in the medulla ſpinalis, and how the mouths end in one œſophagus.

OBSERVATION CXXVI.

Of the extraction of a dead child, lying in a bad poſition, where the funus umbilicalis protruded firſt.

BEING ſent for to the village Elſbach, to deliver a woman of a child, which the midwife was not able to do, and it being now the third day that ſhe had been in labour, ſo that ſhe was become very weak and faint, it was to be feared that both mother and child would die. I went accordingly, provided with proper inſtruments, a cordial julep, and ſome ſpirit. caſtor. compoſ. both for ſmelling to, and for embrocation. I found the funus umbilicalis hanging out of the uterus, which had already begun to putrify, and ſmell diſagreeably. I deſired the woman to paſs her urine, which, in ſuch caſes, is very neceſſary and uſeful. I then laid her a-croſs the bed, in ſuch a poſture as that her breech lay on the edge of the bed, under which I put ſome pillows, to raiſe it ſomewhat higher than her head. I then ordered two ſtrong women to hold her with one hand by her knee, and with the other by the ankle; pulled off my cloaths, that I might not be thereby interrupted in the operation, and tucked up my ſhirt above my elbows, as I foreſaw, that, in the poſition the child lay, I ſhould be obliged to introduce my hands far into the womb, to turn the child and extract it. After having ſmeared my hand with butter, I introduced it into the uterus, to examine the poſition of the child, and found that the belly lay againſt the os uteri, ſo that the funus umbilicalis could eaſily ſlip down. The head and arms lay on the left-ſide, and the legs on the right-ſide; ſo that, introducing my hand up under the belly, towards the thighs of the child, and from them with a great deal of trouble, as the child was jammed into the pelvis by the long continued pains, I got to the knee; which, in moſt difficult labours, when the waters have been long diſcharged, and the uterus has contracted itſelf ſtrongly about the child, is always attended with great trouble, and in ſuch warm weather, being in the dog-days, always coſts the lying-in woman a good deal of ſweat.

I could not get hold of the foot, therefore laid hold of the knee, and pulled it low down, and then proceeded from the knee to the calf, and ſo to the ankle, and got that, at length out of the uterus. I then let the woman reſt for ſome time, and afterwards introduced my hand, by the direction

direction of the firſt leg, farther upwards, to the upper-part of one thigh, and from this to the other thigh, ſo to the knee, calf, and ankle, and pulled that leg alſo out of the uterus; and then turning the dead child upon its belly, extracted it by the hips entirely, and thereby preſerved the mother's life.

OBSERVATION CXXVII.

Of a woman who had the appearance of black ſpots and little chains, flying before her eyes.

MRS. Lauferin, wife to a medailleur at Nurenberg, thirty-ſix years of age, hearing of my having cured the woman at Altdorff, who was quite blind, as deſcribed in the 120th obſervation, and having a diſorder of her eyes, which ſeveral of the Nurenberg phyſicians had told her they feared would be ſucceeded by a gutta ſerena. She came to me about the end of Auguſt 1712, and complained, that, for ſome weeks paſt, ſhe had perceived the appearance of black ſpots, and of other bodies, flying before her eyes, and, in particular, that ſhe frequently had the appearance, as it were, of links of a chain hanging to one another. There was no apparent defect in her eyes, for they were perfectly clear and bright. But ſhe was apprehenſive, and not without reaſon, that if this appearance of ſpots and chains ſhould increaſe upon her, ſhe might be deprived of her ſight. As I found that this was no gutta ſerena, I enquired of her how ſhe apprehended ſhe might have got this diſorder: ſhe replied, that ſhe had had ſome affliction, and had cried a good deal; that as her huſband was a medailleur, her buſineſs was among ſhining ſilver, and medals, which her huſband ſtruck; and the frequent looking at them, ſhe thought increaſed her diſorder. And fearing ſhe might become blind, being under great anxiety on that account, ſhe deſired my advice and aſſiſtance. I encouraged her to be eaſy and not trouble herſelf, telling her I hoped, with the bleſſing of God, as her caſe was at preſent circumſtanced, I ſhould preſerve her from being blind. I began with giving her ſome directions concerning her diet, which I hoped might contribute towards preventing the increaſe of this diſorder; next I adviſed her to keep her mind eaſy and to avoid crying, which would determine the humour too much to the eyes, increaſing the obſtruction in the veſſels, and multiply the ſpots. Next, that ſhe ſhould avoid looking at the ſhining medals and bright ſilver, but if that could not be, as it was her livelihood, that ſhe ſhould then uſe green ſpectacles which do not magnify. I ordered her likewiſe not to look at the ſun, fire, or other bright objects, alſo to avoid looking much at clean linen, or upon the ſnow in winter, particularly when the ſun ſhines,

ſhines, but when walking, or travelling, to look on the other ſide where the ſun did not ſhine.

Beſides this I preſcribed,

1. That ſhe ſhould loſe eight or ten ounces of blood from the foot.

2. To purge off the ſuperabundant humours from her head and eyes, I ordered her to take thirteen of the following pills, going to reſt, and to repeat them every other night; and, if theſe ſhould not operate ſufficiently, to increaſe the doſe to fifteen or more, according to their operation.

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ℈ii.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. ℈i.
Eſſ. lign. ſaſſafras. q. ſ. f. pilul. gr. i. pond. conſp. ſpecif. cephal. Mich.

3. I ordered her, according to Boerhaave's method, to waſh her eyes every morning with cold water, and to repeat the ſame frequently in the day.

4. A tea to thin her blood.

℞. Herb. beton.
—— euphraſ. *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafras. ℥ſs.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒii. craſſo modo conciſ.

Of theſe ingredients for tea, I ordered as much as could be held between four fingers, to be infuſed in boiling-water, in a tea-pot like tea, taking every morning and afternoon five or ſix cups ſweetened with ſugar; but not too hot, ſo as to increaſe the force of the circulation, but only as an attenuant. It is true, Dr. Boerhaave, in his treatiſe on the diſorders of the eyes, does not commend the herb euphraſia, which, however, has long been eſteemed good for the eyes, he not thinking it poſſeſſed of any great virtue. Yet, as he himſelf allows it to have a ſmall degree of bitterneſs, it is thence certain, that, uſed in the manner of tea, it is of ſervice in caſes where attenuants are indicated, and I have ſeen very good effects from its uſe, joined to other medicines, and do not know a better.

When I had preſcribed theſe medicines, ſhe aſked if I had ordered her a proper eye-water? and ſeeing that ſhe had no faith in fair water, thinking it was poſſeſſed but of little power to be of ſervice to her eyes, I ordered, to ſtrengthen her belief and confidence, the following:

℞. Aq. flor. cyan.
— roſar. *aā* ℥iv.
Nitr. puriſſ. ℈i. m.

With this eye-water I directed her to wet the corner of a handkerchief, and to waſh the eyes with it, and the common water alternately.

Laſtly, I ordered her to live moderately, and not overload her ſtomach with food, particularly with that which was hard of digeſtion, as pork, dry peas, beans, and ſuch like, and to drink but little wine, and for common drink a thin beer or water mixed with a very little wine. By the uſe of theſe remedies for a conſiderable time, and waſhing her eyes daily with cold water, the ſpots diminiſhed and her ſight remained good.

OBSERVATION CXXVIII.

Of a weak ſight, not without apprehenſion of a gutta ſerena, in a perſon of diſtinction.

THE cure of the blind woman deſcribed in the 120th obſervation, was ſcarce completed before the earl of Pappenheim ſent for me to his ſeat at Pappenheim, nine German miles from Altdorff, in order to take my advice about a diſorder of his eyes. He was thirty-eight years of age, had loſt his right-eye by an accident, when young, and about a year and a half before, being obliged to attend at Frankfort at the election and coronation of the emperor Charles VI. which was the buſineſs of his office, as hereditary marſhal of the empire, he was much expoſed to the cold weather, in bringing together the electors, and attending upon the emperor: He ſaid too, that he had been guilty likewiſe of ſome errors in his manner of living, and had met with ſome vexation; and, beſides this, that a gentleman, at an aſſembly, had, in turning ſuddenly about, ſtruck him in the left-eye with his hat. But notwithſtanding theſe things, he did not immediately find his eye to be injured. He firſt began to perceive a weakneſs in that eye, about the latter end of the July before, and that every object he looked at, appeared as if ſeen through a fog, and that he could not diſtinguiſh any thing at a diſtance, otherwiſe he was in perfect health. Upon inſpecting the eye I found it clear, nor could I obſerve any defect, excepting that the tunica albuginea appeared pretty yellow, and the iris was ſcarcely moveable. Beſides, he was of a bilious temperament and frequently diſordered with bilious colics, and could not take any purge without being ſeverely griped. He had read much by candle-light, had hunted a great deal, and had been accuſtomed to ſhoot flying, all which might have contributed, in ſome meaſure to the weakening of his

ſight,

ſight. His phyſician, Dr. Wagner, had declared his opinion that this diſorder ſeemed to be the forerunner of a gutta ſerena; the earl therefore having heard that I had cured the woman of Bierbaum, deſired my aſſiſtance towards reſtoring him alſo to ſight, and aſked me, in the preſence of his lady and his phyſician, by what method I had cured her? I told him it was by ſalivation principally. They were ſtartled and ſurpriſed at it, and ſaid, that that was the method of cure in the French diſeaſe, and that they had never heard of its being uſed in diſorders of the eyes, and apprehended it was a dangerous method of cure. I told them that it was not only uſed by ſkilful phyſicians in the venereal diſeaſe, but alſo, that it had been found very effectual in other diſorders, where the blood is too viſcid; and particularly in the worſt diſorders of the eyes, as in a gutta ſerena or cataract, eſpecially at the beginning of theſe diſorders, when the ſight was growing weak, many having been thereby reſtored to their ſight; and others who had not been quite cured, had, however, received ſo much relief as to be able to diſtinguiſh large objects, and to find their way, which was much preferable to being entirely blind.

But the word ſalivation was ſo terrible to them, that his lordſhip could not reſolve upon it, but deferred the affair till the next day to conſider upon it; deſiring me, in the mean time, to think about it, and if I could, to find ſome other method or remedy, to relieve him.

When I came the next day, to conſult farther upon his caſe, I learnt from him, that his lady thought ſalivation too dangerous, and that, as he was not ſo blind as the woman of Bierbaum, he hoped he might be aſſiſted by other remedies; and that, in caſe they ſhould not ſucceed, he thought it was then time enough to proceed to ſalivation: herein I was obliged to acquieſce, and, after a conſultation with his own phyſician, preſcribed as follows:

1. In order to evacuate the bilious humours, with which he ſeemed to abound, as might be diſtinguiſhed by his eyes, I directed the following gentle purge, as he was not able to bear the rougher cathartics, viz.

℞. Rhabarb. opt. ʒii.
Tart. vitriolat. ʒſs. affunde aq. ferv. q. ſ. ſtent in digeſt. per noctem. mane leniter ebull.

℞. Colaturæ ℥ii.
Syr. de cich. cum rhab. ʒſs.

The lenitive rhubarb-draught to be taken early in the morning, drinking a few diſhes of tea after it.

2. As he eat and drank well, and had not been bled for a long time, that the medicines might ſooner enter the habit, and have a better effect when the veſſels were not full, I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood.

3. As it is generally preſumed, that, in this diſorder, there is a flux of viſcid humours about the optic nerve, which there cauſes obſtruction, or a collection of blood, by which the nerve is compreſſed, and the free influx of the animal ſpirits to the eye is prevented, I judged thoſe remedies would be moſt ſerviceable which would attenuate and render the blood more fluid: I therefore preſcribed thus,

℞. Rad. fœnicul. ʒi.
Herb. betonic. euphraſ. *aā* mj.
Lign. ſantal. citrin. ʒſs. m. conciſ. craſſ. modo.

To be infuſed in boiling water, as tea, and ſix cupfuls to be drank every morning and afternoon.

4. ℞. Milleped. preparat.
Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒi.
—— aniſ. ʒſs.
Mercur. dulc. rit. preparat. ʒi.
Sacchar. alb. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

Of this reſolving powder, I directed that a tea-ſpoonful ſhould be taken every morning and afternoon with the tea, and at night going to reſt with fennel-water.

I conſulted with his phyſician concerning this powder, that if, after my departure, he ſhould find that the mercurius dulcis ſhould cauſe a ſpitting, or if any ſigns thereof ſhould appear, that he ſhould then order the powder to be omitted for a day or two, as he ſhould think proper, and give the rhubarb-draught, or any uſual agreeable purge.

5. As his lordſhip had weakened his eyes by much reading and ſhooting, and as the blow with the hat, as above-mentioned, might, perhaps, have alſo contributed, I thought a corroborating collyrium would be ſerviceable, uſed externally; and, therefore, preſcribed the following:

℞. Aq. fœnicul.
— valerian. *aā* ʒii.
— reg. Hung. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylv. ʒi. m.

With this water let a handkerchief be wetted, and the weak eye be waſhed well for ſome time, and be alſo held to the noſe to ſmell at,

in order to reſolve and render more fluid the obſtructed humours about the eyes.

6. I preſcribed the following powder, a ſmall quantity, about the bigneſs of a pea, to be ſnuffed up the noſe night and morning, in order to evacuate the bad humours from the eyes by the noſe; and, by its irritation, to reſtore motion and fluidity to the obſtructed humours in and about the eyes.

℞. Rad. irid. flor. ʒii.
Herb. majoranæ ℥ſs. m. f. pulvis. poſtea,
adde turpeth. mineral. ʒſs. m.

7. And, laſtly, I adviſed a moderate diet, and for common drink fair water, mixed with good Rheniſh wine; and in pleaſant temperate weather to take frequent exerciſe; either walking in the garden, or other pleaſant place, riding or going in a coach, as the weather would permit; but deſired him to be careful of reading, which is very hurtful to ſuch weak eyes. The reſt of the diet I left entirely to his own phyſician to regulate according to the circumſtances, as he thought proper.

He, by theſe means, preſerved his ſight a long time; but out of regard to his lady, who had a great averſion to, and was afraid of, ſalivation, he would never come to a reſolution to be ſalivated.

OBSERVATION CXXIX.

Of a clergyman, who complained of a diminution and weakneſs of ſight.

AT my return to Altdorff from Pappenheim, the miniſter of Bierbaum, about fifty years of age, hearing that the woman, who was of his pariſh, had been cured of blindneſs, came to me, complaining that his ſight was become weaker, without being able to obſerve any defect in his eyes. He informed me, that he had read and ſtudied much at night by candle-light, and deſired I would order him ſomething that might be of ſervice to him. Accordingly,

1. As he was of a plethoric habit, I ordered bleeding in the foot immediately, and to be repeated every quarter of a year.

2. ℞. Pilul. polychreſt. noſtr. ʒi. f. pilulæ 60.
Twenty to be taken the night after bleeding, and to be repeated every eight days, for three times in the whole.

3. ℞. Herb. euphraſ. mij.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafras. ℥i. m. conciſ. cr. m.

The ingredients for tea, of which I directed four or five cupfuls to be taken twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar.

4. ℞. Sem. fœnicul.
——— aniſ. *aā* ʒi.
——— carui ʒſs.
Cinamom. ʒii.
Sacchar. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

Of this ſtrengthening ophthalmic powder, a tea-ſpoonful was to be taken three times a-day.

5. ℞. Aq. valerian.
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒiv.
— reg. Hung. ʒi. m.

With this collyrium let the eyes be waſhed three or four times a-day. I ordered him to uſe a moderate diet, and deſired him not to write or read by candle-light, but when the greateſt urgency required it. He became ſo well, after theſe remedies, that he never complained of his eyes again, as long as I remained at Altdorff. And he afterwards continually uſed this eye-water and the purging pills, and bled conſtantly every ſpring and autumn.

OBSERVATION CXXX.

Of cutting a boy for the ſtone, according to Dr. Rau's method.

WHILST I was at the earl of Pappenheim's ſeat, a boy was brought me, about eight or nine years of age, who was thought to have had a ſtone in his bladder ſeveral years. When his parents had related the ſymptoms, I could not help judging that this muſt be his caſe; and having a catheter by me, I had him brought to my apartment, and, laying him on the table, introduced the catheter into his bladder, in the preſence of Dr. Wagner, and ſoon perceived the ſtone. His parents hereupon aſking me what was to be done, I told them there was no help to be obtained for him but from the operation, and that it could not be performed there, becauſe I had neither the proper inſtruments with me, nor had I time to ſtay there, ſo long as the healing of the wound, after the operation, required, which was generally about four weeks; nor was there any ſurgeon in the place who knew how to cure theſe wounds: and that therefore it would be neceſſary to bring him to Altdorff, which they accordingly did. I began with preſcribing the following lenitive purge, to prepare him for the operation.

℞.

℞. Tamarind. ʒii.
Fol. ſen. ʒiſs.
Crem. tart. ℈i. m.
Ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒii.
Syr. de cich. cum rhab. ʒii. m.
To be taken warm in the morning early.

As this operated well, I reſolved to perform the operation the next morning, and preſcribed three ſpoonfuls of the following cordial mixture to be taken before the operation, and two ſpoonfuls during the operation, and I gave him ſome Hungary-water to ſmell to.

℞. Aq. ceraſ. nigr. ʒiii.
— cinam. cum vin. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. tunic. ʒii.
Specif. cephal. Mich. ʒſs. m.

I was now ready to perform the operation, and had with me twelve ſtudents in phyſic, who, having never before ſeen the operation performed, were all ready to aſſiſt me. I laid the boy on a convenient table, as deſcribed in a former obſervation, and had him confined in the ſame manner. I then introduced a proper ſtaff for one of his age, into his bladder, and let ſeveral of theſe pupils feel, that they might be able to judge how the ſtone feels, when touched with the ſtaff. I made the inciſion in the manner deſcribed in a former obſervation; and introducing the two directors, the male and female through the wound, upon the groove of the ſtaff into the bladder, and withdrawing the ſtaff, I introduced the forceps into the bladder, between the two directors, and with them dilated the wound in the neck of the bladder, as well as bladder, and, cloſing the forceps, ſearched for the ſtone; and when I had found it, opened the forceps to get hold of the ſtone, all in the manner before deſcribed. When I had hold of it, and was endeavouring to extract it, the ſtone, which was of an oval form, broke to pieces, ſo that I could get no more than about a third of it out of the bladder, two thirds remaining behind.

I then let the patient reſt a little to recover himſelf, and gave him two ſpoonfuls of the cordial mixture, and poured ſome Hungary-water upon the corner of an handkerchief, and held it to his noſe to refreſh him; and when he had recovered himſelf a little, I deſired the aſſiſtants to hold him, as at the beginning of the operation, and ſearched with the inſtrument

called bouton by the French, for the bit of ſtone which remained behind. When I at length found it, I introduced the forceps again, in order to graſp this piece of the ſtone, and extract it entirely; but there was no poſſibility of getting hold of it, for it always ſlipt again out of the forceps, falling ſometimes backwards, ſometimes to one ſide, ſometimes to the other ſide of the bladder; which ſearching about in the bladder gave the patient pain, and at length made him faint; notwithſtanding he took the cordial mixture from time to time, and ſmelled at the Hungary-water; ſo that, after ſearching about for an hour, I thought it adviſeable, according to the direction of a great maſter in this operation, to give over, for fear ſo much ſearching in the bladder ſhould inflame the bladder and its neck, and thereby the patient might receive injury. Then looſening the patient's hands, I had him laid in the bed prepared for him, thick folded ſheets being laid a-croſs the bed, to receive what might diſcharge from the wound. I covered the wound with pledgets of lint, without applying the bandage according to Dr. Rau's method, becauſe the ſtone was broke, that there might be the leſs hindrance to nature, and to the urine in driving out the broken pieces of ſtone which remained behind, and from which freſh ſtones otherwiſe are eaſily formed.

I adminiſtred two ſpoonfuls of the cordial mixture, and repeated them every half hour, or whole hour; and he complaining of thirſt about an hour afterwards, I gave him ſome tea, firſt with ſome ſaffron in it and milk, and at dinner gave him only ſome ſoup, and afterwards preſcribed the following ſtrengthening emulſion.

℞. Amygd. dulc. recent. ℥i.
Sem. papav. alb. ℥ſs.
Decoct. hord. lbi. m. f. ſ. a. emulſio. cui adde.
Syrup. dialth. Fernel. ʒvi.
Aq. cinam. cum vin. ℥ſs.

Of this emulſion I ordered him half a tea-cupful every half-hour till he ſhould fall aſleep; but before, about three o'clock in the afternoon, I gave him ſeveral diſhes of tea with milk, that the bladder might be cleanſed out; and, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, taking off the pledget from the wound, I found ſeveral pieces of ſtone upon it, and alſo upon the ſheet: that piece extracted after the operation, weighed ſix drams.

The ſame afternoon I ordered an anodyne cooling powder againſt a fever.

℞. Pulv. marchion.
Specific. cephal. Mich. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. gr. xv.
Laud. opiat. gr. i. m. f. pulv. in tres part. æqual. divid.

One

One part to be taken with the emulſion, at eight o'clock in the evening.

I uſed the common digeſtive, to ſmear the edges of the wound with, prepared after this manner:

℞. Terebinth. Venet. ʒſs.
Vitell. ovi, № 1. m.

And ordered the following fomentation, well ſhaken about, to be applied warm with linen cloths over it.

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lb i.
Spirit. vin. camphor. ʒiii.
Ceruſſ. præparat. ʒi. m.

He was very reſtleſs all night; ſleeping but very little, and not long at a time: but notwithſtanding, in the morning about ſeven o'clock, when I came to viſit him, I found him pretty well, with no fever upon him, nor any particular complaint, except the pain of the wound and bladder. When I took the pledget from the wound, there was upon it, and upon the ſheet, more ſand and ſmall pieces of ſtone, which had been diſcharged in the night. I was very deſirous of introducing the inſtrument-bouton, to ſee if the remaining piece of the ſtone was fallen down, or not; but the boy, out of fear of being put to too much pain, and thinking he was going to be cut again, would not ſuffer it, and cried out ſo vehemently, that, for the preſent, I was obliged to deſiſt, for fear of fretting and diſcompoſing him, which might put him into a fever, or cauſe an inflammation of the wound and bladder. In the mean time, I had the wound dreſſed with the digeſtive, ordering the fomentation to be applied warm over it, and to repeat the ſame four times a-day, and continue the other medicines for three days; but, on the fourth day, I preſcribed the following for common drink, and omitted the emulſion.

℞. Decoct. hord. lb ii.
Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒii.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒi.
—— rub. idæi ʒſs. m.

A glaſsful to be drank, as common drink, when thirſty.

This whole day the patient was indifferently well, without any bad ſymptom, or without complaining of any thing in particular, excepting the pain of the wound. The fifth day he was much the ſame; but in the

morning, at the dreſſing, I examined the wound more particularly, to ſee if I could diſcover the remaining piece of the ſtone; deſiring an aſſiſtant, and his mother, to hold his legs from each other, aſſuring him I would not cut him any more. I diſtended the wound ſomewhat more with my finger, and found that the piece of the ſtone was fallen down into the wound, as I could both ſee it, and feel it with my finger. As I imagined that this would happen, I had provided myſelf with a hook and forceps, ſuch as are repreſented, tab. xxvii. fig. 10, of my ſurgery, which I, however, concealed from the patient, as he was very fearful of inſtruments, beginning to cry at the ſight of a ſpatula. I therefore told him, I would only ſee if the remaining piece of the ſtone would not ſoon come out, that he might be free from the pain it cauſed, and ſoon grow well, and that I would only feel gently with my finger, previouſly dipped in oil, to prevent my hurting him; and whilſt I was doing ſo with the index-finger of my left-hand, I took the hook, unperceived, with my right-hand, and introduced the crooked beak over the piece of the ſtone, in ſuch a manner as to get hold of it, and extracted it, though not without the boy's crying vehemently, when he perceived I had introduced an inſtrument. I comforted him, ſhewing the piece I had brought away, and told him that he would now be ſoon well, and relieved of all his pain. On the ſixth day, the ſevere pain greatly abated, and another piece of the ſtone was diſcharged of itſelf. On the ſeventh day the pain was almoſt gone; upon which he was dreſſed three times a-day with the digeſtive and fomentation. And, on the eighth day, I had the T bandage applied, to draw the wound cloſer together. Theſe dreſſings were continued till the ſixteenth, on which day I alſo permitted him to drink beer inſtead of the drink, as he had a great deſire for it, and ſuffered him to eat other things beſides ſoups, yet only ſoft tender meat, eaſy of digeſtion. Inſtead of the digeſtive, I now dreſſed the wound with balſam capaivæ, ſpread upon pledgets of lint, drawing the lips of the wound together with the following adheſive plaiſter, cut into ſlips of a finger's breadth:

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ℥ii.
Malax. ol. terebinth. q. ſ.

Having continued theſe near four weeks, and having drawn the bandage tighter, the ſame evening the urine paſſed through the urethra, and the wound was above half healed. He deſired, as he was tired of lying in bed, to get up and to walk about the room ſometimes, which I permitted him to do. I now dreſſed the wound, after the manner before-mentioned, only night and morning; and, at the beginning of the fifth week, I only

dreſſed it with dry lint and the ſticking plaiſter. The wound healed every day more and more, and ſome urine paſſed through the urethra. At length all the urine paſſed that way. About the end of the fifth week this patient was quite cured, and a few days afterwards went back again with his mother to Pappenheim.

It is not every method of cure, or operation in ſurgery, that turns out ſo complete as one could wiſh. They are, however, often of ſervice, in furniſhing us with new thoughts, obſervations, and experience. Thus, in the caſe before us, the ſtone being broke in extracting it, which has alſo happened to others, and the inability to extract it, after ſearching for it ſo long a time in the bladder, induced me to reflect what method I ſhould take to free the patient entirely; which gave me the hint to perform it in the manner I did, as the boy would not ſuffer any inſtrument to be introduced, which obliged me, as before-ſaid, to introduce the neceſſary inſtrument to extract the remaining ſtone in the wound, which otherwiſe would have been the cauſe of many diſorders, either where it ſtuck, or in the bladder, where it might have accumulated to a larger ſize, and the boy might have remained miſerable the reſt of his days. All the pieces of the ſtone weighed together one ounce.

OBSERVATION CXXXI.

Of an unfortunate operation for an hernia, by an empiric, in which there was an abſciſſion of the teſticle.

IT was at that time, when it was ſo very much the cuſtom for empirics to perform the operation for the enterocele and hydrocele, there being ſcarce a ſurgeon in thoſe parts who knew how to make proper truſſes. In Auguſt 1712, one of theſe empirics arrived in theſe parts, and performed the operation privately on a ſhoemaker's ſon, about ſeven years of age, and on a farmer at a village called Welleſleiden. The boy got over it, but loſt one teſticle. The farmer, who had likewiſe loſt one teſticle, died. I learnt afterwards that he performed the operation on a tailor, at a village about a mile from Altdorff, who for the firſt days found himſelf pretty well: but the operator, who loved brandy, and for whom the tailor was often obliged to ſend for ſome, deſired the tailor to drink ſome too; but he refuſed, fearing it might be hurtful to him after ſuch an operation. The empiric inſiſted upon it, aſſuring him it would not hurt him, and that he might confide in his word. The tailor, being over-perſuaded, drank a little; but the empiric was not contented with that, but began to be very outrageous and angry, telling him he muſt and

ſhould drink out the glaſs, or otherwiſe he would not dreſs his wound any more, but let him lie and die. The poor tailor was obliged, very much againſt his will, to drink the whole glaſsful, which was pretty large, and, hereupon, a great heat and fever ſucceeded, ſevere pain, and anxiety about the præcordia, and a delirium, which terminated in death, as I was informed by very credible perſons of that place.

From this inſtance we may perceive the wickedneſs and raſhneſs of theſe empirics, and ſee by how many ways they deſtroy their patients, either through their raſhneſs, or by their ignorance of the proper method of treating theſe diſorders.

OBSERVATION CXXXII.

Of the cure of an entero-epiplocele by truſſes.

WHEN the relation of theſe facts were known in Altdorff, to thoſe afflicted with ruptures, and that theſe empirics treated them ſo badly, and that ſome died, and I myſelf had, in my chirurgical lectures, ſpoke againſt the raſhneſs and unſkilfulneſs of ſuch empirics, and had inſtructed my pupils in a more gentle method of treating theſe caſes, unattended with either pain or danger; a ſtudent came to me September 3, 1712, and informed me, that he had a tumour in the ſcrotum, which in the day time was very large and hard, when he was up or walked, but in the night, when he went to bed the ſwelling went off, and withdrew itſelf into the belly. I deſired to ſee the part, as I then ſhould know better what it was, and be the better enabled to aſſiſt him. When I had examined and felt it, I found it was an enterocele on the right-ſide, that could not eaſily be reduced whilſt ſtanding. Therefore I deſired he would lie down all-along upon the chairs, and tried to reduce the rupture properly, by returning it through the ring of the abdominal muſcles. The inteſtines went up eaſily, but a ſmall ſoft tumour like fat remained above, juſt by the ring, but which, when I preſſed it againſt the ring obliquely upwards and outwards, paſſed alſo through. But when I let him ſtand up the returned parts fell down again, and the ſcrotum became as large as before. He told me, he had frequently a great pain, as well in the ſcrotum as belly, particularly when he had eaten overmuch, or of any thing flatulent, or had uſed much exerciſe, or rode on horſeback, and that he was fearful of worſe conſequences, and ſhould be glad of relief, deſiring me to help him; hoping that as he was but young, being about nineteen years of age, he might be aſſiſted; and promiſing that he would conform to every

thing which I judged might be of ſervice, and ſhould order him, provided he could but be cured without undergoing the operation.

I told him that his caſe did not require the operation, and that I knew a better method than that which the empiric in the former obſervation practiſed; aſſuring him that I could relieve him by a proper truſs, if he would but wear it a long time, uſing at the ſame time ſome internal and external remedies, and avoiding all ſtrong exerciſes, particularly riding, jumping, dancing, lifting heavy things, and all violent motions. I took meaſure of him for a truſs, and told him that as ſoon as it was made I would come one morning to his lodgings and try it, whilſt he was yet in bed, and the inteſtines in the cavity of the abdomen, and give him farther advice how to proceed and uſe his medicines. But in the firſt place, I told him, that a purge would be ſerviceable to carry off any ſuperfluous humours from the ſtomach and inteſtines, and that the gut would thereby be the better kept up. For this purpoſe I preſcribed,

1. ℞. Fol. ſennæ elect. ʒſs.
Rad. rhabarb. ʒi.
Tart. ſolubil. ʒſs. m. conciſ. contuſ. et ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ. ʒiii. adde mannæ Calabr. ʒſs. m.

This purging draught was to be taken warm in the morning, drinking three or four diſhes of coffee after it.

2. ℞. Eſſ. carminat. Wed. ʒi.

Of this carminative tincture fifty drops were to be taken every morning and evening, with ſome tea.

3. ℞. Sem. fœnicul. aniſ. *aā* ʒi.
—— carui. ʒſs. cinamom. acut. ʒii. m. f. pulv. et poſtea adde ſacchar. alb. ad pond. omn.

A tea-ſpoonful to be taken an hour before and after dinner, alone or mixed with ſome wine, or fennel-water.

4. To corroborate the rings of the abdominal muſcle, I adviſed him to rub the part with Hungary-water every night and morning, till ſuch time as the truſs could be ready, and to do it lying down, that it might penetrate the better.

5. I ordered him the following plaiſter, which was recommended to me by an old experienced ſurgeon, and which I have found very ſerviceable. ℞.

℞. Colophon. pulveriſ. ʒi.
Terebinth. ʒvi.
Sangu. dracon.
Terr. catech. *aā* ʒiſs.
Ol. deſt. carui.
— — fœnicul. *aā* gutt. vi.
— — maſtich. q. ſ. f. emplaſtr.

This plaiſter was to be ſpread upon linen, and applied to the part.

This I applied warm the third day, when the truſs was ready, to the part affected, rubbing it previouſly with Hungary-water, and over it the truſs, repreſented in tab. xxv. fig. 11, of my ſurgery, telling him, that, as often as the plaiſter became looſe, he ſhould rub the place with Hungary-water, and apply a freſh plaiſter, and the truſs in the manner I directed him, and not to leave it off a minute after he was up and out of bed, becauſe the gut might eaſily fall down again, and ſpoil that at once, which had been curing ſome weeks.

After this manner, and with the uſe of a proper regimen, this diſorder was cured, ſo as not to come down again, as he afterwards often informed me for half a year. I had a new truſs made for him, and, for ſecurity-ſake, deſired him to wear it another half year, as it occaſioned him but very little trouble, and told him that then it would probably continue well.

I had afterwards many other patients, as well children as adults; and have perfectly cured many of about the age of twenty-four or twenty-five, if they would but wear the truſs long enough, keep themſelves quiet, and continue the other remedies for ſome months, adjuſting the truſſes to their age and ſtrength. Some deſpiſe the uſe of all internal remedies in theſe caſes; but I think it adviſeable to have them taken at the ſame time, and particularly thoſe who are of a weak habit, and troubled with flatulencies, where all medicines of a ſtrengthening nature, both internal and external, with a moderate diet, muſt be of ſervice.

OBSERVATION CXXXIII.

Of a young man troubled with black ſpots, ſeeming to fly before his eyes.

MR. Henſch, twenty-eight years of age, ſecretary of the embaſſy from Holſtein, came to me from Regenſburg, October the 1ſt, 1712; complaining, that ſince Auguſt laſt, having been obliged to go a journey in very hot weather, he perceived ſeveral black ſpots flying defore his eyes,

eyes, and afterwards being obliged to ſit conſtantly to write and read a great deal, theſe ſpots were greatly increaſed, which made him fearful of having a gutta ſerena, as the phyſicians and other perſons in Regenſburg had foretold he would have, becauſe there was no defect perceptible in his eyes. I examined his eyes very narrowly, but could not obſerve any thing preternatural, and as to the reſt, he ſaw very clear and well. He was of a chearful briſk diſpoſition, and of a ſanguineo-choleric temperament.

I was quite of the opinion of Pitcairn and Boerhaave, that theſe caſes did not ariſe from opaque bodies ſwimming about in the aqueous humour, nor were they contained in the vitreous or cryſtalline humours, as Boerhaave had fully explained in his lectures in 1708; but that it proceeded principally from a too great diſtenſion of the ſmall veſſels of the retina, as well of the arteries as veins; which, by being diſtended like ſmall varices, compreſs the nervous ſubſtance of the retina, or cover it here and there, and preſs it together; ſo that if particular veſſels in the retina are compreſſed, this renders that part unfit for viſion, and the more there are of them, the greater number of black ſpots will be obſerved by the perſon; which ſpots, notwithſtanding, are not before the eye, but have their ſeat in the retina.

I have found no method of cure, in this caſe, ſo rational as that which Dr. Boerhaave taught in his lectures, and had experienced on his own eyes. Theſe lectures have been publiſhed from the manuſcripts of many who attended him; not long ago by Mr. Haller, intitled, Boerhaave de morbis oculorum, for the ſecond edition of which he borrowed my manuſcript of theſe lectures: in which Dr. Boerhaave, firſt, recommends bleeding and cupping; ſecondly, purging briſkly, by both to empty the veſſels; thirdly, the frequent waſhing of the eyes with cold water, to irritate the too much diſtended veſſels of the retina to contract, as the principal organ of viſion; fourthly, medicines which attenuate the blood, to reſolve the viſcidities in the varices of the retina, of which I ſhall ſoon ſay more. To anſwer theſe purpoſes I preſcribed,

1. Bleeding in the foot to about ten ounces, ſetting the feet in warm water, the better to derive and determine the blood from the eyes downwards to the feet; which I ordered to be repeated in eight days, and again eight days afterward, for the third time.

2. I ordered him the following cathartic pills to be taken going to reſt, and to be repeated every fifth day.

℞. Gummi ammoniac. dep.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ℈ſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. v.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xv.
Conſp. cum cinnabari pulv. 3. I

3. I adviſed him to waſh his eyes well, and a long while, every night and morning, with freſh ſpring-water; and beſides, preſcribed the following collyrium to corroborate and conſtringe the weak relaxed veſſels.

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒiii.
— fl. cyan.
— — roſar. *aā* ʒiſs.
— Sacch. ſaturn. ϑſs. m.

With this collyrium, cold, he was ordered to waſh the eyes every half hour, or hour.

4. Notwithſtanding Dr. Boerhaave, in this work of his on the diſorders of the eyes, has no opinion of the herb euphraſia, becauſe it contains only a ſmall degree of bitterneſs, and never preſcribed it, as much as I can recollect: yet I think it, on account of its gentle bitterneſs, very uſeful, where the viſcid blood is to be attenuated; beſides, many ſkilful and ingenious phyſicians have, a long time ago, experienced its virtue in ſuch caſes, and have therefore recommended and praiſed it, which, I believe, they would not have done, if they had not experienced its utility; and as aqueous drinks are uſeful and neceſſary in theſe diſorders, I have preſcribed them, in conjunction with other medicines, in the following manner:

℞. Herb. euphraſ.
—— beton. *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒii. m. conciſ. craſſo modo.

Theſe ingredients were to be uſed like tea, drinking ſix diſhes every morning, and about four o'clock in the afternoon.

5. Among attenuants he reckoned mercurials, mixed with other medicines. I therefore preſcribed,

℞. Extr. fumar.
—— lign. ſaſſafr.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ʒi.
Eſſ. lign. ſaſſafr. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. v. pond.

One pill was to be taken every morning with the tea, and every night going to reſt, with fair water or fennel-water.

6. I

6. I adviſed him to uſe moderate exerciſe frequently, either walking, riding on horſeback, or in a coach, to obſerve a moderate diet, to avoid wine, or other heating liquors, or, if he had a mind at any time to drink wine, he ſhould mix it with a good quantity of water, and ſhould be careful, for ſome time, of reading or writing too much. When he had continued theſe medicines, with the obſervance of a proper diet, for four weeks, the diſorder greatly abated, and was but little troubleſom to him. I deſired him, firſt, to be very careful of ſpirituous liquors in particular; ſecondly, to be moderate in eating and drinking; thirdly, to waſh his eyes three times a-day with freſh cold water; and, fourthly, to bleed and purge directly after it every quarter of a year: and by theſe means the diſorder abated conſiderably; for as to a radical cure, it is but ſeldom accompliſhed. Nevertheleſs, I have had inſtances where this diſorder went entirely off, when it has been quite recent, viz. not above ſix weeks old. In the ſequel ſuch inſtances will occur.

OBSERVATION CXXXIV.

Of a woman who was delivered of a dead putrid child, with a ſuppreſſion of the lochia hereupon, and many accidents, but notwithſtanding was cured.

A Bricklayer's wife, after a long and difficult labour, in which ſhe had only a midwife and two other women to aſſiſt her, at length was delivered of a dead child, very putrid and fœtid, on the 8th of November, 1712, which was followed by an after-birth full as fœtid, but no flux of the lochia. Upon this ſhe was invaded with ſevere after-pains, great anxiety and reſtleſſneſs, not being able to get any ſleep for the two following nights, which rendered her very faint and weak. They ſent for me to her in this condition, on the 9th of November. I found her accordingly as above deſcribed, very faint and weak, with an irregular pulſe, and very thirſty.

To promote the flux of the lochia, as the ſuppreſſion of them was the cauſe of the other complaints, I preſcribed as follows:

℞. Myrrh. rubr. ʒi.
Cinamom. acut.
Borac. Venet. *aā* ʒſs. m. f. pulv. in 6 part. æqual. divid.
One portion of this powder to be taken every three hours in the julep.

2. ℞. Aq. pulegii, ʒvi.
— cinam. cum vin. ʒii.
Eſſ. croci ʒi.
Syr. flor. tunicæ, ʒiii. m.

The cordial julep for the powders, and of which two ſpoonfuls were to be taken as a cordial between every doſe of the powder.

3. ℞. Rad. lilior. alb. ʒiſs.
Herb. malvæ.
—— altheæ.
Flor. chamomil. *aā* mj.
Sem. fœnigræci, ʒi. m. conciſ. cr. modo.

Theſe anodyne ingredients to be ſewed in a bag, and to be boiled in a quart of milk and water, and, when wrung or preſſed out, to be applied to the parts of generation and abdomen. This I adviſed them to repeat every hour in the ſame manner, and which, ſhe ſaid, eaſed her very much of her pains.

4. For common drink, I ordered her to boil two handfuls of barley groſsly pounded, and one handful of raiſins, in two quarts of water for an hour, and to add to it, when cold, two glaſſes of wine and a little ſugar; which makes a very agreeable drink, and which I afterwards gave my wife, and many other women, to drink of warm, when thirſty, and not without great ſervice; adviſing them only to eat ſoups, with caraway-ſeed boiled in them.

5. To quiet the pain, and to promote the diſcharge, I ordered the following clyſter:

℞. Fl. chamomil.
Sumit. abſinth. *aā* mj.
coque in ſ. q. lact. per ¼ horæ, colaturæ, ʒx.
adde ſapon. Venet.
Ol. chamomil. *aā* ʒi. m.

The night after ſhe had ſome ſleep, and the lochia in a ſmall degree appeared, and the pain was ſomewhat abated; yet, the more to promote this diſcharge, as ſhe had uſed all the powders preſcribed the day before, I ordered, the 10th of November, as follows:

℞. Eſſ. myrrh. ʒii.
Spir. ſal. ammon. anniſat. ʒi.
Ol. deſtill. caryophyll. gutt. iii. m.

Of this mixture, from thirty-five to forty drops to be taken every three hours, in the julep ordered the day before, a cup of the ſame to be taken between

between the doſes of the mixture, in the ſame manner as formerly; applying the ſame fomentation warm to the parts of generation and abdomen as before.

6. I ordered her to take twenty of Becher's pills, one grain each, going to reſt, with two ſpoonfuls of the julep; after which the diſcharge of the lochia became more plentiful, and on the 11th of November ſhe found herſelf indifferently well, and thought ſhe had no more occaſion for my aſſiſtance, and ſo I left off viſiting her, adviſing her to obſerve a temperate regimen.

On the 15th of November ſhe ſent to let me know, that the pains in her bowels were returned, and that ſhe was troubled with a teneſmus in the great gut: for which I preſcribed a clyſter of camomile-flowers, boiled in milk, with an ounce of theriaca and oil of camomile, and deſired her to drink camomile-tea. Hereupon this woman, who at firſt ſeemed ſo dangerouſly ill, and indeed was ſo, was perfectly reſtored to her health.

OBSERVATION CXXXV.

Of a febris urticata, together with a lameneſs of the left arm.

DECEMBER the 11th, 1712, Mr. Wendiſh, a ſtudent, about twenty years of age, ſent for me in the morning pretty early, and complained that he had eruptions all over his body, which appeared that morning, and were like nettle-ſtings; and that, at the ſame time, he perceived a lameneſs of the left arm, ſcarcely being able to move it either at the articulation with the ſhoulder or the elbow: but his hand he could move freely. Beſides this he had a diarrhœa, having had many ſtools in the night and morning. I preſcribed:

1. ℞. Mixtur. ſimpl.
Eſſ. ſcordii *aā* ʒii. m.

From forty-five to fifty drops to be taken every morning and afternoon, with ſome tea.

2. ℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiii.
Antim. diaphor. ʒii.
Nitr. depurat. ʒi.
Cinnab. ant. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

Of this powder, the quantity of a tea-ſpoonful, to be taken in the morning at eleven o'clock, evening at ſix, and going to reſt, with the following julep.

3. ℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— — acaciar.
— card. ben. }
— fumar. *aā* ʒii.
Syrup. rub. idæi.
—— acetoſ. citr. *aā* ʒii. m.

Of this julep, two ſpoonfuls to be now-and-then taken between the doſes of the powder.

4. For common drink, I ordered a decoction of barley, with lemons, ſweetened with ſugar, to be drank when thirſty. Upon the uſe of theſe medicines the fever went off in three days, but the lameneſs of his arm continued, and the fleſhy parts were quite flaccid; for which, as he was of a plethoric habit, I ordered him, on the 14th of December, to loſe about eight ounces of blood from the foot.

2. ℞. Eſſ. lignor. ʒii.
Liq. C. C. ſuccin.
Spir. ſal. ammoniac. aniſ. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

Of this reſolvent tincture, I ordered from twenty-five to thirty drops to be taken in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, with ſome tea.

3. ℞. Spirit. lumbric. terreſt.
—— formicar. *aā* ʒii.
—— ſal. ammoniac. ʒſs.
Eſſ. caſtor. ʒi. m.

With this ſtrengthening ſpirit, I directed him to rub the affected arm, and particularly about the joints, three times a-day; which medicines were continued till the 22d, without being of any ſervice to his arm: wherefore, I farther preſcribed the continuance of the reſolvent tincture, but to be taken with the following tea, every morning in bed, drinking ſeveral diſhes after it, and keeping his hands under the bed-clothes, to promote ſweat.

4. ℞. Rad. chin. ponder. opt. ʒii.
Ras. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. cr. m.

The ingredients for tea, a ſpoonful of which to be boiled up with a quart of boiling water, and to be drank twice a-day ſweetened with ſugar.

5. ℞.

5. ℞. Rad. irid. flor. ʒſs.
——ari. ʒi.
Diaphoret. martial. ʒii.
Sal. vol. fulig. ʒiii.
Sacchar. cant. ʒiſs. m.

A large tea-ſpoonful of this powder to be taken every morning at eleven, every evening at ſix, and at nine o'clock, in a cup of the following julep,

6. ℞. Aq. card. ben. ceraſ. nigr. *aā* ʒiv.
— cinamom. cum vin. ʒi. m.

7. ℞. Aq. Anhalt. ʒiii.
Spirit. vini camphor. ʒiſs.
—— ſal. ammoniac.
Sapon. Venet. raſ. *aā* ʒſs. m.

This ſtrengthening ſpirit to be uſed as the former.

8. ℞. Empl. oxycroc.
—— diaſapon. *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. terebinth. q. ſ. f. empl.

I ordered this to be applied to the upper articulation of the arm, and adviſed him to move the part himſelf, or to let others move it frequently; and by theſe means he quite recovered the uſe of his arm.

OBSERVATION CXXXVI.

Of a woman who had been delivered of ten dead children, and being pregnant for the eleventh time, was deſirous of preſerving the child.

A Woman of Herſpruck, two German miles from Altdorff, came to me on the 16th of November 1712, and informed me, that ſhe had been with child ten times, but that the children, notwithſtanding ſhe had always been in perfect health, had been, during her pregnancy, quite weak and languid, and that ſhe ſcarcely perceived any motion from them, and that ſhe generally went her time out, but was always delivered of dead children, without knowing the reaſon. She was now pregnant for the eleventh time, and had half gone her time, and begged of me to know whether I could not give her ſome advice or remedy, that ſhe might this time be delivered of a living child. She ſeemed to be of a plethoric habit, and therefore I aſked her if ſhe had been accuſtomed to bleed during the time of her former pregnancy, and whether ſhe had not been affected

with

with any extraordinary heat in her blood, or frequent anxiety of the præcordia? She replied, that she had never been bled, but that she had been frequently afflicted with feverish commotions of the blood, anxiety of the præcordia, and difficulty of breathing.

I ordered her to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm, and two months afterwards to have six ounces only taken away, and to repeat it about a week or fortnight before her delivery.

2. If she should perceive any remarkable heat or commotion in her blood, or if she should receive any fright or vexation of mind, she should then take as much as could be taken up in a tea-spoon, of the following powder, in the julep here prescribed, immediately after any such accident, and to repeat it going to rest.

℞. Pulv. contr. abort. august. ʒi.
Specific. cephal. Michael. ʒs.
Nitri depurat. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

3. ℞. Aq. cerasi. nigr.
— flor. tiliæ *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. ʒs.
Syr. papav. err. ʒiii. m.

4. ℞. Balsam. embryon. ʒiv.

In this strengthening balsam I directed her to wet a folded square linen compress, to put it in a plate, and hold it over a warming-pan, and, when warm, to apply it to the abdomen and navel, if she found but little motion from her child. And I desired her to avoid fretting, and if, by any accident, she should be frightened, she should then take the powder, as directed. And instead of the Hernsprucker beer, which is very brown and strong, I advised her to use, for common drink, boiling water, poured upon a piece of bread, letting it stand till cold, and to drink of this at any time when thirsty; and to strengthen her and the fœtus, I told her to mix a glass of wine with this water, or that she might drink a glass of wine alone at dinner. And afterwards I was informed, that she was delivered of a living child.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CXXXVII.

Of a perſon killed with a pellet of chewed paper, diſcharged from a muſket.

WE find many inſtances, in books, of the hurts done with chewed paper, diſcharged from fire-arms, which, although ſeemingly a ſubſtance of an inactive nature, yet is capable not only of injuring the fleſhy parts, but, what is more ſurpriſing, of paſſing through ſolid bones, as the cranium.

Of this a remarkable inſtance occurred to my own obſervation, of a man who was killed ſuddenly, after the following manner, in the preſence of many perſons, on the 10th of January 1713, at Burgthann, a manor belonging to the margrave of Anſpach.

A new church was conſecrated at that place, and, as is the cuſtom on ſuch occaſions, a number of countrymen were aſſembled to expreſs their joy by firing their muſkets. When the ceremony and ſervice were over, a perſon belonging to the magiſtracy, who had the direction of their firing, ſtanding upon an elevated place to give the ſignal; which, when he had done, he received, on the diſcharge of their pieces, a large wound in the right-ſide of his head, and died immediately. Upon which, all thoſe who had fired were ſecured, upon a ſuſpicion that they had loaded with ball; but all of them averred, that they had loaded with nothing but gunpowder and paper, and ſome confeſſed, that, to make a greater report, they had chewed the paper before they loaded their pieces.

I was called thither from Altdorff to examine the wound, to ſee if there was a ball. There were ſeveral ſtudents and other people preſent. I found the ſkin on the right-ſide, above the ear, very much burnt, bruiſed, and lacerated, with pieces of the ſcattered cranium hanging to it. I farther found a deep hole in the parietal bone of the ſame ſide, big enough to put in one's fiſt, and the pieces of the ſhattered cranium were driven two fingers-breadth into the ſubſtance of the brain. The magiſtrates being deſirous of knowing the real cauſe of this unhappy accident, I ſeparated the ſkin from the cranium, and found the cranium fractured in a ſurpriſing manner, the courſe of the fiſſures being in a ſtellar form, ſpreading over the whole cranium, ſome of the fiſſures running to the os frontis, ſome to the occiput, others upwards, others downwards, extending to the ear on the oppoſite ſide.

We afterwards, as is cuſtomary, opened the cranium with a ſaw, and found the right-ſide of the brain, to the middle of the corpora calloſa, miſerably concuſſed and lacerated, but the left-ſide had received no hurt.

I cut horizontally through the brain, in thin ſlices, and laid them aſide one by one, till I came to the bottom; expecting to find a ball, or ſome

other hard body, which might be the cauſe of his death; but I found nothing but black burnt pieces of the cranium, ſhattered and forced in there: thence I judged that this wound muſt have been done by chewed paper, which, perhaps, was become hard by cold, as the weather was then extreme cold. For if it had been a ball, it would have either been found in the ſkull, or it muſt have paſſed out on the other ſide. This inſtance may ſerve to ſhew the ſtrong effects of chewed paper, eſpecially when hardened by cold, and ſhould render thoſe more careful who fire pieces for their amuſement, that they may not, inſtead of diverſion, receive ſorrow and affliction. What was farther remarkable in this perſon is, that not the leaſt veſtige of the frontal ſuture was to be ſeen.

OBSERVATION CXXXVIII.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa, with buboes in the groin.

A Young gentleman, about twenty years of age, who had been troubled with a virulent gonorrhœa for ſome time, attended with buboes, a phimoſis, and priapiſm, applied to me for my advice. As he was of a plethoric habit, I ordered him to have ten ounces of blood taken from the arm, and then preſcribed as follows:

1. ℞. Turpeth. mineral. gr. vi.
Extr. fumariæ, q. ſ. f. pill. n. iv. deaurentur.

Theſe pills he took early in the morning, drinking ſix diſhes of the following tea after them, and they operated four times by ſtool.

2. ℞. Rad. lapath. acut. ʒii.
—— ſarſaparill. ʒiſs.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs. m.

Of theſe ingredients for tea, a ſpoonful to be boiled up with a quart of water, drinking five or ſix diſhes twice a-day.

3. ℞. Eſſ. lignor.
Succin. *aā* ʒiii. m.

Of this tincture, from forty to fifty drops to be taken twice a-day with the tea.

4. ℞. Empl. de ran. cum merc. ʒiſs.

The plaiſter to be applied to the ſwellings.

5. On the 18th of January he repeated the mercurial purge, and I preſcribed the following medicines.

6. ℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spir. vin. camph. ʒii.
Ceruſſ. preparat. ʒi.
Mercur. dulc. ʒſs. m.

This fomentation I directed to be applied warm to the penis, and to waſh the præputium well with it.

7. R. Conſ. roſar. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. gr. xv.
Syrup. fumariæ q. ſ. f. bolus in duplo divid.

One of theſe boluſſes I ordered him to take the next night, going to reſt.

The 31ſt of January, I preſcribed, as the purging pills went againſt him, the following bolus:

8. ℞. Mercur. dulc. gr. xv.
Diagryd. ſulphur. gr. xii.
Conſ. roſar. q. ſ. f. bolus.

Taking this bolus in the morning early, and drinking the tea upon it, it gave him ſeveral plentiful ſtools. Theſe medicines he continued for eight days, purging every third day; the præputium diminiſhed, the buboes went away, and the running began to loſe its virulency, and to be ſmaller in quantity.

9. On the 1ſt of February I ordered him to repeat the purging bolus, preſcribed on the 31ſt of January, once more, and to continue the uſe of the tincture and tea as before; and, to ſtop the running, I preſcribed,

10. ℞. Oſſ. ſep. preparat. ʒſs.
Croc. mart. adſtr.
Sang. dracon. *aā* ʒii. m. f. pulv.

A tea-ſpoonful of this powder to be taken at nine in the morning, at four in the afternoon, and at night going to reſt, in the following julep.

11. ℞. Aq. flor. lilior. alb.
— — paralyſ. *aā* ʒiv.
— — cinamom. ʒi.
Syr. flor. papav. ʒſs. m. d. ad vit.

But, as the running did not quite ceaſe, I ordered the tea and drops to be continued as before, and five of the following pills to be taken every night going to reſt.

12. ℞. Terr. japon. ʒii.
Maſtich. pulv. ʒiſs.
Sacch. ſaturn. gr. xvi.
Camphoræ, gr. xii. m. & cum terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ.

By the uſe of theſe medicines he was at length cured.

OBSERVATION CXXXIX.

Of a difficult delivery of a young woman, it being her firſt child.

I WAS ſent for on the 13th of February 1713, to a young lady, wife to one of the profeſſors, in the 17th year of her age, pregnant with her firſt child. She had been in labour about three hours; the poſition of the child was natural, yet, on account of the narrowneſs of the parts, the child could not advance. I preſcribed as follows:

1. ℞. Unguent. dialth. ʒi.
Ol. verbaſci ʒſs. m.

With this emollient ointment warm, I directed that the parts ſhould be anointed frequently.

2. ℞. Hepat. anguill. preparat. ʒi.
Borac. Venet.
Myrrhæ rub. ℈ii. m. f. pulv.

A tea-ſpoonful of this powder to be taken every half hour, with the following julep:

3. ℞. Aq. puleg.
— lilior alb. *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. ʒi.
Elæoſacch. caryoph. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ ʒii. m.

One ſpoonful alſo of this julep to be taken between the doſes of the powder.

An hour after the uſe of theſe remedies, ſhe was happily delivered.

Within the ſpace of eight days I attended three other difficult labours, from this cauſe, in which I preſcribed the ſame remedies, and all were delivered in two hours; in one caſe, where the child was dead, which is generally attended with greater difficulty than when the child is alive.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CXL.

Of a fever in the ſame lady, two days after delivery.

THIS ſame lady was attacked with a fever, two days after her delivery. She was very hot, had a pain in her head, and was very thirſty; her breaſts were large and hard, but the lochia flowed properly. I preſcribed, February 15th, 1713,

℞. Aq. fumar. borrag.
— bugloſſ. *aā* ʒiii.
Acet. deſtillat. ʒſs.
Lap. cancr. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒſs. m.

Two or three ſpoonfuls of this cooling mixture to be taken frequently.

2. For the ſwelling and hardneſs of her breaſts, I ordered the following reſolving powder;

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri puriſſ. ʒſs.
Specific. cephal. ℈ii.
Sacchar. perl. ʒiſs. m.

A tea-ſpoonful of this powder to be taken every four hours.

3. Empl. de ſperm. cet. ʒiſs.
Malax. ſpirit. vin. camphorat.

This diſcutient plaiſter I ordered to be applied to both breaſts, and that the child ſhould ſuck often. Upon the uſe of theſe remedies, ſhe ſoon became well.

OBSERVATION CXLI.

Of an uterine hæmorrhage of long ſtanding.

A Woman out of the country, about thirty years of age, had been troubled for ſix or ſeven years with an almoſt continual hæmorrhage from the uterus, rendering her extremely weak. On the 16th of February 1713, ſhe applied to me for advice, and I preſcribed the following mixture, three ſpoonfuls to be taken every hour.

℞. Aq. plantag.
— millefol. *aā* ʒiv.
Acet. deſtill. ʒſs.
Corall. rub. preparat. ʒii.
Opii gr. ii.
Syr. granat. ʒſs. m.

She was alſo adviſed by a lady to take half a tea-ſpoonful of red oker, in ſome wine or broth, which, as I held it to be a ſpecies of bole, and an innocent medicine, I permitted her to take. I ordered her to keep herſelf quiet, and to drink, when thirſty, of water boiled with linſeed, in the proportion of a ſpoonful to a quart, by which means this tedious flux was at length ſtopped.

OBSERVATION CXLII.

Of ſome directions concerning diet, given to a lying-in woman, who could not ſuckle her child, nor ſuffer a wet nurſe.

FEBRUARY 17, 1713, I directed for the child half a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled in a quart of water for a quarter of an hour, then to ſtand and ſettle, and the clear liquor to be poured off for common drink.

2 ounces of raiſins.
1 ounce of ſhavings of hartſhorn.
½ ounce of liquorice-root.
1 dram of annis-ſeed.
1 dram of fennel-ſeed, cut or bruiſed ſmall.

This drink is agreeable and much better for children than beer, which the common people in this country give them; which being thick, ſour, or fermenting, may produce bad accidents to them. For the woman's common drink, I directed her to boil, in two quarts of water for an hour, three ounces of raiſins and two handfuls of common barley cleanſed, letting it ſtand to ſettle, and adding to the clear liquor, when decanted, a pint of wine, as much ſugar as agreeable, and keeping it covered in a cool place.

Among the Nurenberg-women it is not the cuſtom to keep wet-nurſes for their children, but when the mother cannot, or does not chooſe to give her child ſuck, they give them for nouriſhment pap, made with cow's

milk and water, and fine flower; and for drink ſuch a decoction as above. The brown beer which is brewed there, and which the women are accuſtomed to drink, is commonly hurtful to them, occaſioning, in the beginning, fevers and miliary erruptions. I therefore adviſe them to uſe ſuch a drink as laſt deſcribed for the firſt week or fortnight, to which ſome add an ounce of hartſhorn ſhavings. It quenches thirſt, qualifies the heat, the wine ſtrengthens them a little, and all together is a very pleaſant drink.

OBSERVATION CXLIII.

Of a diſorder in a new-born child from the retention of the meconium.

A Child, the night after its birth, became very reſtleſs, began to cry terribly, and continued thus the whole night: it alſo had great tremblings, which ſeemed to threaten epileptic fits. The next morning I was called to the child, and was informed that there had not yet been any diſcharge by ſtool ſince the birth. I therefore preſcribed the following purging ſyrup, and ordered a tea-ſpoonful to be given for a doſe, which, diſcharging the meconium, removed the complaints.

℞. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhabarb. ʒſs.
Pulv. jalap. gr. iii. m.

The meconium may alſo be evacuated either by giving the child a clyſter, or by introducing a ſuppoſitory prepared of ſoap, or a common muſk-ball.

OBSERVATION CXLIV.

Of fiſſures in the nipples, in a child-bed woman.

FEBRUARY 24, 1713, a young child-bed woman who gave her child ſuck, deſired my advice for her nipples, which were chapped, and were very painful. I ordered the following lotion, and the part to be wetted with a feather dipped in it, ſeveral times a-day, which ſoon healed them.

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒi.
Vitriol. alb. gr. ii. m.

In others, I have ſtrewed powdered gum-arabic alone upon the part, and the pain has ſoon abated, and the chaps healed.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CXLV.

Of a canine appetite, with a great palpitation of the heart, and a difficult reſpiration, accompanied with frequent bleedings at the noſe.

MR. Solger, a ſtudent at Altdorff, about twenty years of age, of a very plethoric habit, was obliged to eat four or five times a-day, or was otherwiſe ſick at his ſtomach. He had alſo frequent and great bleedings at the noſe, particularly after drinking ſtrong beer, or wine; was often ſeized with a difficulty of reſpiration, and a palpitation of the heart. I preſcribed February the 28th, 1713, as follows:

1. That he ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, which I ordered to be repeated every quarter of a year, as circumſtances ſhould require.

2. That he ſhould eat every morning buttered haſty-pudding.

3. I ordered him to take every day, frequently, a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in mint-water, to correct the abounding acidity in his ſtomach, particularly when hunger came upon him too quickly.

℞. Conch. preparat.
Lap. cancror. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnab. nativ. ʒii.
Vitriol. mart. ʒi.
Sacch. cant. alb. ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

4. I directed that two ounces of manna Calabr. ſhould be taken in ſome broth, every third and fourth morning, to correct and evacuate the acrimony in the ſtomach.

5. To eat moderately of a fat and paſtry diet, and to drink thick beer and chocolate, mixed with milk without ſpice, and to refrain as much as poſſible from eating often, as it ſeemed to be more from cuſtom and inclination that he eat, than from any extraordinary appetite.

OBSERVATION CXLVI.

Of a child troubled with flatuſes.

A Child, three weeks old, was troubled with wind and gripes, had reſtleſs nights, crying continually; yet, notwithſtanding, had ſtools: my advice being deſired, I preſcribed, March the 18th, 1713, the following powder; directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given the child frequently.

1. ℞. Conch. preparat.
Lap. cancr. *aā* ʒi.
Sem. aniſ. pulv. ʒii.
Cinnab. antim. ℈i.
Laud. opiat. gr. i.
Sacch. alb. ʒiii.
Ol. deſt. fœnicul. gutt. iii. m. f. pulv.

And this oil, with which to anoint the child's belly, warm, frequently.

2. ℞. Ol. aneth. ʒii.
— deſtill. flor. chamomil.
— —— — rut. *aā* gutt. vi.
— —— carui.
— —— fœnicul. *aā* gutt. iii. m.

Theſe medicines were of great ſervice, and the child quickly recovered.

OBSERVATION CXLVII.

Of watery eyes and ulcerated eye-lids.

MR. Scheumeder, a ſtudent from Nurenberg, of a ſickly conſtitution, with eruptions in ſeveral parts of his body, had, beſides, for ſome months paſt, been troubled with inflamed watery eyes, and ulcerated eye-lids, the edges being very red and ſore. In the night they ſtuck ſo faſt together, that in the morning, it was with difficulty he could open them; which prevented his application to his ſtudies: deſiring my advice, I ordered him, March 20, 1713, to take every fourth night, going to reſt, fifteen of the following pills,

1. ℞. Pill. polychreſt. noſtr. ʒii. f. pilulæ 120.

Every morning, and at four in the afternoon, I ordered him to drink four diſhes of the following tea, ſweetened with ſugar.

2. ℞. Herb. euphraſ.
—— veron. *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. et contuſ.

3. I ordered him to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the tea.

℞.

℞. Eſſ. lign. ʒi.

4. I preſcribed the following collyrium to waſh his eyes with frequently, warm,

℞. Aq. euphraſ. ʒiv.
Spir. vin. vulg. ʒſs.
Camph. ſem. melon. trit. gr. iii.
Sacch. ſaturn. gr. ii. m.

5. I directed him to anoint his eye-lids with the following ointment, night and morning:

℞. Ungu. diapompholyg. ʒii.
Merc. dulc. gr. xii.
Ol. roſat. q. ſ. terant. diu in mort. vitr. f. unguent.

Having uſed theſe remedies a conſiderable time, obſerving a proper diet, and refraining from reading, he at length recovered.

OBSERVATION CXLVIII.

Of a lameneſs of the left arm, and of a paralyſis of the tongue.

MR. Brey, a merchant at Nurenberg, fat and corpulent, but of a pale aſpect, about thirty-eight years of age, was ſeized with a paralyſis of the left arm, and lameneſs, the arm being alſo very much ſwelled; his tongue was alſo paralytic, and he ſpoke very indiſtinctly; his breaſt was alſo loaded with phlegm; his legs were ſwelled, yet he could walk. He ſent for me to come to Nurenberg, to give my advice; and, having conſidered his caſe, I ordered, March 31, 1713, the following purging pills to evacuate the viſcidities and ſwelling, directing twenty to be taken every fourth night going to reſt.

1. ℞. M. p. tartar. Bontii ʒſs.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilul. gr. i. pond. aſperg. elæoſ. cinamom.

2. I ordered him to drink four diſhes of tea every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock, with a piece of cinamon infuſed in it.

3. I directed fifty drops of the following ſpirit, to be taken in the tea; and as many drops to be taken, at any time, in fennel-water, in difficulty of breathing.

℞.

℞. Liq. C. C. ſucc.
Spir. ſal. ammon. aniſ. *aā* ʒſs. m.

4. As a cephalic and nervine, I ordered him to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in good old wine or cinamon-water:

℞. Sacchar. perlat. ʒi.
Cinnab. antim. ʒii.
Ambr. gryſ. ℈i.
Ol. deſt. cinamom. gutt. xxx.
—— caryophyll. gutt. xv. m.
Probe terendo in mort. vitr. d. ad vitr. probe obturat.

5. I preſcribed two ſpoonfuls at a time, of the following water, to gargle his tongue with, three or four times a-day, ſwallowing it afterwards:

℞. Aq. Salviæ cum vin. ʒiv.

6. I ordered the following ſpirit to be rubbed well into the affected arm and ſhoulder, warm; after having rubbed the ſame for ſome time with a napkin.

℞. Aq. Anhalt. ʒiii.
— reg. Hung.
Spirit. formic. *aā* ʒiſs.
—— ſal. ammoniac. vinoſ. ʒſs.
Sapon. Venet. raſ. ʒvi. m.

I bid him obſerve a moderate diet, and to take a good deal of exerciſe in a coach, and to rub his legs well every night and morning with a napkin, and to chew, in the day-time, cardamoms, and then to ſwallow them. He found himſelf, by theſe means, pretty well for a conſiderable time, but the entire cure of theſe accidents, in ſuch habits, is ſeldom accompliſhed.

OBSERVATION CXLIX.

Of a gutta ſerena, ſuddenly invading a boy after the tooth-ach.

A Farmer of Offenhauſen, about a mile from Altdorff, brought his ſon to me, a lad about eighteen or nineteen years of age, very luſty and tall for his age. He informed me, that about a week before he had had the tooth-ach, for which he had uſed many things that his acquaintance had adviſed, whereupon the tooth-ach quitted him; but that, afterwards, he was ſuddenly become blind with the left-eye, not being able to ſee in

the leaſt with it. I examined his eye, but could not obſerve any defect in it, except that the pupil was almoſt immoveable and quite black. With his right-eye he was able to ſee very well. My advice being deſired, 1. I ordered him, April 3d, 1713, to loſe ten ounces of blood from the foot.

2. I directed one of the following purging boluſes to be taken at night, going to reſt, in beer or water, and the other in three days.

℞. Merc. dulc. gr. xx.
Trochiſc. alhandal.
Reſ. jalap. ſubact. *aā* gr. iii.
Conſ. roſ. q. ſ. f. bolus, in duplo diviſ.

3. I directed as much of the following ingredients as could be held between three fingers, to be infuſed with a quart of boiling water, in a clean pot, adding the quantity of a walnut of ſugar, and to let it ſtand covered a few minutes, and then to drink every quarter of an hour a wine-glaſsful of it warm, till all was drank; and this proceſs I ordered to be repeated every morning at ſeven o'clock, and every afternoon at four o'clock.

℞. Herb. betonic.
—— Euphraſ. *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. eraſ. modo.

4. I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every morning at ten o'clock, every afternoon at two o'clock, and at night going to reſt.

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒi.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſ. *aā* ʒſs.
—— carui ʒii.
Sacchar. alb. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered a clean linen-cloth to be moiſtened with the following collyrium, to waſh the eyes with every night and morning, and to apply a compreſs, moiſtened with the ſame, upon the eye, and to faſten it with a roller, to prevent its falling off.

℞. Aq. fœnicul. ʒvi.
— reg. Hung. ʒi. m.

I heard afterwards, that he recovered the ſight of this eye; but neither father or ſon ever informed me of it themſelves, fearing, I ſuppoſe, the expence of the cure.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CL.

Of a phthiſical diſorder, with frequent bleedings at the noſe, and a hoarſeneſs, cured by milk-whey.

MR. Von Scheurl, a young gentleman of Nurenberg, about eighteen years of age, tall and very lean, was often troubled with a commotion of the blood, frequent bleeding at the noſe, and a continual hoarſeneſs. His pulſe was quick, and there was a burning heat in his hands, as is common in conſumptive perſons. I preſcribed for him a milk-whey, prepared in the following manner:

Put a pint of cow's milk on the fire, in a new earthen pot, with a cover; and, when it boils, add to it the juice of a lemon, ſtirring it about with a clean ſtick, till it is curdled: then take the pot off the fire, and continue ſtirring it for a minute, and then let it ſtand till the curds are ſettled to the bottom, and the whey become thin and clear. Of this whey I ordered the patient to drink a tea-cupful in a morning, every quarter or half-quarter of an hour, till the whole was drank, walking about whilſt drinking it, and ſome time after it. I ordered the ſame quantity to be repeated at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and to continue in this manner for three or four weeks, obſerving the ſame regimen as if drinking any of the medicinal waters; and to avoid ſtrong drinks, except wine and water at meals, one part of a weak wine, and two parts water. This method ſucceeded ſo well with him, that, in three weeks, all his complaints went off: and he was ſo well recovered, that his father ſent him, not long afterwards, to the univerſity of Altdorff; where he ſtudied three years, without any return of his former diſorders.

I have obſerved, that in ſuch caſes as theſe, and in the beginning of conſumptions, ſmall bleedings, and drinking whey in this manner, to be of the greateſt ſervice; and have therefore frequently recommended this method.

OBSERVATION CLI.

Of an ozæna.

A Perſon about thirty years of age, who ſome years ago had been infected with ſome venereal ſymptoms, of which, perhaps, he had not been perfectly cured, was invaded, a few months ſince, with an ill ſmelling ulcer in the noſe, which had corroded through the ſeptum narium: and as he was fearful that worſe conſequences might enſue, he came to me, April 16th, 1713, to Altdorff, for my advice.

I ordered him, 1. The pilulæ polychreſtæ as deſcribed in a former obſervation, directing twenty to be taken every third night, going to reſt.

2. The ingredients for a diet-drink, ordered in obſervation 90, N° 1, to be infuſed and taken exactly as there directed.

3. The ſame tincture, directing fifty drops to be taken in the diet-drink.

4. Of the pills to purify the blood, deſcribed, N° 3, in the ſame obſervation, I directed from thirteen to fifteen, to be taken every night when the purging pills were not taken.

5. I directed the following cleanſing mixture to be injected up the noſtrils every night and morning:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spir. matrical.
—— vin. camphor. *aā* ʒiſs.
Mercur. dulc. ʒi. m.

And ordered him to ſnuff ſome of it up his noſe in the day, and to moiſten a tent with it, and put it up one noſtril, letting it remain for two hours, and then to do the ſame with the other, and ſo alternately; for, if both noſtrils are ſtuffed up together, it is very troubleſom to the patient.

6. In order to heal the perforation of the ſeptum narium, I directed him to rub this part on both ſides with the following ointment.

℞. Ungu. diapompholyg. ʒſs.
Mercur. viv. ʒii. m. in mortar. vitr. vel marmor. addendo parum ung. roſat. ut ſ. unguentum molle.

By theſe means he was cured in two months, and went home; where I ordered him to continue the infuſion every morning, and to take the pills to purify the blood every third night, and to anoint the ſeptum narium, where perforated, once every day.

It is not common for ulcers that have penetrated through the ſeptum narium to be healed up, except they are very ſmall. The hole through the ſeptum, in this patient, being in diameter about three or four lines, could not be healed; but the edges were perfectly cured, the ulcer not corroding any farther. No ſuch cruſts were diſcharged from the noſe, in this patient, nor were any bones ſeparated, neither was the ſmell ſo fœtid as in the former caſe, deſcribed page 114; but though there are different degrees and ſpecies of this diſorder, yet every caſe, commonly, requires a long time for their cure.

OBSERVATION CLII.

Of a prolapsus of the vagina in a pregnant woman.

A Woman, about thirty-six years of age, who, the year before, had had a difficult labour, and being now half gone with child, had a prolapsus of the vagina, about the breadth of two fingers; and being not only fearful, on that account, of a difficult labour, but of this disorder's degenerating into some continual complaint, or of its becoming cancerous, she asked my advice, April 19th, 1713, and I prescribed the following strengthening ingredients; directing her to boil them in two quarts of a smith's forge-water for half an hour, and to wash the part with a piece of linen-cloth, or sponge, wetted with it.

1. ℞. Rad. tormentill.
——— bistort. *aā* ʒi.
Herb. millefol.
——— equiset. *aā* mj.
Cort. granator. ʒvi.
Alum. crud. ʒs. m. concis. & contus cras. mod.

2. After this I prescribed the following powder, to strew upon the prolapsed part; and directed her to press it gently upwards with her finger, when lying upon her back.

℞. Colophon. ʒii.
Mastich. elect. ʒi.
Terr. japonic.
Sangu. dracon. *aā* ʒiii. m. f. pulv. tenuissimus.

I then ordered an eight double piece of linen, to be moistened with some of the decoction, and to be applied to the part.

This was covered with a dry compress, and fixed with the T bandage, which I shewed her how to apply, in order to keep up the part, and to prevent the external cold from affecting it. This I directed to be repeated two or three times a-day, till she should be delivered.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CLIII.

Of a boy, troubled with worms, attended with ſome peculiar ſymptoms.

A Perſon at Altdorff complained to me, that his ſon, a child about three years of age, was very ſick in the mornings, had a great pain in his bowels, looked very pale, had no appetite for any thing but dry bread; his belly was ſwelled, but the other parts of his body were lean, his breath was fœtid, and he had paſſed ſome worms by ſtool; my advice being deſired April the 22d, 1713, I preſcribed the following purging-powder, directing it to be given the child early in the morning, in ſome warm broth or beer, and to repeat it every fourth morning for three times:

1. ℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. viii.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Sacch. alb. ℈ſs.
Scammon. gr. i. m. f. pulv.

I preſcribed the following anthelmintic powder, directing as much as would lie on the point of a knife to be given every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and evening going to reſt, in the following julep, drinking half a ſpoonful after it:

2. ℞. Æthiop. mineral. ʒi.

3. ℞. Aq. gramin. ʒvii.
— cinam. cum vin. ʒi.
Syr. caryophyll. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

4. I preſcribed the following anthelmintic wine, ordering a ſpoonful to be given the child a quarter of an hour before dinner and ſupper:

℞. Sem. ſantonic. ʒi. includ. nodul. & affunde in vitr. ampl. coll. vini hiſpanic. ʒiv. ſtent contecta in leni digeſtione per horas 24.

This medicated wine kills the worms, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach and digeſtion. When one ounce of the wine is conſumed, a freſh ounce of Spaniſh wine may be poured on again twice, and be continued as before. It is not diſagreeable to the taſte, and children generally take it very well, its flavour being only like Spaniſh wine mixed with an agreeable bitter.

OBSERVATION CLIV.

Of the meaſles in children.

THE vicar at Ahlfeld, informed me by letter, April 22d, 1713, that his ſon, about three years of age, had been ill about a fortnight, had entirely loſt his appetite for food, and that afterwards, the meaſles were come out upon him, attended with great heat and faintneſs, and begged that I would ſend ſome directions for him. I accordingly preſcribed the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given every four hours:

1. ℞. Pulv. bez. ſenn. ʒii.
Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiſs.
Nitr. depurat. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

I preſcribed alſo the following emulſion, directing one ſpoonful to be given at pleaſure:

2. ℞. Sem. melon. non rancid. ʒſs.
—— card. benedict.
—— Mariæ *aā* ʒii.
Aq. fumariæ ʒiv.
— boragin. ʒiii.
— cinamom. bugloſſar.
— roſar. *aā* ʒſs. m. f. emulſio.
Adde Sacchar. perlat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphor. ℈ii. m.

Many children in and about Altdorff were attacked with this diſeaſe, for whom my advice being deſired by their parents, I ordered them much ſuch a cooling temperant powder as above, with a pleaſant julep of elder-flowers, cherry, fumitory, carduus or borage-water, rendered pleaſant with ſome acid ſyrup, as the ſyrup of lemons, raſpberries, or barberries, which I directed ſhould be taken every three or four hours according to the degree of heat. I directed alſo a ſpoonful to be taken between each doſe of the powders: moſt of the children were fond of it, it being very agreeable to the taſte. To ſome who could not be made to take the powders, as frequently happened, I gave only the julep with ſome acid tinctures; ſuch as tincture of roſes, columbine, or poppy-flowers; directing two ſpoonfuls every two hours, of ſuch a julep as follows:

℞.

℞. Aq. card. ben.
— flor. ſamb. *aā* ʒiv.
Tinct. flor. roſ. ʒſs. or flor. aquileg. &c.
Syrup. rub. id. or ceraſor. acidor. ʒvi. m.

To others, eſpecially the poor, who loved milk, I ordered three parts of water and one part milk, to be mixed and ſweetened with a little ſugar, and drank plentifully when thirſty. To thoſe who cared not for milk, I directed barley-water or thin water-gruel, for common drink when thirſty; and, particularly, for thoſe who had a cough, I had it ſweetened with ſugar-candy: for ſome I ordered hot water to be poured upon ſome houſe-hold-bread, adding ſome ſlices of lemon, with ſome ſugar, to make it pleaſant, or ſmall beer, with or without the lemon; and keeping them moderately warm, they generally did very well: whereas others who were kept too hot, and treated with warm hot remedies, particularly the bezoartic tincture, generally died.

To ſome who had violent coughs, I ordered ſyrup of violets or poppies, mixed with ſome oil of almonds, directing a tea-ſpoonful frequently.

And, laſtly, when the diſeaſe was at an end, I ordered a purge; and the following was what I preſcribed for the vicar's child beforementioned:

℞. Pulv. jalap. reſinoſ. gr. viii.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Sacchar. alb. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

At this time this diſtemper attacked children only, not any grown perſons having it.

OBSERVATION CLV.

Of a pleuriſy.

A Young man, about thirty-four years of age, was ſeized, April 29th, 1713, with a rigor, ſucceeded by a great heat, and ſevere pain of the left-ſide, with great oppreſſion and anxiety about the præcordia, with a cough, which was very painful, particularly in the night; he coughed up phlegm mixed with blood, and complained of being very thirſty and faint. I was conſulted in the morning, April the 30th, and found him as above related. His pulſe, however, notwithſtanding his faintneſs, was not weak, but ſtrong and full, and his countenance red and fiery. I immediately ordered, 1. Eight ounces of blood, at leaſt, to be taken from the right-arm.

2. I prescribed the following resolvent and temperant powder, directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every three hours in elder-flower-water:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒii.
Antim. diaph.
Mandibul. lucii pisc. *aā* ʒi.
Nitr. depurat.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ʒſs m. f. pulv.

3. I ordered an anodyne cooling julep, directing two spoonfuls to be taken between each dose of the powder:

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒiv. flor. samb. ʒiv.
— cerasor. nigr. ʒi. acet. dest. ʒſs.
Syr. violar. papav. rhæad. *aā* ʒiii. m. f. julep.

4. For common drink, when thirsty, I ordered two handfuls of barley, one handful of currants, and half an ounce of liquorice, to be boiled half an hour in two quarts of water.

5. To assuage the great pain and stitches, and to resolve the obstructed blood, I ordered one handful of camomile-flowers, and elder-flowers, to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a quart of milk and water; then putting it into a bladder, to be applied to the affected side, as warm as could be suffered, directing them to repeat this as often as the bladder grew cold; I advised them also to keep his room only moderately warm.

In the evening, when I visited him again, I found upon the blood a thick tough yellow coat, as is common in such cases, but all the symptoms were abated, and the patient was more brisk. I prescribed the continuation of the same medicines, and, if he had any inclination for food, that he should have only a little soup.

In the morning, May the 1st, I found him much better, and he had had a very good night; I therefore only advised him to proceed in the same manner, and only to take the powder every six hours. He grew better every day, and, in a few days more, perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CLVI.

Of a shortness of breath, and a violent cough, with a plentiful expectoration.

THE vicar of Posbaur, forty-four years of age, sent for me, May 3d, 1713, having been seized two days before with a great shortness of breath, and violent coughs, which prevented his having any rest night or

day; expectorating a great quantity of phlegm, which he was afraid would ſuffocate him. I preſcribed firſt a purging draught:

1. ℞. Fol. ſenn. el. ʒſs.
Rhabarb. opt. ʒiſs.
Tart. vitriol. ʒſs. ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii. adde mann. Calabr. ʒi. m.

I then preſcribed a pectoral tea, directing four or five diſhes, ſweetened with ſugar-candy, to be drank warm three times a-day:

2. ℞. Rad. Helen. liquirit. *aā* ʒiii.
Herb. veronic. mj.
—— heder. terr. mſs.
Caric. pingu. N° iii.
Jujubar. N° iv.
Sem. aniſ. ſtell. ʒii. m. conciſ. cr. modo.

3. I ordered fifty drops of the following elixir to be taken in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wed.
Spir. ſal. ammon. aniſ. *aā* ʒiii. m.

4. I adviſed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of ſyrup de ſiliq. when the cough was violent, and directed him to make a bath againſt the evening with camomile-flowers and ſpeedwell, and to keep his feet well covered in it for half an hour, and to eat for two days, only oatmeal boiled with currants; by this method he recovered perfectly in a few days.

OBSERVATION CLVII.

Of a feveriſh attack, ariſing from vexation of mind, in a child-bed woman.

THE reverend Mr. Bezold, not far from Sulzbach, ſent me word, May 14th, 1713, that his wife, who was then in child-bed, having had ſome vexation of mind, was ſeized with a pain in her ſtomach, loſs of appetite, a bitter taſte in her mouth, attended with rigors and heats alternately; that the urine ſhe made was very thick, and being apprehenſive ſome dangerous fever, or bilious diſorder might ſucceed, he therefore

conſulted me, deſiring that I would ſend him over what medicines I thought would be of ſervice. I preſcribed, May 5th, 1. A gentle emetic, to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon, and to be work'd off with warm water, in order to evacuate the gall from the ſtomach; and that it might be brought up with greater eaſe:

℞. Tartar. emet. gr. iſs.
——— vitriol. gr. viii.
Sacchar. alb. ℈ſs. m.

2. I ſent the following cooling powder, directing a tea-ſpoonful to be given after the emetic had done operating, and to be repeated in the night when awake, and the next day every third or fourth hour:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphor. ʒii.
Nitr. depur. ʒi. m.

3. I preſcribed the following julep, directing the powders to be taken in it, and between the doſes of the powder, two ſpoonfuls alone:

℞. Aq. borag. bugloſs.
— ceraſ. nigr.
— card. benedict. *aā* ʒii.
Acet. deſtillat. ℥ſs.
Syr. flor. papav. ʒvi. m. f. julep.

A little time afterwards, he informed me that his wife was perfectly recovered by theſe means.

OBSERVATION CLVIII.

Of a tertian ague in a young woman.

A Young woman at Altdorff, about twenty years of age, complained that ſhe had had four fits of a tertian ague; ſhe had taken nothing but a purge, which did not prevent its return, and therefore conſulted me. I preſcribed, May 15th, 1713, the following febrifuge elixir; directing fifty drops to be taken every morning at ſeven o'clock, afternoon at one, and at ſeven in the evening, in ſome tea or broth:

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. compoſ. ʒvi.
Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

I ordered one of the following powders to be taken in ſome of the julep every morning at ten o'clock, afternoon at four o'clock, and at ten at night:

℞. Sal. abſynth.
— card. bened. *aā* gr. x.
Tart. vitriol. gr. vi.
Ol. deſt. caryophyll. gutt. i. f. pulv. doſes xii.

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒiv.
— ceraſ. nigr. ʒiii.
— cinam. cum vin. ʒi.
Syr. caryophyll. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

She took theſe medicines four days, and the ague fit did not return again. As ſhe had ſome drops ſtill remaining, I ordered her to continue them, to prevent a return of the fit, and to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

With theſe remedies I have cured many agues, emetics or a purge being firſt adminiſtered, if the ſymptoms required it; particularly in the ſpring-months, and when they would uſe a proper and moderate diet. In other more obſtinate caſes, when the fit frequently returned, I then ordered the remedies to be repeated again as before, and then they generally went off, and the patient was perfectly cured. But if the fits ſtill returned, I then preſcribed more effectual remedies, namely, the bark, as before-mentioned, page 50 and 107, and frequently mixed the cortex caſcarillæ with it; for I did not chooſe to proceed immediately to the bark, as many of our patients, and indeed, ſome ſkilful phyſicians in that neighbourhood, ſuſpected that it produced rheumatiſms, lameneſs, ſwellings, dropſies, and other diſorders: therefore, if ſuch diſorders ſhould once inſue upon the uſe of the bark, though it ought not to be aſcribed to the bark, yet, as I was but a young phyſician, only thirty years of age, I did not chooſe to be blamed as uſing pernicious remedies to cure agues, as bark was then eſteemed: though, as to my own part, I was fully convinced at that very time, of the contrary.

OBSERVATION CLIX.

Of the meaſles in a child attended with a diarrhœa, and great heat and anxiety about the præcordia.

MOST of the patients who were attacked with the meaſles in the neighbourhood, when properly treated recovered, as they were in general of a regular ſort.

June

June 2d, 1713, I was ſent for to the ſecretary of the univerſity, whoſe ſon was attacked with this diſtemper, attended with great faintings and anxiety about the præcordia, and a diarrhœa; which being bad ſymptoms, his parents were apprehenſive that the child would die.

I did not think it adviſeable to ſtop the diarrhœa too haſtily, by aſtringents, becauſe I well knew that they were hurtful both in this, and in all other inflammatory fevers; therefore, I preſcribed the following powder, ordering half a tea-ſpoonful to be given the child every two hours with the julep:

1. ℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Unicornu. foſſ. antim. diaphoretic.
Pulv. marchion. *aā* ʒſs. nitr. depur. ℈i.
Camphor. cort. caſcarill. *aā* gr. v. m. f. pulv.

2. ℞. Aq. card. bened. cinam. cydon. *aā* ʒiii.
Confect. de hyacinth. ʒii. m. f. julep.

I ordered the following cordial reſtringent emulſion, directing half a tea-cupful to be given the child when thirſty:

℞. Amygd. dulc. ʒſs.
Sem. papav. alb.
Card. mar.
—— ben. *aā* ʒii. m. f. cum aq. flor. ſambuc. et ceraſ. nig. *aā* ʒvi. emulſio. adde ſacch. perlat. ʒſs. m.

By theſe means the heat, the anxiety, and, laſtly, the diarrhœa abated, and the child recovered.

OBSERVATION CLX.

Of a vertigo and paralyſis of the tongue, in a clergyman ſeventy years of age.

Letter to the AUTHOR.

SIR,

I take this method of informing you that the reverend Mr. N. was ſeized, as he was reading the epiſtle for the day, with a vertigo, which has continued for ſome time; but being at times better, he has been able to perform the duty of his office, though not without difficulty, as he is very weak. He has taken ſeveral medicines, but without much relief; for yeſterday in the afternoon the paroxyſm returned with a kind of cramp on his tongue, ſo that he was not able to utter a word articulately. I

beg therefore, if there are any hopes of relief, that you would preſcribe ſuch medicines as you think proper, and ſend them by the bearer of this letter.

Ebenried, June 3d, 1713.

The ANSWER.

SIR,

I Perceive by yours, that the reverend Mr. N. has been frequently ſeized with ſwimmings in the head, ſucceeded by a paralyſis, or immobility of the tongue. After mature conſideration of all circumſtances, I judge, as he is ſo far advanced in years, that all theſe ſymptoms proceed from the weakneſs of the animal ſpirits, and that hence a palſy may inſue, if not prevented by the timely aſſiſtance of proper medicines. I have therefore ſent the following remedies:

1. A cephalic ſpirit, of which he is to take forty-five drops morning, noon, and night, in ſome tea or wine.

2. A cephalic powder, of which he is to take a tea-ſpoonful alone as it is, or in the julep frequently in the day.

3. A cephalic ſpirit to ſmell to, of which a little is to be poured on a piece of ſponge or cloth, and the noſe and temples to be rubbed frequently with it. Intenſe ſtudy is to be avoided, a proper diet muſt be obſerved, and all food of hard digeſtion muſt be avoided; but chicken or fleſh-broths may be eaten moderately, which may be rendered more uſeful by adding ſpices, as mace, nutmegs, cloves, ginger, pepper, or cinamon.

If his appetite ſhould return, he may eat chicken, pigeons, veal, leveret, and whatever is of eaſy digeſtion and tender; but they muſt be eaten in moderate quantities.

For common drink, a good light clear beer, a good glaſs of old French or Spaniſh wine, or ſack, may be uſed, and be of great ſervice in ſtrengthening the ſtomach and head.

For the weakneſs of his tongue, I would adviſe him to chew and hold in his mouth a piece of cinamon, a clove, cubebs, calamus aromaticus, ginger, or the ſeed of creſſes or muſtard, ſwallowing them gradually; and to gargle his mouth and tongue frequently with aq. ſalviæ cum vino, keeping it in his mouth for ſome time, and then ſwallowing it. If full of blood, or uſed to bleed, I would adviſe him to loſe five or ſix ounces of blood from the foot.

When he ſhall find himſelf better, it will be neceſſary for him to take ſome gentle purge, as ſeven or nine of the Francfort pills, or fifteen or twenty of Becher's pills. He ſhould keep his head and feet warm, but his head

head not too hot. By the uſe of theſe means, with the help of God, he will, I hope grow better; which I wiſh with all my heart, and remain,

Altdorff, Jan. 5th, 1713. *Yours*, &c.

The medicines I preſcribed were,

1. The cephalic ſpirit:

℞. Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylv. ʒiii.
Eſſ. caſtor. ʒi.
Ol. deſt. roſmar.
— —— ſuccin.
— —— macis *aā* gutt. ii. m.

2. The cephalic powder:

℞. Pulv. contra apoplexiam Auguſt. compl. ʒiii.
Specific. ceph. ʒii.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. cinam. gutt. vi.
— —— macis.
— —— lavend.
— lig. rhod. *aā* gutt. ii. m.

The cephalic julep:

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ, ʒii.
— ceraſ. nigr.
— apoplect. Auguſt.
— Epilept. Lang.
— cinam. cum vin. *aā* ʒi.
Confect. alkerm. compl.
Syrup. flor. tunic. *aā* ʒii.

3. The cephalic ſpirit to ſmell to, and to rub the top of the head, the temples, and the neck with warm:

℞. Aq. Anhalt. ʒi.
Spir. lavendul. ʒſs. m.

P. S. It will alſo be very uſeful to drink ſage-tea inſtead of other tea, and to gargle his mouth with it, whilſt drinking. Moderate exerciſe, as walking, riding on horſeback, or in a coach, morning and evening, in fair pleaſant weather, will be uſeful to him; but the cold air of the evening is hurtful, and ought to be avoided, as being a common cauſe of vertigos and catarrhs.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CLXI.

Of an hyſteric colic, with a diarrhœa, and great pain in the bowels.

Letter to the AUTHOR.

SIR,

I AM obliged to trouble you with this account of my wife's indiſpoſition, who has now kept her bed three weeks. The diſorder ſeized her in the evening, and continued till the next day, attended with ſhivering and faintneſs. She has ſuckled her child, and has been without the menſtrual diſcharge theſe nine months, except about three weeks ago, when they flowed four days. After this ſhe was ſeized with a violent pain in her bowels, down towards the pubis; and had a pain in her back, which continued ſix days, yet ſometimes would remit. She is troubled greatly with coſtiveneſs, to which I attribute the pains in her bowels. Yeſterday ſhe took a decoction of ſena and prunes, without my knowledge: hereupon ſhe was again invaded with exceſſive pains and rumblings in her bowels, in ſo great a degree that ſhe cried out for ſix hours, and we all thought ſhe would have died *. At length ſhe had a ſtool, and the pain abated, but did not quite leave her; ſhe has now great anxiety, and ſweats much, which ſhe has done all along. Her ſtools, for this week paſt, have been but ſmall, and had the appearance of indigeſted food. During the whole time of her illneſs ſhe has been very thirſty, and her tongue and throat are white: ſhe alſo complains of a dryneſs in her throat and breaſt, her left-ſide is ſwelled, and her purging continues, for which ſhe took three theriaca cœleſtis pills. This is her whole complaint; and, as before-mentioned, greatly increaſed laſt night: I therefore deſire you'll be ſo obliging as to preſcribe what will be of ſervice to her.

N. June 7th, 1713.

1. I ordered her to take fifty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day, in any thing warm:

℞ Eſſ. cort. aurant.
— —— diaſcord. *aā* ʒiii.

2. I preſcribed the following anodyne reſtringent julep, directing her to take two ſpoonfuls between the tincture, as long as the pain continued, and afterwards only once every two or three hours:

* Here is another inſtance of great pains in the bowels, cauſed by boiling ſena too long.

℞.

℞. Aq. menth. ʒvi.
— cinam. cydon. ʒii.
Eſſ. carm. Wed. ʒi.
Laud. liquid. Sydenh. ʒſs.
Syr. cort. aur. ʒvi. m. f. julep.

3. I recommended alſo a clyſter, prepared of camomile-flowers, mint, aniſe, and fennel-ſeed, with an ounce of Venice-treacle mixed with it, and given warm.

4. I ordered the following plaiſter to be applied to the abdomen.

℞. Empl. de tacamahac. q. ſ. inducatur alutæ, in forma uſitata, pro ventriculo; illinatur ol. deſtill. menth. et maſtichiſ. q. ſ.

5. I directed bags to be made of mint, camomile-flowers, caraway, dill, and fennel-ſeed, of each one handful; which bags I ordered to be frequently applied warm over the plaiſter.

6. If the pain or purging ſhould continue, I directed half a tea-ſpoonful of theriaca Andr. to be taken at night, going to reſt, with the julep; but if the pain left her, to omit it. As for the reſt, I directed that ſhe ſhould avoid cold air and cold drink, and that ſhe ſhould remain in bed, well covered, in order to promote ſweat. For common drink, barley or hartſhorn-water, with a little cinamon, fennel, or aniſ-ſeed boiled up in it towards the end: or, if this ſhould not prove agreeable, a good clear beer, with ſome orange-peel or nutmeg infuſed in it, but always warm. And between-whiles, as a cordial, a ſpoonful or two of good wine. For diet I allowed good ſoups, ſeaſoned with nutmeg, mace, or ſaffron.

Altdorff, July 8, 1713. L. HEISTER.

OBSERVATION CLXII.

A continuation of the laſt mentioned caſe.

SIR,

I Return you many thanks for your late trouble, and take this opportunity of informing you, that the purging and pain in my wife's bowels almoſt left her the ſame day that ſhe uſed the medicines you preſcribed; but, at preſent, ſhe complains of a great pain in her ſtomach and belly, which ſhe thinks proceeds from wind; ſhe has alſo pains in her thighs, and particularly in the nates, and ſhe ſays, they ſeem hardened, and

yet nothing is to be ſeen externally; ſhe perceives the rumbling in her bowels, but not ſo much as before, we therefore deſire the favour of your aſſiſtance: her diſorder, as related, has already laſted four weeks, and if it has ceaſed for a day or two, it has always returned again; ſhe is become very lean and weak, and has loſt her appetite entirely.

July 14, 1713. *I remain, &c.* N. N.

SIR,

I See by your laſt, that the pain and diarrhœa has ceaſed, but that your wife complains at preſent of a violent pain in her ſtomach, with a flatus, and pains in her thighs and nates, and that ſhe is fallen away greatly, is very weak, and has loſt her appetite. To relieve her of theſe diſorders, I have preſcribed the following remedies, which I think will be of ſervice.

1. A carminative tincture, of which ſhe is to take from forty to forty-five drops every morning, noon, and evening, in the julep.

℞. Eſſ. carminat. Wed. ʒvi.
Laud. liq. Sydenh. ʒi. m.

2. ℞. Aq. puleg. ʒvi.
— cinam. cydon. ʒii.
Confect. alkerm. incompl. ʒii.
Syrup. corall. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

Of this julep let her take two ſpoonfuls now-and-then, as a cordial by itſelf.

3. I have thought the following ſtomachic balſam might be of ſervice for the pain in her ſtomach, of which the bigneſs of a pea is to be rubbed in warm upon the ſtomach, which is to be repeated every three hours as long as the pain continues, afterwards applying a bladder with ſome warm milk boiled with camomile-flowers to the affected place.

℞. Ol. nucis moſchat. expreſſ. ʒiſs.
Balſ. peruv. gutt. xii.
Ol. deſtill. aneth. carui.
— —— aniſ. *aā* gutt. vi. m.

4. For the pain ſhe complains of in the nates, an anodyne clyſter muſt be given, which will be beſt prepared of camomile-flowers boiled in milk, adding, when ſtrained, a ſpoonful of coarſe ſugar, one ounce of oil of olives,

olives, and half an ounce of Venice-treacle. As for the reſt, ſhe muſt obſerve the ſame regimen with regard to diet, as I ordered in my laſt.

I remain, &c.

Upon the uſe of theſe medicines ſhe perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CLXIII.

Of a ſcabby face and neck in a child, commonly called cruſta lactea.

A Child of the vicar of Ahlefeld, ſix months old, had eruptions on the face, chiefly about the neck and chin, with a foul ſcab; my advice being deſired, I preſcribed, July 1ſt, 1713, for the mother, 1. Twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, to be taken going to reſt, to purify her blood.

2. I ordered her to take fifty drops of the following purifying tincture every morning and evening, with tea or broth,

℞. Tinct. antim. tartariſ. ʒi.

3. For the child I preſcribed the following purging powder, directing one to be given early in the morning, and to repeat it two days afterwards, and another two days after that.

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iii.
Merc. dulc. gr. ii. m. f. pulv. d. in doſes tres.

4. I preſcribed the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given the child every morning, afternoon, and evening, in ſome of the mother's milk, or in pap:

℞. Sem. aniſ. ʒſs.
Lap. cancr. antim. diaph. *aā* ʒi.
Mercur. dulc. ℈ſs.
Sacchar. alb. ʒvii.
Ol. deſtill. aniſ. gutt. ii. m. f. pulv.

Both mother and child continuing the medicines above preſcribed them, and obſerving a proper diet, they had, I found, a good effect. I ordered farther, the following mixture for the child, to be uſed externally, directing them to waſh the places broken out, warm, every morning and evening, with it.

5. ℞. Aq. plantag. ʒiv.
Lap. med. Croll. ʒiſs.
Mercur. dulc. ϑſs. m.

By theſe means, in about eight days, the child was quite cured.

OBSERVATION CLXIV.

Of a violent tooth-ach.

MR. Link, a ſtudent in law, about twenty years of age, was troubled, for ſome days, with a ſevere tooth-ach; and being ſcarcely able to bear it any longer, he came to me deſiring my advice. I preſcribed, July 10, 1713, 1. as he was plethoric, a plentiful bleeding from the foot.

2. I ordered one of the following powders, to be taken in the julep every two hours, till the pain left him:

℞. Arcan. duplic. ʒi. cinnab. nat. nitr. puriſſ. *aā* ʒſs.
Laud. opiat. gr. ii. m. d. in ſex partes equales.

3. ℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ. ʒiv.
Syr. papav. errat. ʒii. m. f. julep.

4. I ordered the following ingredients to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, and directed him to take frequently a ſpoonful of the ſtrained liquor, warm, in his mouth:

℞. Flor. chamomel. matricar. *aā* mj.
Ligni guaiaci. ʒſs. conciſ. craſſ. modo.

By theſe means the pain went off. I have ſince cured numbers by the ſame method: if plethoric, bleeding in the foot contributes much to the cure, but is neglected by moſt, as needleſs, though I have often found it of the greateſt ſervice.

OBSERVATION CLXV.

Of an ulcer upon the tibia.

MRS. Sontagin, a clergyman's wife, about thirty years of age, of a bad habit of body, had an ulcer above the ancle upon the tibia, for which ſhe was very deſirous to obtain a cure. I preſcribed, July 20th, 1713, as follows:

1. A

1. A box of pills to purify the blood, directing eleven or twelve to be taken every eighth day, going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Extr. panchym. Cr.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ℈i.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. ℈ſs.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond. conſp. ſpecific. cephal.

2. I ordered the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, directing four diſhes to be taken every morning, and afternoon at five o'clock, ſweetened with ſugar :

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill. ʒiii.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. craſſo modo.

3. I directed from forty to forty-five of the following drops to be taken in the firſt diſh of tea, twice a-day, and every third day to take them in bed, and to ſweat for ſome time afterwards :

℞. Tinct. antim. tartariſ. ʒiii.
Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒii.
— balſ. peruv. ʒi. m.

4. I ordered half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be ſtrewed on the ulcer every morning, and to lay the plaiſter over it :

℞. Maſtich. elect. ʒſs.
Lap. calamin. preparat. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

℞. Empl. de lapid. calam. ʒi.
Malax. balſ. peruv.

The ulcer was well cleaned at every dreſſing with lint, then the powder was ſtrewed on it, and the plaiſter applied; which was ſecured by a roller to prevent its falling off.

At the ſame time I recommended a proper moderate diet, but forbad pork and every thing ſower; by which means, in about a month, the ulcer was quite healed.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CLXVI.

Of a violent bleeding at the nose, in a woman of fifty years of age.

A Woman, fifty years of age, was seized with a bleeding at her nose, which was very violent, and lasted three hours, rendering her very weak and feeble. She sent for me, and desired I would give her my advice; informing me that her monthly discharge was leaving her, and that she perceived frequently a commotion in her blood, and flushing heats in her head and face. I ordered, August 1st, 1713, as follows:

1. Bleeding in the foot, and that she should keep herself quiet upon a bed.

2. I ordered the following restringent mixture, directing her to snuff some of it up the nostrils, and afterwards to stuff her nostrils with lint:

℞. Aq. plantag.
Acet. destill. *aā* ʒiss.
Alum. crud. ʒi. m.

3. I ordered her to take two spoonfuls of Sylvius's restringent mixture, as in observation 98, every quarter of an hour, till the bleeding abated; afterwards one spoonful every hour till the bleeding entirely ceased.

4. I ordered her to hold blood-stone in her hand, and to tie a cold dollar to her forehead. For the first half hour the bleeding did not abate. I therefore advised folded cloths to be moistened with cold water, vinegar, and salt, to be applied to the neck behind, and to be frequently repeated cold. I took the first dossil of lint out of the nostril, wetting it afresh with the mixture, and strewing some more powdered allum, as the first was too weak; by which means the bleeding stopped, and advising her to keep the lint in her nostrils for that day and night, at length it entirely ceased. And then, as she was very weak, I ordered the following emulsion, directing a tea-cupful to be drank at pleasure:

℞. Amygd. dulc. rec. ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒss.
Aq. borag. bugloss.
— cerasor. nigr. *aā* ʒiv. m. f. emuls. cui adde sacch. perlat. q. s. ad grat.

The next evening I advised her to take half a tea-spoonful of the temperant cooling powder, mentioned page 59, in fair water. By which she recovered her health again.

OBSERVATION CLXVII.

Of a young pregnant woman, who had a fall upon the point of her elbow, which was ſucceeded by a mortification.

MRS. Rohleſin, about twenty-four years of age, being then pregnant with her firſt child, had a fall upon the point of the elbow, or olecranum, wounding and injuring the part greatly. At firſt ſhe ſent only for one of the cuppers from a bagnio, who applied the emplaſtrum ſaturninum; but the part became more and more inflamed, painful, and ſwelled. I was ſent for to her, Auguſt 20th, 1713, and found her arm very much ſwelled, inflamed, tenſe, and ſhining, and covered with veſicles, containing a reddiſh yellow liquor, which are commonly called gangrenous veſicles. She had alſo a fever with great heat. She was half gone with child; ſo that, beſide the mortification, an abortion was to be feared. I proceeded in her cure after the following manner:

1. I ordered all the veſicles to be opened with a lancet.

2. To loſe from the other arm eight ounces of blood, as ſhe was young, hot, and plethoric.

3. I ordered the following fomentation to be applied warm, with four double linen-cloths, every three or four hours; and, beſides this, to put a pillow round the arm:

℞. Herb. ſcord.
—— matricar.
—— abrotan.
—— abſynth. *aā* mj. coq. in aq. calcis vivæ, lbii. per quadrantem horæ. Colaturæ, poſt decoctionem, adde ſpirit. vin. camph. ℥iv.

4. I preſcribed the following reſolvent ſpirit, to be rubbed well into the arm with a warm hand, before the application of the fomentation:

℞. Spir. vin. camph.
—— theriac. *aā* ℥ii.
Theriac. Androm. ℥ſs.
Sapon. Venet. ʒii.
Sal. abſynth. ʒi. m.

5. I preſcribed the following mixture for internal uſe:

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— card. ben. *aā* ʒii.
— cinam. c. v. ʒi.
Pulv. temper. ʒi.
Camphor. ϑi.
Syrup. acetoſ. citr. ʒſs. m.

6. I ordered the following mixture, directing forty drops to be taken three times a-day in tea:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl. ʒſs.

At the ſame time I ordered her to drink tea twice a-day, and for common drink ſmall beer, and to live only upon ſoups.

7. I preſcribed, as ſhe had not ſlept for three days and three nights, an anodyne mixture, to be taken at three times, one part at eight in the evening, another at nine, and if theſe procured no ſleep by ten o'clock, to take the third part:

℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ. ʒiii.
Eſſ. diaſcord. ʒſs.
Syrup. diacod. ʒſs. m.

The next day, when I came to viſit her, ſhe complained that ſhe had a great heat, burning, and pain, in the affected arm, all night, but that ſhe had, notwithſtanding, ſweated. Upon taking off the applications, I found her arm very much ſwelled, red, and inflamed, with many veſicles, as the day before: therefore I thought deep longitudinal ſcarifications, through the ſkin where the inflammation was greateſt, letting them bleed for ſome time, would be of ſervice; and ordered her to continue the ſame dreſſings and internal remedies as before. The next day, at noon, her arm was much better. I then ordered the dreſſings three times a-day, by which means the ſwelling and inflammation gradually abated, and in five days, by the continuance of the internal and external medicines, her arm became quite well, and abortion was prevented.

OBSERVATION CLXVIII.

Of the extirpation of an atheroma under the right ear.

A Perſon came, Auguſt 24th, from the city of Neumark, in the Upper-Palatinate; bringing with him a young woman, about ſeventeen years of age, who had a tumour about the bigneſs of an hen's egg,

under the right ear, which he desired me to look at, and give my opinion how it might be extirpated. When I had examined it, I told him it was an encysted tumour, and that I could cure it, but it must be by incision; and that it was now high time to have it performed, as it would leave but a small scar behind; but, if it should become bigger, as, according to his own account, it was greatly increased the last half year, the operation would prove more painful, and the scar be much larger and more disagreeable. He asked if I could perform the operation at Neumark, as she could be better attended there? I replied in the affirmative, as I knew there was a good surgeon there, who could dress it afterwards according to my directions. When they heard this, they would have had me along with them directly: but, as I had the woman in the former observation under my care, whose case was then very dangerous, I could not leave her, but promised to come as soon as she grew better. Accordingly, September 3d, I rode over to them in the morning early, and began the operation in the presence, and with the assistance of the surgeon of the place, and, after having made a longitudinal incision from the ear to the end of the tumour, I dissected it from all the parts where it adhered, till at last I got it quite out: it bled a little; but I filled up the cavity with dry lint, laid a plaister over it, and then two compresses, and applied, with a two-headed roller, the bandage called nodosa, described in my surgery, tab. xxxvii. fig. 7, and 8. They desired that I would stay with them a day or two, which I also promised. September 6th, in the afternoon, I took off the dressings, having got the digestive ointment in readiness, then the lint came out. I filled up the wound again with pledgets of lint spread with digestive, and applied the bandage as before, directing the surgeon to dress it once a-day in the same manner; promising them to return in about a week, to see how far it was advanced in healing. I returned again, September 17th, and found that, during my absence, the wound had been well cleansed. I therefore ordered them to continue the same dressings for three or four days longer, and after that time to dress it with balsam capaivæ. September 26th, I visited them again: the wound was almost healed, and therefore ordered it to be dressed only with dry lint, and in the beginning of October it was quite healed up.

OBSERVATION CLXIX.

Of a violent pain in the ſtomach, after eating of fruit, and drinking water upon it.

A Young man, about twenty-four years of age, was attacked with a violent pain in his ſtomach, about the ſcrobiculus cordis, after eating of fruit, and drinking cold water upon it; the navel was drawn inwards, he had no deſire either to eat or drink, had no heat, was coſtive, and had a great anxiety about the præcordia. He ſent for me, September 21ſt, 1713, in the morning, and I preſcribed, 1. The following gentle laxative powder, to be taken immediately with ſome gruel, taking every half hour afterwards, ſome ſpoonfuls of caraway-ſoup:

℞. Pulv. rhabarb. opt. ʒi.
Arcan. duplic. gr. x.
Ol. deſt. aniſ. gutt. ii. m. f. pulv.

2. And for the afternoon, after the powder had done working, I ordered him to take from forty-five to fifty drops of the following anodyne tincture, every three hours, in ſome gruel or camomile-tea:

℞. Eſſ. carmin. Wedel. ʒii.
— cort. aurant. ʒi.
— anodyn. ℈ii. m.

3. I ordered him the ſame anodyne julep as deſcribed in obſervation 98, and directed him to take as much Venice-treacle as would lie on the point of a knife, if the pain ſhould return in the night, and to repeat it two or three times. I ordered him to apply to the belly a hot bag with mint, camomile-flowers, and caraway-ſeed, of each one handful; and, for diet, I adviſed caraway-ſoup, or broth, ſeaſoned with ſaffron and mace, to ſtrengthen his ſtomach: I ordered him to take tea, and, now-and-then, to eaſe his pain, a cup of hot wine with ſugar, with half a dram of powder of orange-peel boiled up in it. By theſe means he got well again.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CLXX.

Of a child, fifteen months old, ſeized with convulſions of one leg, with inability to ſtand upon it.

A Child, fifteen months old, before very healthful, was ſeized ſuddenly with convulſions of the right-leg, not being able to ſtand upon it. The parents of the child were fearful of its becoming either a palſy or epilepſy, as they had already loſt one child by ſuch a diſorder. They deſired my advice, October 1ſt, 1713. As the child was fat and fleſhy, and full of bad humours, I ordered, 1. The following purging powder to evacuate them, directing them to give it immediately with tea, to which might be added milk and ſugar:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. v.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Pulv. Marchion. gr. viii. m. f. pulv.

This powder operated very well, and carried off a great quantity of foul humours.

2. I ordered the following ſtrengthening mixture, directing half a ſpoonful to be given the child every half hour, ſhaking the phial:

℞. Aq. ceraſ. nigr. ʒii.
— flor. tiliæ.
— cinamom. *aā* ʒi.
Specific. ceph. Mich. ʒiſs.
Conf. alkerm. incompl.
Syrup. flor. tunic. *aā* ʒi. m.

3. I preſcribed, to ſtrengthen the weak leg, the following ſpirit:

℞. Aq. Anhaltin.
Spir. lumbricor, terr.
—— formicar. *aā* ʒi.
—— ſal. ammoniac. ʒſs.
Eſſ. euphorb. ʒii. m.

After having rubbed the whole leg with a cloth for ſome time, I directed them to rub this ſpirit well into the affected leg, principally at the joint, and to repeat this every three hours. The next day, the child was

quite well, had no more convulſions, and was able to ſtand and walk upon it, as before.

OBSERVATION CLXXI.

Of an epilepſy, invading the patient at uncertain periods.

MR. Grunewald, a ſtudent about twenty-one years of age, of a very plethoric habit, was ſeized with the epilepſy, preceded by head-achs, and a pain about the ſpleen; he alſo found himſelf much worſe after drinking any thing ſtrong, eſpecially if too freely.

I was called to him, October 23d, 1713, he being then ſeized with a fit. I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, and to repeat the bleeding every three months.

2. I ordered him, in order to abate the plenitude, the following purging pills, going to reſt, and that he ſhould repeat the ſame every month:

℞. Extr. panchym. Cr.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ʒſs.
Reſ. jalap. gr. x.
Eſſ. caſtor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i. conſperg. ſpecific. cephalic.

3. As the pain about the ſpleen denoted ſomewhat hypochondriacal, I ordered, as a dietetic remedy, moderate eating and drinking, and moderate exerciſe daily; that he ſhould go into the company of ſome chearful friend as often as poſſible, that he might be amuſed. I ordered him, beſides, not to ſtudy after dinner, but to avoid all intenſe thought and buſineſs, that required application.

4. I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning at eight o'clock, and every afternoon at four, with cherry, or lime-tree-flower-water, walking, or taking ſome other exerciſe for an hour after:

℞. Limat. mart. ſubtiliſſ. trit.
Fulig. furn. ſplend. *aā* ʒſs.
Sacchar. alb. ʒvi.
Caſtor. depur. gr. v. m. f. pulv.

5. For common drink, I ordered fair water, or water boiled with a piece of bread in it, or a thin beer.

6. I adviſed him to abſtain from wine, brandy, and brown beer, and all heating and intoxicating liquors; and, if he had, at any time, a deſire

to

to drink wine, he ſhould not drink more than one glaſs. At night, going to reſt, I ordered him to rub his legs well.

7. I ordered him to apply the following plaiſter to his left-ſide, as I thought there might be ſome diſorder or obſtruction in the ſpleen:

℞. Empl. de gummi ammon. ʒiſs.
Malax. ol. capp. q. ſ.

8. I adviſed him to drink of the chalybeate waters, in the ſpring or ſummer, and promiſed to give him proper direction how to uſe them, and what diet to obſerve.

OBSERVATION CLXXII.

Of a fluor albus.

A Clergyman's wife was troubled with a fluor albus after her lying-in, yet had her menſtrual diſcharge regular. My advice was deſired, November 4th, 1713; and I preſcribed as follows:

1. The purging pills:

℞. Maſſ. pil. de ſucc. Crat. ʒi.
Mercur. dulc. ʒſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. xv.
Eſſ. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pil. pond. gr. ii.

2. The following ſtrengthening ingredients, to be uſed morning and evening like tea:

℞. Lign. guaiac.
—— ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. millefol.
—— agrimon. *aā* mj.
Flor. hyperic. pug. ii.
Aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi. m.

3. The following reſtringent tincture:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin.
— balſ. peruv. *aā* ʒſs.
— anodyn. ʒi. m.

4. The following corroborant uterine powder:

℞.

℞. Pulv. cinam. ʒiii.
Sem. ſinap. ʒii.
Nuc. moſchat.
Antim. mart. cachect.
Oſſ. ſep. preparat. *aā* ʒiſs.
Cardamom.
Caryophyll. *aā* ℈ii.
Sacchar. ʒi.
Ol. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. iii. m. f. pulvis.

I ſent alſo the following directions.

SIR,

I Perceive by yours of the 31ſt of October, which I received this day, the bad and troubleſom illneſs of your wife, which, if not removed in time, may bring on many bad diſorders, and particularly barrenneſs; I therefore think it neceſſary, that ſhe ſhould uſe the medicines preſcribed for her, regularly, as follows:

1. To take nine of the purging pills in the morning faſting, with ſome warm beer or gruel, being careful not to take cold, and to drink, two hours afterwards, ſeveral diſhes of the tea preſcribed; and, at dinner, food of light digeſtion, that the ſtomach may not be overladen.

2. To infuſe the ingredients in the manner of tea, one ſpoonful of them to a pint of water, letting them ſtand in infuſion for ſome time, and to drink it like tea every afternoon, about four or five o'clock.

3. I directed from forty to fifty drops of the reſtringent tincture, to be taken in the tea every morning, and an hour before dinner; and in the evening in ſome gruel.

4. The day after the purge, the patient muſt begin with the ſtrengthening uterine-powder, taking a tea-ſpoonful every morning early, and every afternoon and evening, in ſome good wine or beer.

5. The purging pills are to be repeated every fourth day, and according as the firſt doſe ſhould operate, two more may be added or omitted, occaſionally; taking every night, after the purging, as much Venice-treacle, or mithridate, as will lie upon two points of a knife.

Laſtly, A proper diet is not to be neglected. All ſorts of raw fruit, every thing hard of digeſtion, as pork, paſtry, milk, turnips, and cabbage, are to be avoided. To the ſoups, and other food, may be added mace, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, or cinamon. She muſt not drink much beer, eſpecially cold beer, as it cauſes phlegm and acidities. A glaſs of good wine may be drank at her meals, and, in particular, red wine will be of moſt uſe to ſtrengthen her: by which means, with the bleſſing of God,

God, the diſorder, I hope, will be removed. But, ſhould it continue beyond my expectation, I beg you will ſend me an account, and I ſhall not be wanting in doing all in my power.

I am, Yours, &c.

I never received any farther account or complaint from them, and therefore think that ſhe was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CLXXIII.

Of a difficult dentition in a child.

A Child, eight months old, had been very reſtleſs for two days, crying continually, and had convulſions in the hands and legs. As its parents were apprehenſive of ſome bad diſorder enſuing, they ſent to me. I found, beſide the above-mentioned ſymptoms, that the child was very hot, and, upon looking at the gums, I perceived the teeth protruding; I therefore thought the caſe to be only a difficult dentition, and preſcribed accordingly, November 2d, 1713, the following anodyne reſtringent mixture to rub the gums with, by means of ſoft linen-rags dipped in it:

1. ℞. Aq. flor. ſamb.
Syrup. violar. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri puriſſ. ϑi. m.

I preſcribed the following cooling julep, directing a ſmall ſpoonful to be given the child frequently:

2. ℞. Aq. flor. ſamb. ʒiv.
Syrup. violar.
—— papav. err. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri pur. ϑſs.
Spirit. ſal. dulc. gutt. vi. m.

The next night the child was more quiet, and cut one tooth.

OBSERVATION CLXXIV.

Of a coſtiveneſs, continuing three weeks, in a woman fifty years of age.

A Nurſe, fifty years of age, who had not had any ſtool for three weeks, complained of a vehement pain in her bowels, anxiety about the præcordia, violent pain in her head, and deſired my advice. I preſcribed the following opening apozem, directing her to take, firſt, a tea-cupful. If it procured no ſtool in two hours, then to repeat two or three ſpoonfuls every hour:

℞. Tamarind. ʒiſs.
Fol. ſenæ, ʒvi.
Tart. vitriolat. ℈i.
Ebulliant leniter in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒx. adde
Ext. diacartham. ℈i.
Syrup. de cich. cum rhabarb. ʒiſs.

This apozem procured ſtools, and removed her complaint.

OBSERVATION CLXXV.

Of the extraction of a dead child.

NOVEMBER 6th, 1713, I was fetched to a woman at Frucht, who had been in labour three days. When I arrived, and had her placed in a proper poſition, I found the child laid quite a-croſs, with its back to the mouth of the womb, and ſmelt already very ſtrong. I endeavoured to paſs my hand by the buttocks to the thighs, and at length to the legs; and getting one of the legs out, but not without a deal of trouble, I ſearched for the other; and when I had this out likewiſe, I pulled out the whole child, in the manner deſcribed, page 85, and 159; and thus preſerved the life of the mother, who was become extremely weak.

OBSERVATION CLXXVI.

My advice to a young counteſs, it being the firſt time of her pregnancy, and already advanced to the ſeventh or eighth month.

THE earl of Clarſtein ſent for me to Amberg, to conſult me about his lady, who was ſeven or eight months gone with her firſt child; and, as the time of her delivery was drawing near, was deſirous to know what regimen ſhe ſhould obſerve, and whether any medicines were neceſſary for her, being fearful leſt ſhe ſhould commit any error that might be hurtful to herſelf or child. She therefore deſired, as there were no phyſicians at Amberg ſhe choſe to conſult, that I would give her proper directions, both for the preſent, and alſo for the time of her delivery, and during her lying-in. She was of a lively diſpoſition, and of a plethoric ſanguine habit. She was tall, and rather corpulent, and informed me, that ſhe had always been ſubject to fluſhing heats, and commotions of the blood; and was rather of a haſty temper, apt to fret, and eaſily frighted. She complained alſo of anxiety about the præcordia, and of being frequently troubled with flatulencies; ſo that her belly ſeemed

ready to burſt; and the motion of her child, ſhe ſaid, was very weak. Having maturely reflected upon every circumſtance, I gave her the following directions, and preſcribed the neceſſary medicines:

1. That ſhe ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the arm, that the quantity of blood being leſſened, her delivery might not only be rendered more eaſy, but that a too great hæmorrhage at the time of delivery, as well as a fever or raſh afterwards, might be prevented.

2. For that fluſhing heat and efferveſcence in the blood, I directed a cooling powder A, ordering a tea-ſpoonful to be taken twice a-day in fair water.

3. To prevent the ill conſequences of frights, or vexation of mind, I preſcribed a tea-ſpoonful of the powder B, to be taken immediately after ſuch accidents, in lime-tree-flower-water, or cowſlip-water.

4. For the flatulencies in her bowels, I preſcribed the following tincture, ſigned carminative tincture C; directing forty or fifty drops to be taken in the morning, with tea or coffee, when troubled with wind; but, in the afternoon, they may be taken in wine; or, if troubled with too much heat, in ſimple fennel-water.

5. If the child's head ſhould ſo diſtend the ſkin of the abdomen as to give pain, as is frequently the caſe in women in their firſt pregnancy, I preſcribed an emollient anodyne ointment, to anoint the parts affected with, warm.

6. If the child be found very weak, I ordered a ſtrengthening embrocation, in which a four-double linen cloth was to be wetted, and laid upon a plate over a fire to warm, then applied to her belly, letting it lie the whole night.

7. To ſoften the parts in the laſt month, and render delivery more eaſy, the ingredients marked F were to be put into a bag, and boiled for half an hour in water; then pouring it into ſome convenient veſſel, let it be placed under a cloſe-ſtool; ſhe was to ſit over it, when of a proper heat, of an evening, twice a-week, that the vapour may come to the fore and back-part of the body, and remain there the firſt time a quarter of an hour, and afterwards ſomewhat longer.

Amberg, Nov. 13, 1713.

The medicines were:

The powder A.

1. ℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Arcan. duplic. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnabar.
Nitri depur. *aā* ʒi. m.

The powder B.

2. ℞. Specific. cephal. Mich.
Pulv. Marchion. *aā* ʒſs.
Tart. vitriolat.
Nitri depur. *aā* ʒi. m.

The carminative tincture C.

3. ℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant.
Spir. nitr. dulc. *aā* ʒi. m.

The emollient ointment D.

4. ℞. Unguent. dialth. ʒii.

The ſtrengthening embrocation E.

5. ℞. Balſ. embryon. ʒvii.
Aq. hirund. cum caſtor. ʒi. m.

The emollient ingredients F.

6. ℞. Herb. malvæ, altheæ, *aā* mji.
—— artemiſ. roſmarin.
—— matricar. *aā* mj.
Sem. lini mji. m. conciſ. contuſ. cr. modo.

OBSERVATION CLXXVII.

Of an ardent fever in a child-bed woman.

A Woman at Altdorff was invaded with an ardent fever the third day after lying-in. She complained of great heat, thirſt, and violent pain of her head, could get no ſleep, and had ſevere pains in her belly, although the lochia had flowed properly. I preſcribed, November 23d, 1713, the following powders, directing one to be taken at five o'clock in the evening, and the other at nine:

1. ℞. Pulv. bezoard. ſenn. ℈ii.
Antim. diaph.
Nitr. pur. *aā* ℈ſs.
Maſſ. pil. de cynogloſſ. gr. i. m. d. in 2 part. æqual.

I preſcribed the following mixture, directing two ſpoonfuls to be taken every two hours:

℞.

2. ℞. Aq. fumar. ʒvi.
— ceraſ. nigr. ʒii.
Acet. deſtill. ʒſs.
Lap. cancr. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒſs. m.

For common drink, I ordered the following decoction to drink of at pleaſure:

℞. Paſſ. min. ʒii.
Hord. mund. mji.
Aq. ſimpl. lb iv.
coq. per hor. poſtea adde pom. citr. in fruſta ſect. N° i.
Vini albi lb ſs.
Sacchar. q. ſ. ad grat.

The following night ſhe reſted pretty well, was more eaſy, and ſweated moderately, and the next day all the foregoing ſymptoms left her; ſo that this fever proved an ephemera.

OBSERVATION CLXXVIII.

Of the malum iſchiaticum.

A Park-keeper at Brun, was attacked with great pains of his hip, his urine was very fœtid and turbid. He deſired my advice, and I preſcribed, December 21ſt, 1713, the following purging draught, to be taken in the morning:

1. ℞. Tamarind. ʒſs.
Fol. ſenn. ʒiii. ebulliant in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per mom. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii. adde
Mann. Calabr. ʒi. m.

2. I ordered him to drink four diſhes of the following ingredients, infuſed like tea, and ſweetened with ſugar, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒi.
—— caryophyll. ʒiii.
Herb. veronic.
—— heder. terr. *aā* mj.
Bacc. juniper. ʒſs.
Flav. cort. aurant. ʒii.
Sem. dauc. cret. ʒi. m. conciſ. contuſ. cr. modo.

3. I directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Eſſ. ariſtol. rotund.
— ſcordii *aā* ʒſs. m.

4. I ordered the following powder, directing one tea-ſpoonful to be taken every afternoon at ſix o'clock, and at night going to reſt:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat. ʒiii.
Tart. vitriol. ʒii.
Nitri depur. ʒi.
Cinnabar. antim. ϑii.
Caſtor. preparat. gr. vi.
Laud. opiat. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered the part affected to be rubbed well with the following ſpirit, warm, three times a-day:

℞. Spir. vin. juniper. ʒviii.
Sapon. Venet. raſi ʒi. m.

He grew better in three or four days, and his pains went off gradually.

OBSERVATION CLXXIX.

Of the regimen preſcribed for lady Clarſtein, near the time of her delivery.

THE counteſs of Clarſtein deſired me, by letter, to ſend her the neceſſary medicines, as the time of her delivery was now near at hand. I ordered thoſe which I had preſcribed, page 186, with good ſucceſs, where the poſition of the child is natural; but where no advance is made towards delivery, either becauſe the parts are too narrow, or if the pains have continued a long time, or are too weak, or where the woman is too weak and faint to promote her delivery herſelf, and when the poſition of the child is preternatural, forcing remedies cannot give any aſſiſtance, but, without being of any ſervice, overheat the blood, bring on a febrile commotion of the blood, and thereby produce ardent fevers, dangerous hæmorrhages, eruptions, and other diſorders; and ſometimes death itſelf is the conſequence. But where the poſition of the child is natural, and, for the reaſons above-mentioned, the labour is lingering, they have then a very good effect; as, 1. A ſpoonful of the ſtrengthening julep given frequently; or, if any thing more forcing is required, as in defect of pains or ſtrength, two ſpoonfuls may be given often, and between the doſes of the julep, 2. A doſe of the powder may be taken; and hereupon,

as

as I have frequently obſerved, the pains have come on much ſooner than when no remedies have been preſcribed.

3. I ordered the emollient ointment, deſcribed above, page 226, to anoint the parts with, which renders them more ſupple and diſtenſile, if frequently uſed. Theſe medicines I ſent her, aſſuring her of my readineſs to wait on her at any hour ſhe ſhould want my aſſiſtance.

OBSERVATION CLXXX.

Of a bubo in the groin, reſolved by proper remedies.

A Young man, who had been ſome time at Altdorff, who lived a pretty free life, and was very irregular in diet, came to me, December 28th, 1713, and complained, that for five or ſix days paſt he had a large painful ſwelling in his right groin, deſiring my advice.

I examined to ſee whether it was a bubo, or an inguinal rupture; but found that it was no rupture, becauſe it was very hard, and could not be reduced, nor did it ever return at night when aſleep. To be informed what it was, I aſked him how it came? whether he had received any blow, or had had any converſation with impure women? He replied, that he had not had any blow, nor had had any converſation with bad women; and that at preſent he had none of the ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe, as running, ſwelling of the pæpuce, tumor of the ſcrotum; but that the tumour was come of itſelf.

I conſidered with myſelf, whether I ought to credit this account, and what method I ſhould take to cure him, and what I ſhould preſcribe. At length I reſolved to preſcribe thoſe medicines which are ſerviceable to reſolve and repel malignant and venereal buboes, as I doubted not but they would anſwer in reſolving thoſe of a milder ſort, ariſing from other cauſes, according to the proverb, *Qui poteſt majus, poteſt etiam minus efficere:* judging therefore that obſtructed and indurated glands, not proceeding from a venereal taint, might be ſoftened, and the obſtructed blood attenuated, and rendered fit for circulation by the ſaid medicines; I therefore directed mercurial preparations, and other attenuating medicines, which, as he was otherwiſe a healthy man, I thought could not be hurtful; and the event anſwered my expectation, the tumor reſolved, and he got a compleat cure.

Mercurials, we hereby ſee, are of great ſervice in all obſtructions and ſwellings of the glands; ſo are they in the gutta ſerena, and other diſorders of the eye and nerves, as well as in venereal diſorders, as will be hereafter enumerated in many obſervations: for by the judicious and rational

tional uſe of theſe medicines, many wretched miſerable patients have been reſtored to health.

OBSERVATION CLXXXI.

Of a new-born child, that had too large a doſe of mithridate.

A Young child, which was very reſtleſs, and cried greatly, had a large doſe of mithridate given to quiet it: after which it ſlept for twenty-four hours, and could not be waked by ſhaking. I was called, and ordered the following mixture, January 2d, 1714:

℞. Acet. lavendul.
—— roſac. *aā* ʒi. m.

This I directed to be poured on a linen-cloth, and applied to the noſe, and to rub the temples and wriſts with it. Two hours afterwards the child began to move, and give ſigns of ſenſibility. Upon which I preſcribed:

℞. Spir. ſal. am. ℈ii.

Three or four drops to be dropped in the mother's milk, or tea, and poured into the child's mouth.

Repeating this alternately with the above preſcribed mixture, the child, by the next day, was become quite briſk and well.

OBSERVATION CLXXXII.

Of a ſwelling in the neck, in a woman, which ſeemed ſtrumous.

MRS. Fritzens, forty years of age, at Altdorff, had a ſwelling in her neck, which looked like a ſtrumous ſwelling: ſhe complained alſo of a weak ſtomach. I preſcribed for her, January 4th, 1714, the following purging powder, to be taken early in the morning, in any warm vehicle:

1. ℞. Pulv. jalap. reſ. ℈i.
Merc. dùlc. gr. xii.
Diagryd. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

This powder I ordered to be repeated every week for three times.

2. I preſcribed the following reſolvent ingredients, of which I directed as much as could be held between four fingers, to be infuſed in a tin-pot, with a pint of boiling water, ſetting it upon a warm ſtove for a quarter of an hour. This infuſion I ordered to be drank like tea every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon. ℞.

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. ſaponar. mji.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi.
—— guaiac. ʒſs. m. conciſ. cr. mod.

3. I alſo preſcribed the following herbs, directing her to infuſe them like tea, and drink four or five cupfuls every morning, and evening at five o'clock.

℞. Rad. ſcrophul. ʒi.
—— ari ʒii.
Herb. veron. mj.
—— rut. murar. m. ſs.
Raſ. lign. guaiac. ʒſs. m. conciſ. craſ. mod.

4. I ordered fifty or ſixty drops of the following tincture to be taken every morning and afternoon, with the tea:

℞. Eſſ. lign. ʒiii.
— trifol. fibrin.
Tinct. antim. tartariſ. *aā* ʒii. m.

5. I preſcribed the following powder, and directed her to take a tea-ſpoonful every morning and evening, in black-cherry-water:

℞. conch. acet. preparat. ʒſs.
Tart. vitriol. ʒiii.
Arcan. duplic. ʒiſs.
Cinab. antim. ʒi. m.

6. I ordered the following plaiſter:

℞. Empl. diaſapon. ʒi.

7. I ordered her to fumigate her neck twice a-day with amber, rubbing the part afterwards well with a warm cloth.

Having uſed the medicines, and a moderate diet for four or five weeks, ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION CLXXXIII.

Of the treatment of the counteſs of Clarſtein during her lying-in.

IN the beginning of January 1714, a meſſenger came, at ſix o'clock in the morning, to fetch me to the earl of Clarſtein, his lady having been ſeized with labour-pains about nine o'clock the evening before. I imme-

diately ſet out, and arrived at Amberg about noon, and found that the lady had been delivered about two hours before of a daughter. My arrival, however, was very agreeable to them, as I could now direct the proper regimen both for mother and child, and provide againſt the accidents lying-in women are ſubject to. I enquired if the ſecundine was extracted, and if the lochia flowed as they ought; if the umbilical chord of the child was well tied; if the mother had been properly rolled, in the uſual manner for women in child-bed, and found all right. To purge the child of the meconium, I gave it a purging ſyrup: as,

℞. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒi.
Pulv. jalapii, g. iii. m.

This operated ſeveral times in the evening, purging off the black ſordes. The next night the child ſlept very well, and the nurſe began to give it ſuck.

For the firſt three days, I deſired the lady to take thin gruels, and adviſed her againſt ſtrong fleſh ſoups, as they are prejudicial to child-bed women, frequently producing fevers, weight and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and other diſorders. This morning I directed likewiſe for her ſuch a drink as I uſually preſcribed to other child-bed women, by which the eruptive fevers were generally prevented; namely, two handfuls of bruiſed barley, one handful of currants, to be boiled in about a quart of water for half an hour, adding, when ſtrained and cold, half a pint of good wine, half a lemon ſliced, and as much ſugar as will make it agreeable, but not too ſweet. When ſettled and decanted, the clear liquor ſhould be kept in a bottle, in a temperate place. Of this drink I directed a wine-glaſsful to be taken at any time when thirſty. All over her breaſts I applied the empl. de ſperm. ceti, ſpread upon linen. In the middle of each plaiſter there was a round hole for the nipple to come through. This plaiſter I applied, to prevent her breaſt's ſwelling too much, the curdling of the milk, inflammations and abſceſſes, which very often happen to thoſe who do not give their children ſuck.

I viſited her again in the evening, and found her rather hot, and her pulſe feveriſh; I therefore gave her a doſe of the cooling temperant powder, page 226, with a glaſs of the drink, which I directed to be repeated when thirſty or hot. The fever did not increaſe, but remained moderate, as is common in child-bed women. At eight o'clock ſhe took ſome thin ſoup, and the lochia flowed without any great after-pains. As the parts, when the labour proves tedious, generally ſwell greatly, after delivery, and particularly in their firſt child, as in this caſe they did, the labour having laſted from nine at night till ten o'clock in the morning,

I ordered the following diſcutient fomentation to be applied to the parts, every night and morning warm:

℞. Herb. leviſtic.
—— matricar.
Flor. chamomel.
—— verbaſci m. conciſ. cr. modo.

This I ordered to be boiled in a quart of milk and water, and folded cloths to be wrung out of the liquor, and applied as directed.

The next night both mother and child were pretty well, reſting quietly: the child had now voided all the meconium, and at ten in the morning the ſtools came away yellow. At ſeven in the morning the lady drank ſome diſhes of tea, was pretty ſtrong, the lochia flowed regular, the pulſe moderate, the heat temperate, and had not drank more than three glaſſes of the cooling drink in the night; her breaſts were not troubleſom; the nurſe had laced them up the day before, after the plaiſter had been applied: at dinner ſhe eat nothing but water-gruel, with ſome currants in it. The child had now-and-then ſome pap; but as the wet-nurſe had milk enough, I adviſed them to give but little, to prevent the child's ſtomach from being overladen, from which, in young children, many bad accidents may ariſe, as wind, heart-burns, gripes, reſtleſſneſs, raſhes, epilepſies, and ſuch like dangerous diſorders.

The third day her ladyſhip was very well, but had not yet had a ſtool. She told me that it was cuſtomary in Bohemia for ladies in child-bed to take ſome oil of almonds, to open the body and heal the uterus, and aſked me if I thought it would be ſerviceable. I replied, that I had not choſe to load her with medicines without occaſion, as every thing went on well; that oil diſagreed with ſome ſtomachs, and brought on vomitings; but that as ſhe had no averſion to it, I thought it would be uſeful in the preſent caſe. I accordingly ordered her to take of the ol. amygd. d. recent ℥iſs. at nine in the morning, which ſhe did, without its creating any nauſea. About noon it procured one gentle ſtool, and ſhe found herſelf briſk and well, and continued the ſame regimen.

As the child was reſtleſs all day and night, which I judged to ariſe from the remaining navel-ſtring, which was now falling off, I ordered a doſe of the pulv. epilept. marchion, to be given her in the evening.

I adviſed the lady to repeat the oil of almonds; which ſhe accordingly did the next morning. The lochia flowed as well as could be wiſhed, and continued till the ſixth day; ſhe was very well all the time, and had another ſtool; and the ſmall milk-knots in her breaſts, which ſhe had per-

ceived for two days, reſolved. The day before, the chord ſeparated from the child, and fell off; after which it was quiet.

On the ſeventh day I ordered the lady to omit the oil, to ſee how ſhe would be without it, and ſhe found herſelf as well as could be wiſhed, had no commotion or heat in her blood, and the lochia diminiſhed gradually; and as ſhe had an appetite for ſomewhat better than gruels and thin ſoups, I permitted her to eat that day ſome good chicken-broth; and that, if ſhe had a mind, ſhe might eat ſome chicken at dinner; but, in the evening, ſhe took only ſome thin ſoup, and reſted well all that night.

The eighth day ſhe continued the ſame. The ninth ſhe was ſo well that ſhe ſaid ſhe would dine up, if I thought it would not be hurtful to her; which, as ſhe had no complaint, I had no reaſon to object to, if ſhe would keep herſelf warm: ſhe accordingly dined up, drank two diſhes of coffee after dinner, and reſted very well all the next night.

As ſhe was now very well, I was deſirous of returning home, as I had buſineſs to do there; but ſhe deſired me to return again in three weeks, to order what medicines I ſhould think proper at the end of her lying-in. Accordingly on the 17th of January I returned to Altdorff.

OBSERVATION CLXXXIV.

Of a hare-lip, in a child of a year old.

WHILST I remained at Amberg, a poor man came to me, whoſe child, then about a year old, had an hare-lip. The fiſſure was on the left-ſide of the upper-lip, which, at the under-part, was as broad as a thumb, terminating gradually in an angle under the left-noſtril; the gums and upper-jaw were whole, and the child in perfect health and ſtill ſucked.

I reſolved to perform the operation the next day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, but previouſly preſcribed him the following purging powder, to be taken the ſame morning, in ſome milk:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iv.
Mercur. dulc. gr. ii.
Sacch. alb. gr. vi. m.

I had with me a good pair of ſciſſars, but proper pins were wanting: I therefore determined to uſe three large common pins, which I had flattened at the points, filing them afterwards very pointed. I procured ſome red ſilk, honey of roſes, and a ſponge to waſh off the blood.

When

When the child came that afternoon, I desired one of the men to take it on his lap, and to hold its hands fast, another I desired to stand behind, and hold the child's head on both sides; a third assistant held the child's feet. I then cut both edges of the fissure off with my scissars, and taking hold of the left part of the wounded lip with the thumb and index-finger of my left hand, I passed the first pin from without, inwards, at the upper part of the lip, the breadth of two backs of a knife from the edge of the wound, and at the opposite side from within outwards; then fixing the silk to the right part of the pin, twisted it round the left part, like the procumbent figure eight, ∞; I then passed a second pin in the middle, after the same manner, and twisted the silk round about it the same way; and then the third pin I passed at the bottom, almost at the undermost edge of the lip: I then cleansed the lip from the blood, that I might see, by these twistings of the silk, how to bring the edges properly together. And, lastly, I wound the silk in a circular manner about the three pins; which turns, however, rather more resembled a square than a circle.

The points of the pins I snipped off, to prevent their pricking the child; then smeared the wound with honey of roses, and applied a pledget of lint, dipped in honey of roses to the part, and fixed the whole with a roller, about a finger's breadth, and about a yard and a half long, the middle of which I applied upon the pledget of lint; but the two ends I pulled back towards the neck, where I drew them over each other in the form of a cross, carrying it on from the neck over both ears to the forehead, from thence over the child's cap to the back-part of the head, pinning it fast to the child's cap in several places, to prevent its falling off.

I told the child's mother, that she might now give the child the breast when she would, but that she should smear the wound once every two hours with the honey of roses.

The next day she brought the child again, and I perceived that every thing did well, and that the bandage was fast; therefore I sent her back, bidding her to repeat the honey of roses as before, to keep the child's face from the cold, and to come again the next day.

I found the roller removed; I therefore took it off carefully, and the pledget of lint, and found that the pins and silk sat well. I smeared the wound with honey of roses, applied a pledget dipped in it, had the child's cap tied fast to his head, and applied the roller as before, telling the woman to bring her child again in two days.

When the child was brought on the fourth day, and I had taken off the bandage, I rubbed both ends of the middle pin with sweet oil, to make it slip out the easier; then taking hold of the child's upper-lip, with the thumb and index-finger of my left-hand on both sides, near the ends

of the pins, that the wound might not be torn aſunder in withdrawing the pin; I turned it round, and pulled it gently out of the wound, and dreſſed in the ſame manner as before.

The fifth day I withdrew the uppermoſt pin, and the ſixth day the undermoſt; the ſilk remained in the lip yet, which I did not pull away, but ſmeared the part with honey of roſes, and applied two long ſticking plaiſters of diachylon and oil of turpentine, and of the breadth of a little finger, which reached almoſt from one ear to the other, which paſſed over each other upon the upper-lip, forming a croſs, and then applied the ſame bandage as before.

The eighth day the child was brought again, and the plaiſters were become looſe at the ends, and therefore I took them quite off; at the ſame time the pieces of ſilk came away, and the wound was almoſt healed. I applied ſuch a ſticking plaiſter as before, and told them to let it remain till it fell off, and when it was off they then ſhould bring the child to me again. The tenth day after the operation, they brought the child to me again, and the plaiſter was taken off, and the lip was completely healed.

OBSERVATION CLXXXV.

Of a tumour taken off from a woman's breaſt.

THE morning after I had performed the operation for the hare-lip, a rope-maker's wife, about thirty years of age, came to me, and informed me ſhe had been troubled with a hard tumour in her left-breaſt, as big as an hen's egg, for three years, which came after giving her child ſuck, and had gradually grown bigger. She had been with ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons for their advice to diſcuſs it, but without ſucceſs, for this winter it increaſed greatly: ſhe then ſhewed me her breaſt, and deſired my opinion. I found it to be as ſhe related, and that the tumour was moveable. As the woman was otherwiſe in good health, I adviſed her to have it extirpated before it grew bigger, or changed into a cancer; for that, at preſent, it would not give her ſo much pain as when it ſhould become bigger, and beſides the wound would ſooner heal. For fear of worſe conſequences, ſhe reſolved to have it extirpated. I therefore preſcribed the following purging powder to be taken immediately, in warm beer or gruel; and bid her eat for dinner and ſupper ſome ſoup, and a little other light food:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℈i. Merc. dulc. ℈ſs.
Extr. helleb. nigr. gr. v. m. f. pulv.

I told her that I would perform the operation at ten o'clock the next morning. I ordered a barber, who came with her to me, to prepare a good

good quantity of lint, a linen compreſs, and a long roller with two heads, one ounce of alcohol vini, a cordial julep, and ſome Hungary-water for ſmelling to. The next morning, at the appointed time, the barber came with two of his journeymen. I ſeated her in a chair, and ordered one of them to hold her round the ſhoulders and breaſt, and to raiſe her upwards; then making an inciſion with a knife through the ſkin, I diſſected the tumour gradually, and at length cut it out, the wound bleeding but very little; then filling up the wound with lint, moiſtened with the alcohol vini, I laid a compreſs over it, and applied the two-headed roller, fixing the compreſs by circular turns round the breaſt, and ordered her to be put to bed, giving her ſome of the cordial julep, and the Hungary-water to ſmell to. The fourth day I dreſſed her with digeſtive, and the ſixth continued the ſame dreſſing; and, laſtly, with only dry lint till it was healed.

OBSERVATION CLXXXVI.

Of a violent flux of blood from the piles.

THE earl of Clarſtein's gardener had a profuſe flux of blood, occaſioned by the hæmorrhoids, which had rendered him very weak. He complained of heat and commotion of the blood, and that he had not been bled in the autumn as uſual. I preſcribed, January 9th, 1714, the following temperant powder, directing him to take half a tea-ſpoonful every morning, noon, and night, in a glaſs of fair water:

1. ℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. preparat. ʒiii.
Conch. acet. preparat. ʒii.
Nitri depurat. ʒi.
Cinnab. antim. ℈ii. m. f. pulv.

I ordered him alſo to loſe ſome blood from his arm, to avoid all ſtrong liquors, and to drink only water with a piece of bread in it. The flux diminiſhed the ſame evening, and was entirely ſtopped the next day. I then told him not to neglect bleeding every ſpring and autumn, and to obſerve a temperate diet.

OBSERVATION CLXXXVII.

Of the prevention of abortion.

MRS. Wornern of Amberg, who had never had a child, ſent for me, and informed me, that ſhe believed ſhe was eleven weeks gone with child, as ſhe had not had her menſtrual diſcharge during that time. Her breaſts

breaſts were hard and large, and ſhe had an oppreſſion and anxiety about the præcordia, and a ſickneſs of the ſtomach after eating. She had been in the ſame way about three years ago, and miſcarried, and was now apprehenſive of the ſame happening to her. She was of a coſtive habit, and much troubled with wind, of a weakly conſtitution, and about thirty-four years of age. She deſired my advice, January 13th, 1714; and I ordered, 1. Six ounces of blood to be taken from the arm, as the anxiety ſeemed to ariſe from fulneſs of blood.

2. I preſcribed the following powder, directing a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every morning and evening:

℞. Trag. aromat. Aug. ʒi.
Pulv. ſtomach. Birk. ʒſs.
Sacch. cant. alb. ʒi.
Ol. deſtill. cinam.
— —— caryoph.
— —— mac. *aā* gutt. ii. m. f. pulvis.

3. I ordered the following carminative julep, directing a ſpoonful or two to be taken at any time when troubled with wind:

℞. Aq. ceraſ. nigr. ʒiv.
— cort. aurant. cum vino.
— embryon. *aā* ʒi.
Confect. alkerm. inc. ʒi.
Syrup. corall. ʒii. m.

4. I adviſed her to avoid reſtringent food, and to eat frequently prunes, boiled apples, with currants, and ſuch-like; and beſides, I preſcribed the following opening pulp, directing two or three ſpoonfuls to be taken when coſtive. This procured a ſtool, and ſhe continued it during her pregnancy, till Auguſt, when ſhe ſent for me, and was delivered of a living child:

℞. Pomor. N° iv. vel v.
Paſſul. major. & min. *aā* ʒſs.
Cereviſiæ ten. q. ſ. coque leniter donec probe molleſcant, trajiciantur per ſetaceum & adde ſacchari ad gratiam.

OBSERVATION CLXXXVIII.

Of a difficult labour, and of the uſe of the ſtone-forceps.

JANUARY 20th, 1714, I was ſent for to a woman at Gnadenberg, half a mile from Altdorff, who had been in labour four days, yet could not be delivered, notwithſtanding ſhe had true pains, and the utmoſt endea-

endeavours had been uſed. When I came, the midwife told me that the child's head preſented, and could be plainly felt, but would not advance any farther; it ſeemed to be very large, which ſhe imagined was the principal reaſon of the difficulty. I had furniſhed myſelf with the neceſſary medicines, as at page 186, and proper inſtruments. I placed the woman a-croſs the bed, with her breech on the edge of it, raiſed by pillows higher than her head. Then directed two women, ſeated on low chairs, to extend her legs, holding them at the knee and ankle. I then introduced my hand up the vagina, in order to learn the true poſition of the child, and whether it was as the midwife reported. I found every thing as ſhe had deſcribed, and that the head of the child was ſo wedged in between the bones of the pelvis, that I could not paſs my hand to ſearch for the feet, ſo that all my trouble was fruitleſs. The child ſmelt already ſtrong, and the fontinel upon the upper-part of the head was not very tight, but rather felt ſoft, and hence I judged the child was dead; and now my only thought was, how to preſerve the mother, and to deliver her of the dead child. My firſt care, therefore, was to reduce the head. The Engliſh forceps, which we have at preſent, were at that time unknown with us; with theſe I might, perhaps, have graſped the head, and extracted the child: but, as I had them not, I thought I would try the following method, viz. to open the child's head at the fontinel, and take out the brains, and then extract the head and child entirely. For this purpoſe I uſed a large pair of pointed ſciſſars, which I think better than the two-edged knife of Mauriceau and others, becauſe ſuch inſtruments, which cut on the outſide, may eaſily wound the vagina, urethra, or bladder itſelf, to the great hazard of the patient. On the contrary, the ſciſſars are blunt externally, and therefore cannot injure the parts. With the index-finger of my left-hand I ſearched for the place already mentioned, where I intended to open the head, and paſſed the ſciſſars upwards with my right-hand, along the index-finger of my left-hand, to the tip, and forced it, at that place, through the ſkin and dura-mater, into the brain, dilating upwards and downwards, to enlarge the firſt opening, doing the ſame with the index-finger of my left-hand; then cloſing the ſciſſars, I turned them ſo, that, when I opened them again, they might dilate the opening tranſverſely; then turning them ſlowly about to the right, then to the left, and afterwards gradually quicker, to make the brain ſofter, more fluid and thinner, I ſcraped out, with two fingers of my left-hand, a good deal of the brain; and, as I could not get far enough with my fingers, I took one of my hooks, and introduced it by the direction of the index-finger of my left-hand, through the hole into the child's head, and turned it about in the cavity, and ſcraped out as much of the brain as poſſible,

partly with my fingers, partly with this hook turned ſideways, that the cranium might cloſe the better, which would render the extraction of the head eaſier. I afterwards introduced Mauriceau's tire tête, by the direction of the index-finger of my left-hand, and ſcrewed it faſt to the cranium, ſkin, and dura-mater, and, pulling it downwards, the head advanced: but preſently a piece of the right parietal bone, which the tire tête had hold of, broke off, ſo that this inſtrument could be of no more ſervice. I tried then to get hold of the head with my hands, in order to extract it, as I had taken out the beſt part of the brain; but without ſucceſs.

Now as I heard, whilſt a ſtudent, of old experienced phyſicians, and particularly when I was at Jena, I think of Dr. Möller; and having afterwards read, that profeſſor Rolfink and Schlevogt at Jena, had uſed, in difficult labours, to extract the child, among other inſtruments, with a certain forceps with good ſucceſs, I judged that the ſtone-forceps, uſed in lithotomy, might be very uſeful here, and preferable to many other inſtruments, in ſuch caſes where the head ſtuck faſt, particularly as it had teeth and would hold faſter. Therefore, ever ſince I was made profeſſor at Altdorff, when called to women in difficult labour, I always took a pair of theſe forceps with me, that, if occaſion offered, I might be ſatisfied of their uſefulneſs. Theſe forceps I took with me, and found them ſerviceable. I introduced them into the child's head in ſuch a manner as that one part of the blade graſped the head inwards in the middle, the other externally, part of the os bregmatis and os temporum, together with the os petroſum; then, by turning the head about to the right and left, and upwards and downwards, I at length happily extracted it; and taking hold of the ſhoulders, which were very broad, with both hands, I pulled out the whole child: the head was as big as a child's half a year old, and the body large in proportion. One may learn by this inſtance, that the ſtone-forceps may be rendered more uſeful than the ſharp pointed hooks uſed by many practitioners, becauſe theſe latter eaſily ſlip off, particularly when the head is round and ſmooth; and hence they may frequently injure the uterus, the vagina, or bladder of the woman, or may hurt the hand of the operator; whereas, the forceps is not ſubject to theſe hazards, which few have thought of who have wrote on this ſubject. According to my opinion, therefore, this inſtrument is as great an improvement here, as the forceps was in Celſus's method, or the leſſer apparatus in cutting for the ſtone; the uſe of which I have demonſtrated in my ſurgery, and in a diſputation on the leſſer apparatus in cutting for the ſtone, publiſhed here in 1745. Having found this method ſucceſsful in other ſuch accidents attending difficult labours, it afterwards occurred to my mind that the inſtrument called bouton, uſed in lithotomy, and de-

ſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. xxvii. fig. 2, may be uſed in ſuch caſes to ſtir the brain about with the ſmall end, and to extract it with the ſcoop-end; and this I have alſo tried, and found of ſervice.

OBSERVATION CLXXXIX.

Of inflamed watery eyes.

MR. Loſchebrand, a merchant at Nurenberg, complained of inflamed eyes. He had a reddiſh, yellow, and cachectic aſpect; he was about forty years of age; he had alſo a contraction of the eye-lids, and a watery eye. I preſcribed, Jan. 22, 1714, the following purging pills, directing him to take from thirteen to fifteen of them at night going to reſt once a week:

1. ℞. Maſſ. pill. de ſuccin. Crat. ℈ii.
Diagryd. ℈i.
Eſſ. rhabarb. q. ſ. m. f. pil.
N°. 60, conſp. ſpecific. ceph.

I ordered the following ingredients to be uſed like tea, twice a-day:

2. ℞. Herb. euphraſ. mj.
—— beton.
—— herniar. *aā* mſs.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi.
Sem. aniſ. ſtell. ʒi. m.

I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every morning, noon and night:

3. ℞. Conch. acet. preparat. ʒi.
Flav. cort. aurant.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnab. antim. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

I ordered the following eye-water, to waſh his eyes with every two or three hours:

4. ℞. Aq. roſar.
— plantag. *aā* ʒii.
Spir. vin. camphor. ʒii.
Vitriol. alb. gr. iv. m.

By theſe means he ſoon grew better.

OBSERVATION CXC.

Of chancres on the prepuce, phimosis, and other symptoms of the venereal disease.

JANUARY 22, 1714, a student having a number of chancres on the prepuce, which, on account of its great tumefaction, he could not draw back, thence called a phimosis; and, besides, blotches in his face, and all over his body, but most in his face, desired my assistance. I proceeded in the following manner: I purged him several times with the following pills, which I directed to be taken every third night going to rest:

1. ℞. Extr. panchym. Crat.
Merc. dulc. *aā* gr. vii.
Diagryd. gr. vi.
Ess. rhabarb. q. s. f. pilul. xv. consp. sem. lycop.

I ordered him to take forty or fifty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day:

2. ℞. Ess. lignor.
Tinct. antim. tart. *aā* ʒiii.
Ol. destill. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii. m.

I ordered the following bolus to be taken every other night going to rest:

3. ℞. Conf. flor. tunic. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ℈ss. m. f. bolus.

I ordered the following poultice to be applied several times a-day to the swelled prepuce:

4. ℞. Herb. menth.
—— absynth. *aā* mj.
—— sabin.
Flor. chamomel.
—— melilot. *aā* p. ii.
incisa & contusa coq. in s. q. aquæ simpl. ad consistentiam cataplasm.

For the blotches in his face I prescribed,

5. ℞. Aq. lilior. alb. ʒvi.
— rosar.
— calc. vivæ. *aā* ʒi.
Mercur. sublimat. ℈i. solvatur mercur. et filtretur per chartam.

I

I directed him to wash the parts affected, where they were the worst, with this water every night going to rest.

I prescribed the following mixture to be injected under the prepuce, three times a-day, and also to wash the part with:

6. ℞. Decoct. herb. hyperic. ʒviii.
Mell. ros. ʒi. solvatur, et postea adde
aq. calcis viv. ʒii.
Merc. dulc. pulv. ϑi. m.

The blotches in his face, by these means, were fewer, but he had a greater number on his body; the swelling of the prepuce was not any better, and, as I judged his blood was greatly infected, I thought diaphoretics might be serviceable, to expel the disease. Accordingly, January 29th, I prescribed:

1. ℞. Rad. chin. ʒi.
— sarsapar.
— polypod. *aā* ʒfs.
Lign. guaiac. ʒifs.
—— sassafr. ʒi. m. concis.

I directed him to boil a spoonful of these ingredients a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, and to drink it warm every morning in bed, and to take the drops in the first dish, and to sweat upon it for half an hour.

I ordered the following mixture to be applied to the prepuce, with folded clothes, and to have the injection continued:

2. ℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒvi.
Sp. vin. camph. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ϑi. m.

At length, having continued these medicines for fifteen or twenty days, he could draw back the prepuce, and two small ulcers appearing on the glans penis, I ordered them to be washed and cleansed with the following lotion, and to put some lint upon them:

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ʒii.
Merc. sublim. gr. ii. m. ebull leniter, & filtretur per chartam.

This cleanſed the ulcers, and by theſe means he was again reſtored to health.

OBSERVATION CXCI.

Preſcription for a lady after her lying-in.

THE counteſs of Clarſtein ſent for me again, and deſired me to preſcribe, according to the Bohemian cuſtom, ſome medicines to cleanſe the uterus. Accordingly, February 12th, 1714, I directed the following purging ingredients, one paper to be uſed directly, the other in eight days, infuſed in water:

1. ℞. Paſſul. maj. exacin.
——— min. *aā* ʒſs.
Rad. polypod.
— ariſtol. rot, *aā* ziſs.
Fol. ſen. elect. ziiſs.
Rhabarb. elect. ʒſs.
Tartar. ſolub. ℈i. m. inciſ. contuſ. d ad chart in duplo.

I preſcribed the following uterine pills, directing her to take from thirteen to fifteen every night, going to reſt, with the following julep, in the intermediate ſpace between the taking of the purges:

2. ℞. Extr. melliſſ. ℈ii.
——— gentian.
——— ariſtoloch. rot.
Gum. galb. ſolut.
Aloes puriſſ. *aā* ℈i.
Eſſ. myrrhæ. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond. obducantur aur.

3. ℞. Aq. melliſſ. ʒvi.
— cinamom. cum vin. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ziii. m.

By theſe means ſhe became quite well.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CXCII.

An account of the cure of the woman in the 185th observation, who had the hard tumour in her breaſt.

I Took this opportunity of viſiting the rope-maker's wife, who had, about a month before, the hard tumour in her breaſt extirpated, and found it ſo well healed as to want nothing but to be dried up. I therefore adviſed the ſurgeon to dreſs it with nothing but dry lint; and, as there was ſcarce any diſcharge of matter, to dreſs it only once every other day: after which, in about ten or twelve days time, it healed up entirely.

OBSERVATION CXCIII.

Of vomitings, and great pain, ſucceeding a fall upon the breaſt.

MISS Fleiſchmann, the daughter of Paul Fleiſchmann, merchant and alderman of Altdorff, a young lady about twenty years of age, fell upon her breaſt, which was ſucceeded by a great pain in the part, and difficulty of breathing, almoſt to ſuffocation. I preſcribed for her, February 20th, 1714, the following reſolvent mixture, directing two ſpoonfuls to be taken frequently, ſhaking the phial:

1. ℞. Aq. fumar.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒiii.
Acet. deſtill. ʒiii.
Lap. cancr. preparat. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. pavav. ʒſs. mx.

She took this medicine twice, and about two hours after was ſeized with violent vomitings, returning very frequent, ſo that I was ſent for again. In order to ſtop the vomiting, I preſcribed. 1. Aquæ cinamomi cydoniati ʒiv. directing her to take two ſpoonfuls frequently. 2, I ordered the following cataplaſm, viz. Nurenberg ginger-bread rubbed ſmall, and mixed with vinegar, to be applied warm to her ſtomach; by theſe means the vomiting was relieved, and ſhe reſted very well the following night. But the next day, when I viſited her, the pain in her breaſt was very ſevere. I therefore ordered two or three diſhes of the infuſion of the following plant to be drank ſeveral times a day:

1. ℞. Herb. arnic. mj.

2. I preſcribed forty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every three hours in the arnica-tea:

℞. Eſſ. traum. Wedel. ʒvi.

The next day ſhe was much better; and I preſcribed the following powders, and directed one to be taken in the tea at three o'clock in the afternoon, and to be repeated going to reſt:

3. ℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *aā* ʒſs.
Specific. cephal. Michael.
Sang. dracon. *aā* ℈i. m. f. pulv. d. in quatuor partes æqual.

Theſe powders ſhe continued two days, and mended greatly. On the fifth day I directed ʒſs. rhabarbæ to be taken early in the morning in the tea; and by theſe means ſhe got well again.

OBSERVATION CXCIV.

Of worms.

TWO girls, one of ſeven, the other of nine years of age, were brought to me by their mother, who informed me that they had been ſickly a long time, and had many of the ſymptoms of worms; for which the parents deſired my advice; and, accordingly, I preſcribed the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given every morning and afternoon in aqua graminis:

1. ℞. Æthiop. min. ʒiſs.

2. I ordered them to take every morning after the powder, half a tea-ſpoonful of worm-ſeed, upon a piece of bread ſmeared with honey.

3. I ordered the following ingredients to be infuſed in a pint of ſack, for one night, and to give them a ſpoonful every day after dinner:

℞. Flor. tanacet.
Sem. cinæ *aā* ʒi. m. contuſ. cr. mod. d. in nodul.

4. After three days I gave each a purge early in the morning.

For the eldeſt:

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nig. gr. xii.
Merc. dulc. gr. vii.
Diagryd. gr. i. m.

For the youngeſt :

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. vi. m.

By theſe means they voided a great number of aſcarides, and the eldeſt voided pieces of flat worms, with much ſlime. March 8th, their parents deſired farther advice; and I directed the repetition of the ſame medicines, and to give them a purge in four days: thus, by continuing theſe medicines, they were cured.

OBSERVATION CXCV.

Of a child born with the anus imperforate, and no inteſtinum rectum.

ALTHOUGH there is no want of writers who have remarked inſtances of children born with the anus imperforate, and I myſelf ſaw two at Amſterdam; yet, notwithſtanding, I think this obſervation, which occurred February 24th, 1714, at Elſbach, a village near Altdorff, on account of the ſingular circumſtances, uſeful and remarkable. I was ſent for to a child four days after its birth, and was informed that the anus was imperforate, and that it vomited up the meconium. I went and found the child alive, but vomiting, and very weak; the colour of its ſkin was of a greeniſh yellow, inclined to black; the anus was quite cloſed; and inſtead of the perforation in that part, a hard ſort of a ſcar was obſervable; it was contracted inwards, and, when preſſed upon, yielded but very little. As things were circumſtanced, I told its parents, that there was but little hope of the child's life; for, from the hardneſs of the parts, where the inteſtinum rectum was deficient, I concluded the child could not be preſerved, becauſe I had heretofore obſerved a ſimilar caſe at Amſterdam, with the celebrated Dr. Ruyſch; and therefore, if an inciſion was made, it could not reach the place where the ſordes were collected; for in thoſe caſes where this evil is curable, and the rectum only cloſed up by a membrane, the part is generally ſoft and more prominent. But that nothing, in this dangerous and doubtful caſe, where certain death was expected, might be neglected, from which there might be any hope of ſucceeding, I informed the parents of the child, that, as it muſt otherwiſe inevitably die, I would make an inciſion. Accordingly I ordered the child's legs to be extended from each other; I took a large lancet, ſuch as is commonly uſed for opening abſceſſes, and ran it gradually and cautiouſly in the direction of the rectum, the breadth of four fingers deep, but without obſerving any cavity, or any diſcharge of ſordes; for the lancet remained in the fleſhy parts only, without any diſcharge

but

but a few drops of blood. I then introduced the trocar deeper, but without ſucceſs; and, laſtly, I paſſed my finger up the wound, and ſearched for the gut or cavity, but could not find any. As I now plainly ſaw there was not any poſſibility of preſerving the child, I told the parents it muſt be left to its fate, and, when dead, begged to have the liberty of opening it, to ſee what the internal defect really was. The child died the next night, after much vomiting and dreadful convulſions, as they informed me. The next day I opened the body, and examined it; and obſerved, that the large inteſtines were perforate only to the beginning of the rectum, or as far as the upper-part of the os ſacrum, and the reſt from the os ſacrum to the anus, that is, the whole inteſtinum rectum adhered and was grown together, being one thick compact fleſhy ſubſtance. From this obſervation we may learn, that not all atreti are of the ſame ſpecies; for they may be eaſily cured whoſe anus is only cloſed up by a membrane; but when the caſe proves, as here deſcribed, they cannot be aſſiſted, but muſt die.

OBSERVATION CXCVI.

Of the urachus, found perforate to the navel, in the ſame child.

ANATOMISTS ſtill differ with regard to the urachus, whether it is perforate in the human ſubject, as in beaſts. Moſt are of the opinion that it is not, and among them Verheyen, in the firſt edition of his anatomy, in the chapter upon the human ſecundine, ſays: "In the human ſubject there is a membranous ligament, known by the name of "urachus, by means of which, the fund of the bladder is ſupported from "the umbilical chord, but that it has ever been found open or pervious, "I have never read or heard." In his ſupplement to his ſecond edition, tract. v. cap. 12. he ſays, "That notwithſtanding he had often taken "great pains, he had never found it pervious in the human fœtus; and "that he had aſked the celebrated Dr. Ruyſch, who replied, that he had "examined more than fifty bladders in new-born children, but had never "met with any perforation in the fund of the bladder, nor any paſſage "proceeding to the navel." And I myſelf have frequently ſearched for it, but never before met with it pervious ſo far; but, on my examining this child, on the fifth day after its birth, I diſcovered, in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of the profeſſion, a conſpicuous paſſage proceeding from the bladder through the urachus towards the navel, as wide as to admit a probe as thick as a ſtraw, which paſſed to the navel, but there ſtopped, and the urachus was not open or pervious any farther: which, in this caſe, might have happened for ſome peculiar reaſon, or perhaps was only

Fig: II

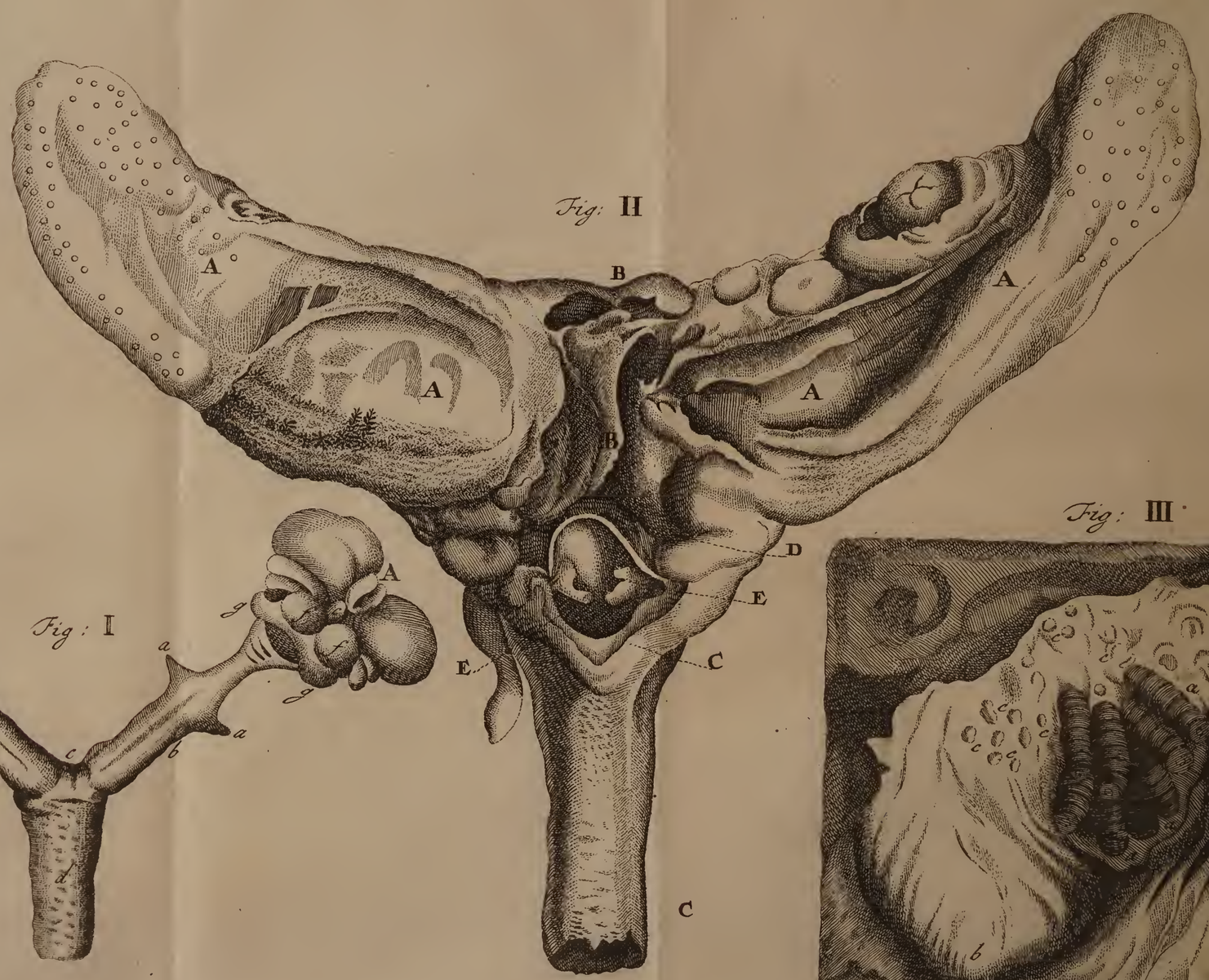


Fig: I

Fig: III

a luſus naturæ. Hence we may ſee, that although the urachus is ſometimes pervious in the human fœtus, yet it ſeldom is ſo, farther than halfway, or at moſt to the navel; therefore, the exiſtence of an allantois is yet uncertain in children.

OBSERVATION CXCVII.

Of ſome extraordinary worms in a horſe.

AS in various plants there are obſerved various inſects, ſo, in like manner, I have found in different beaſts different worms. And it is certain that one ſpecies is found in man, another again in beaſts, another in putrid fleſh, as aſſiduous naturaliſts have often remarked.

As lately I opened and diſſected a living horſe, to demonſtrate the extraordinary ſize of the ductus thoracicus, ſo conſpicuous in this animal, which proceeds from the lower belly, running through the thorax, and alſo to demonſtrate the lacteals; upon examining the inteſtines afterwards, we found in the duodenum and ſtomach, near the pylorus, a great number of extraordinary worms, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, the chryſalides, like thoſe delineated in tab. iii. *aaaa*, with a part of the ſtomach *bbbb*, of the natural ſize. They were of a reddiſh fleſh-colour, looſe at one end, and with the other they ſtuck faſt in the coats of the ſtomach, about the depth of a line. Some I pulled out by force, and the blind holes, that is, ſuch holes as did not perforate the coats entirely, remained behind, as in *cccc*; and thence, perhaps, was the cauſe of this horſe being ſo lean and weak as he was, ſo as to be unfit for labour. Of the ſame kind, but in a much greater number, I found afterwards in the year 1726, in a horſe I diſſected at Helmſtadt. The celebrated Malpighi mentions his having found the ſame ſort of worms in a horſe, in his treatiſe upon the glands, in which he conſiders the ſtructure of their parts. I obſerved thoſe I now found in a microſcope; they appeared ſurrounded, as it were, with rings, and full of ſhort thick hairs. I have ſeveral of them by me, preſerved in ſpirit of wine.

OBSERVATION CXCVIII.

Of a particular ſort of worms in pigeons, with their remedies.

IN the ſummer 1714, a ſurgeon here in Altdorff, who was a great admirer of pigeons, and kept a great number of them, found that ſeveral of them died in a very ſhort time, without his being able to aſſign the cauſe; and the reſt ſate drooping and hanging their wings down, as if about to die too. At length he opened ſome of them that were dead, in

order to discover the cause, and found the stomach filled with long thin worms, of a whitish colour, about the length of a little finger, and thickness of a piece of pack-thread: the pigeons were quite emaciate; he brought me several of them, and shewed me a great number of these extraordinary worms, such as I had never seen before, and consulted with me about a remedy for the rest; and asking me if mercury was not a good medicine, I was of his opinion, and advised him to give the pigeons water with crude mercury in it, instead of common water. This he did; and most of those remaining, except a very few which were very weak, or could not perhaps, drink much of the water, were preserved. These observations, notwithstanding they appear trifling, may be of great utility to the public; as for instance, in any epidemic distemper amongst the cattle, if, upon opening them, it is found to arise from worms, the crude mercury may be exhibited to try if it will not recover them of the disorder; for, perhaps, many distempers among cattle proceed from worms. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen not to conceal any thing that may be of service to the public in general; on which account, I have not thought these observations upon worms unworthy a place in this collection.

OBSERVATION CXCIX.

Of a dog from which I cut out the spleen.

THE learned are not yet agreed in opinion about the use of the spleen. The celebrated Verheyen, in the latest edition of his anatomy, supposes that it is of some use in procreation; and yet it is certain that the spleen may be excised from dogs without killing them, nay, almost without injuring their health: but as yet we have no certain instance in writers, at least as far as I have found. In September 1714, I cut out the spleen from a bull-bitch, about three months old. The wound soon healed, without being in the least troublesom to the creature; she jumped and leaped about quite brisk on the very first day of the operation, and has continued well above two years; she run as fast as any other dog, eat prodigiously, being quite insatiate. For a few of the first days after the operation she urined almost every minute. I should not have failed communicating what I thereafter might have observed, and whether this bitch could conceive or not; but unluckily I lost her.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CC.

Of the epilepsy.

MR. Grunewald, the ſtudent, whom I adviſed, page 220, to bleed every three months, having neglected it for four months, was again ſeized on the 25th February 1714, with another fit. He ſent for me again, and I ordered him to be bled immediately in the foot; the blood appeared frothy, and as if in a ferment.

I preſcribed the following powder, directing a tea-ſpoonful, or a tea-ſpoonful and a half, to be taken every morning at eight o'clock, and afternoon at four, in a glaſs of black-cherry-water:

2. ℞. Fuligin. furn. ſplendidiſſ.
Rad. valerian. optim.
Lim. mart. puriſſ. & ſubtiliſſ. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinamom. opt. ʒii.
Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒi.
Caſtor. depur. gr. vi. m. f. pulv.

I alſo ordered him to take forty drops of the following nervine mixture, every morning at ten o'clock, and at four in the afternoon, with lime-tree-flower-water:

3. ℞. Liq. C. C. ſuccin. ʒſs.
Eſſ. caſtor. ʒſs. m.

And, as he complained of a ſinging in his ears, I ordered the following oil, directing him to rub one or two drops, ſeveral times a-day, behind his ears, and to drop one drop upon a piece of warm cotton, and put it into his ears every night and morning:

4. ℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒi.
Ol. deſt. flor. chamomel. ℈ſs.
— —— roſmarin. gutt. v. m.

5. I ordered him to take, four days before the moon was at full, the pills preſcribed above, page 220. He was a great lover of ſmoaking; but I limited him to one pipe in the morning, and another in the evening; and as he was accuſtomed to drink three or four quarts of beer a-day, I adviſed him to drink leſs, not more than one quart at meals, and not to drink any between meals, and to repeat the bleeding every three months.

OBSERVATION CCI.

Of a violent inflammation of the eye, with a red ſkin upon it.

A Shoemaker, about thirty years of age, had a violent inflammation of his left-eye, which was ſucceeded by a pterygium, or red film over the eye; and beſides, the reſt of his eye ſtill continued very red. Applying for advice, March 12th, 1714, I ordered him:

1. To bleed in the foot.

2. As the veſſels were very full and turgid in the great canthus, and having heard that it was the practice at Paris, in ſuch caſes, to paſs a crooked needle under them, and then to cut them through with the lancet or ſciſſars, I made trial, and with good ſucceſs.

3. I cauſed an iſſue to be cut in the arm.

4. I ordered fifteen of the following purging-pills to be taken every fourth night, going to reſt:

℞. Extr. panch. Cr.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ʒi.
Troch. alhand. gr. xi.
Syrup. roſ. ſolut. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

I ordered the quantity of a lentil of the following ointment to be put into the eye every night:

5. ℞. Axung. aſc. piſc. ʒi.
—— viper. recent. ʒſs. m.

I ordered ſome of the following powder to be ſtrewed in the eye:

6. ℞. Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒiſs.
Oſſ. ſepiæ, ℈ii.
Vitriol. alb. gr. ii. m.

7. I preſcribed the following reſolvent herbs, to be infuſed like tea, and four diſhes to be drank, ſweetened with ſugar, every night and morning:

℞. Herb. euphraſ. mj.
—— veronic. mſs.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. cr. modo.

For common drink, I ordered him to drink nothing but water, poured boiling hot upon a piece of bread; and to avoid all ſtrong liquors.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCII.

Of a violent inflammation of the eye.

MR. Feucht, by accident, ſtruck himſelf a violent blow in his left-eye with a whip; the eye-lids ſwelled very much, and were very red; the tunica albuginea was very much inflamed, and the cornea was cloudy, and a little quantity of extravaſated blood was diſcerned behind it in the aqueous humour; which affections are very dangerous to the ſight. Deſiring my advice, I preſcribed, March 14th, 1714, as follows:

1. That he ſhould loſe ten ounces of blood from the arm.

2. I directed him to take twenty of my common purging-pills, the night after bleeding.

3. I ordered two bags to be made with the following herbs, and directed him to boil them gently in wine, and to wring them out, and apply them warm all over the eye, repeating them alternately:

℞. Herb. ſalv.
—— majoran.
—— roſmarin. *aā* mſs.
Flor. lavend.
—— ſtœchad. *aā* p. ii. inciſ. cr. modo.

Three days afterwards the extravaſated blood behind the cornea was ſomewhat diſperſed, and the cornea was become clearer, but the tunica albuginea ſtill continued exceſſive red. To reſolve which fully, I ordered the bags to be repeated, adding to each ſix grains of camphire; and ordered the purging pills to be repeated, and a bliſter to his neck. By theſe means the diſorder was perfectly cured, without the leaſt injury to the ſight.

OBSERVATION CCIII.

Of a violent diarrhœa in a young lady of ſeven years of age.

A Young lady, about ſeven years of age, daughter to the earl of Clarſtein by a former wife, had been troubled with a diarrhœa for a fortnight, which rendered her quite emaciate and weak. It was attended with griping pains in the bowels; for which he deſired I would preſcribe. Accordingly, March 13th, 1714, I ordered:

1. A ſcruple of rhubarb to be taken immediately in a diſh of coffee.

2. I directed half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken ſix hours after the rhubarb-powder in the julep, and to be repeated every four hours: ℞.

℞. Pulv. pannonic. rubr.
Spec. de hyacinth.
Gum. Arabic. *aā* ʒii.
Theriac. cœleſt. gr. viii. m. f. pulv.

3. ℞. Aq. cinamom. cyd. ʒiii.
— ——— cum vin. ʒſs.
Miv. cydonior. ʒii. m. f. julep.

4. I ordered ſtrong fleſh-broth and chicken-broth, chocolate and coffee, with ſome emulſion of almonds inſtead of milk, and at dinner a ſpoonful of Spaniſh wine; and to the abdomen I had applied a plaiſter of theriaca andromache, and over it a bag with mint and camomile-flowers. By theſe means ſhe recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCIV.

Of a chloroſis, and other uterine diſorders.

MISS Offenau, about twenty-four years of age, troubled with a chloroſis, frequent faintings, great pain in her head, and obſtruction of the menſtrua, conſulted me, March 16th, 1714; and I preſcribed:

1. That ſhe ſhould drink four diſhes of roſemary-tea every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon.

2. I ordered forty drops of the following elixir, to be taken in the firſt diſh of the roſemary-tea:

℞. Elix. prop. ſ. acid.
Sal. vol. ol. *aā* ʒiii.
Ol. deſtil. mac. gutt. iii.
— —— roſmarin. gutt. ii.
— —— ſuccin. gutt. i.

3. I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning at ten o'clock, and evening at ſix:

℞. Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm. ʒii.
Lim. mart. ſubtiliſſ. pulv. & cum Sacch. trit. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

4. I preſcribed the following balſam, directing it to be rubbed on the temples, when afflicted with the head-ach, or fainting:

℞. Balſ. Lipſ. apoplect. ʒi.

5. Every

5. Every other day I ordered a pediluvium of the following herbs, artemiſia, matricaria, roſmarinus, of each a handful: this I adviſed her to uſe for half an hour before going to bed.

6. I preſcribed the following uterine pills, directing her to take fifteen at night, going to reſt, every week; and about a week before the uſual time of the menſes coming down, I ordered her to take twenty every night.

℞. Gum. ammon.
—— ſagapen.
—— galban. *aā* ʒi.
Aloes puriſſ.
Myrrhæ, *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. vi.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond. conſp. elæoſac. mac.

7. I ordered her to loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood from the foot, a day or two before the uſual time of her menſtrual diſcharge: but beſides theſe, I adviſed her to walk a good deal, to work and uſe exerciſe of every kind, and to rub her legs and body well and frequently, with her hands.

OBSERVATION CCV.

Of a violent hæmorrhage from the noſe.

MR. Neydecker, a ſtudent, had been troubled for ſeveral days with a violent bleeding at the noſe, ſo that it now began to make him quite faint; he was, otherwiſe, of a very florid aſpect, and pretty corpulent. Conſulting me on the occaſion, I preſcribed, March 16th, 1714, the following ſtyptic-julep, directing him to take two ſpoonfuls every half-hour till he found it abated:

℞. Aq. lactuc.
— endiv. *aā* ʒiv.
Acet. deſtill. ʒſs.
Corall. rubr. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citr. *aā* ʒi.
Laud. opiat. gr. i.
Syrup. ribeſior. ʒſs. m.

By theſe means the bleeding ſtopped; but, as it returned again on the 19th of March, I ordered him firſt, as it was about the equinox, to be bled in the foot, and to repeat the ſame julep; and, as it ſtopped again,

by way of prevention, I ordered half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken in fair water twice or thrice a-day:

1. ℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitr. depur. ʒii. m.

I ordered him to apply the following ſtyptic-water upon a piece of ſponge, lint, or tinder, to the noſe:

2. ℞. Aq. plantag.
— ſpermat. ran. *aā* ʒii.
Vitriol. vulgar.
Alumin. *aā* gr. xii. m.

3. I adviſed him to obſerve a moderate diet, and for common drink, to drink nothing but fair water, or ſmall beer, and to abſtain entirely from ſtrong liquors, violent exerciſe and heat, and to bleed in the foot every quarter of a year, which might be the means of freeing him from this troubleſom hæmorrhage.

OBSERVATION CCVI.

Of a ſarcocele.

A German-trooper came from Nurenberg to me, and complained that his teſticle was very much ſwelled. Upon examining the part, I found it was a ſarcocele, not very hard. I preſcribed, but without any certain promiſe of cure, March 22d, 1714, fifteen of the following purging-pills, every fifth night, going to bed:

1. ℞. Ext. panch. Cr.
Merc. dulc. rit. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. ʒſs.
Ol. deſtill. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. iii.
Eſſ. lign. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond. conſp. cinn. nativ.

2. I ordered the following plaiſter to be ſpread upon a piece of linen big enough to cover the tumour, and to be applied warm, renewing it every fourth day:

℞. Gum. galb.
—— bdell.
—— ammon. *aā* ʒſs.
Æthiop. miner. ʒiſs.
Flor. ſulph. ʒiii.
Ceræ & ol. terebinth. q. ſ. f. empl.

3. I ordered him to ſit a quarter of an hour in a chair with a hole in it, to receive the vapour of vinegar, poured on a red-hot brick, upon the ſwelled part, every time he applied a freſh plaiſter.

4. I ordered a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled a little in a pint of water, and then to be drank every morning and evening, ſweetened with ſugar like tea:

℞. Rad. ſarſap.
—— chin. *aā* ʒii.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. conciſ. cr. modo.

5. I ordered fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Eſſ. lignor.
M. S. *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. vi. m.

6. I exhibited a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning at ten, and afternoon at ſix o'clock, and going to reſt, in elder-flower, or black-cherry-water:

℞. Rad. ononid. ʒiſs.
—— ari ʒii.
Æthiop. miner. ʒvi.
Sacch. cant. alb. ʒii.
Ol. deſt. cinamom.
— —— caryoph. *aā* gutt. iii. m.

At the ſame time I recommended a moderate diet as highly neceſſary, and informed him, that if the tumour did not diſperſe by the uſe of theſe medicines, there was no poſſibility of a cure but by the operation.

OBSERVATION CCVII.

Of the ſmall-pox in a boy.

THE reverend Mr. Treſenreuter at Leimburg, a mile from Altdorff, ſent for me, March 29th, 1714, to his ſon, a child about four years and a quarter old, who had been ſeized, two days before, with a great heat, thirſt, ſtartings in his ſleep, vomitings, and cough; and, as ſeveral children in the neighbourhood were ill of the ſmall-pox, his parents were afraid that he would alſo be attacked with that diſorder, and that theſe were the ſymptoms of it: and deſiring my advice in this caſe, I ordered, notwithſtanding there were not as yet any ſpots:

1. Not to keep the room where the child then was, too hot, but temperate, or rather cool than hot, and not to cover the child with too many bed-clothes, as that increaſes the heat, and as the child was already hot enough, would prove hurtful. I adviſed them to give the child, twice a-day, two or three diſhes of tea; and if thirſty in the intermediate time, ſmall-beer, or barley-water, or water poured on a piece of bread, or milk with double the quantity of water.

2. I preſcribed no hot alexipharmic, but cooling antiphlogiſtic medicines, as in the meaſles, page 199, ſuch as the following powder and julep, of which I directed them to give the child half a tea-ſpoonful every morning, afternoon, and evening, with the julep; and of the julep I directed one ſpoonful to be taken every two hours by itſelf:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaph. ʒi.
Nitri depurat. ℈i. m. f. pulv.

3. ℞. Aq. fumar.
— card. bened. *aā* ʒiii.
Syr. papav. rh. ʒſs.
Spir. vitriol. gutt. viii. m. f. julep.

4. As this gentleman had ſeveral other children, and was afraid of their being infected, I ordered the following tincture, directing him to give them twenty drops by way of prevention, in a pint of beer:

℞. Tinct. flor. aquileg. ʒſs.

On the fourth day, upon the uſe of theſe medicines, the pox appeared upon this child, as he informed me, April 3d, without any other bad ſymptom, and that the other children continued well; and aſking what was to be done farther, I ordered him to continue the ſame medicines, and when the pox began to dry, I directed the dry ſcabs, which were looſe, to be taken off with the nail of a finger, and the pits to be anointed with the following ointment three times a-day, and that the vapour of hot milk ſhould be received upon the face ſeveral times a-day:

℞. Ol. ovor. ʒiii.
Camphoræ, gr. iii. m. f. unguent.

And, laſtly, I preſcribed the following purging powder, to be taken in the morning with ſome tea:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℈ſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. v. m.

The other children were not infected this time. Others who were ſeized with this diſtemper in the country, I cured by the ſame method; for the diſtemper was not yet in Altdorff.

OBSERVATION CCVIII.

Of the rickets.

MR. Braunling's child, about three years of age, had the rickets, with the ſpine ſomewhat diſtorted; for whom, being conſulted, April 5th, 1714, I ordered,

1. A proper moderate diet, and not to let the child eat ſo much, as it had a great appetite.

2. I directed them to have convenient ſtays made, with a thin plate of iron in them, to be applied to the prominent part of the body, to prevent its proving more diſtorted, and to ſtraighten the part in time.

3. I ordered the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and directed them to give the child three diſhes, ſweetened with ſugar, every morning at ſeven o'clock, and afternoon at four:

℞. Rad. oſmund. ʒi.
Herb. rut. murar. mji. m. conciſ. cr. modo.

4. I ordered half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every night and morning in the tea, or in ſome black-cherry-water:

℞. Rad. ari pulv. ʒii.
—— irid. flor.
Antim. diaph. mart. *aā* ʒiii.
Fulig. ſplend. ʒſs.
Lap. cancr. preparat. ʒiſs.
Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒiſs m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered the following purging-powder to be given once a-week, in the morning, with the tea, omitting the powder, N° 4, that morning:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. vii.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Diagryd. gr. i. m. f. pulv.

6. I ordered a quarter of an ounce of rad. caryophyllat. and orange-peel, to be tied in a piece of linen, and put into the beer the child drank.

7. I adviſed them to lay the child in a child's cart, and draw it about and ſhake it well daily; but when this exerciſe was not uſed, to carry the child; for this ſort of exerciſe is very ſerviceable to children. It ought to be kept from ſtanding or walking, till ſuch time as it ſhould become ſtronger, becauſe that would render the ſpine and legs more crooked.

OBSERVATION CCIX.

Of a nauſea in a child-bed-woman, after being in a paſſion.

MRS. Kohleſin, the printer of the univerſity's wife, having lain-in fourteen days, had, by ſome accident, been put into a paſſion, which was ſucceeded by a nauſea to all food, an inclination to vomit, great thirſt, heat, and bitter riſings from the ſtomach into the mouth. She ſent for me, April 7th, 1714, and deſired my advice. I ordered her to take the following emetic immediately, in any warm vehicle, and to work it off with warm water:

1. ℞. Tart. emet. gr. iſs.
Sal. abſynth. ℈i. m.

This operated very well, though the doſe was ſmall.

2. I preſcribed the following apozem for the heat and thirſt, directing her to drink a glaſs at pleaſure when thirſty, and to drink tea between whiles:

℞. Decoct. hord. lb ii.
Aq. roſar. ʒi.
Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒi.
Syrup. papav. rh.
—— ribeſior. *aā* ʒvi. m.

The next day I found her quite well, which I attribute to the timely uſe of the emetic.

OBSERVATION CCX.

Of a violent purging and vomiting, from a ſtrong emetic.

THE earl of Birnbaum's porter having had a vomit exhibited by an unſkilful practitioner, it operated with ſuch prodigious violence as to bring on a violent vomiting and purging, which continued to fifty times a-day, for three days; ſo that not only his body trembled greatly, but he

was

was alſo affected with ſpaſmodic contractions, alternate heats and colds, great anxiety, and was extremely debilitated; whatever he took into his ſtomach he had hitherto conſtantly rejected. Being deſired by his maſter to ſee him, I preſcribed, April 16th, 1714, as he rejected every thing that had been given him, firſt, externals, as,

1. ℞. Theriac. androm. ʒiſs.
Balſ. Peruv. gutt. xx. m.

This I directed to be ſpread upon linen, and applied warm to the ſtomach.

2. I ordered the following bags to be applied alternately, warm, over the plaiſter:

℞. Herb. menth. mji.
Sum. abſynth.
Flor. chamomel. *aā* mj.
Rad. zedoar.
—— galang. *aā* ʒſs.
Bacc. junip. ʒii. conciſ. & contuſ. m.

By theſe means, the vomiting abated in a few hours. The next night and day, I ordered him to take two ſpoonfuls of the following julep, every two hours:

3. ℞. Aq. cinamom. cydon. ʒiv.
— theriacal. ʒiii.
Spir. menthæ ʒii.
Syrup. cort. aurant. ʒſs. m.

4. I ordered forty-five of the following drops to be taken between the doſes of the julep, in ſoup, or Spaniſh wine:

℞. Eſſ. maſtich. ʒſs.
Laud. liq. Sydenh. ʒſs. m.

By theſe means, all the bad ſymptoms went off; and he recovered his health perfectly.

OBSERVATION CCXI.

Of a ſucceſsful cure of a dropſy in a child.

A Child about three years of age, the ſon of Mr. König, ſecretary to the univerſity, was, ſo early in life, afflicted with the dropſy, which is not common: his body, head, and feet, were much ſwelled, and very

pale, pitting every where. His father conſulting me, I preſcribed, April 20th, 1714:

1. ℞. Abſynth. vulg. pug. ii.
Bacc. junip. ℥ſs.
Flav. cort. aur. ʒii. inciſ. includantur ſacculo.

Upon theſe ingredients I directed a quart of beer to be poured, and to drink of this infuſion for ordinary drink. At meals, I ordered him two ſpoonfuls of Spaniſh wine.

2. As the child took medicines very well, nay the moſt bitter ones, I therefore ordered him the following bitter electuary of Sydenham's in hydropic caſes, directing a tea-ſpoonful to be given the child every morning, afternoon, and evening:

℞. Conſ. abſynth. ʒi.
—— cochlear. ℥ſs.
Ext. gentian.
—— caſcarill.
—— abſynth. *aā* ʒi.
Syrup. cort. aurant. q. ſ. f. elect.

By only continuing theſe medicines a fortnight or three weeks, he was perfectly cured of his diſorder.

OBSERVATION CCXII.

Of a medicated purging wine, preſcribed for a lady.

LADY Wolffſtein, at Birnbaum, ſent for me, and deſired I would preſcribe a medicated purging wine, to take in the Spring, according to the cuſtom of that country, to purify the blood: accordingly I ordered, April 21ſt, 1714, the following ingredients:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒii.
Fol. ſenæ, ℥iſs.
Rhabarb. elect.
Agaric. albiſſ. *aā* ʒiii.
Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.
Herb. marrub. alb.
—— lingu. cerv.
—— fumar. *aā* mj.
Caſſ. caryophyllat. ʒiſs.
Anthophyll. ʒi.
Cinamom. acut.
Calam. aromatic. *aā* ʒſs.
Sal. tart. ʒiii. m. conciſ. contuſ. includ. ſindon. alb.

Upon

Upon these ingredients I first ordered a pint of boiling water to be poured, and, when cold, to add a quart of old wine, and to take, every morning, one, one and a half, or two glassfuls, according to its operation.

OBSERVATION CCXIII.

Of an hydrocele.

A Man about thirty years of age, had a large hydrocele, and fearing the operation, was desirous of being cured by medicines; having heard that a person had been cured by using a fomentation externally, and taking a medicated purging wine internally. May 2d, 1714, I prescribed the following ingredients for a purging wine; directing him to infuse them first in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, a quart of good wine, and to take a wine glassful, or more, according to its operation, every morning:

1. ℞. Rad. ononid. ʒss.
——— pimpin. alb.
——— trifol. fibrin. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. card. bened.
——— heder. terr. *aā* mj.
Flor. genist. p. iii.
Fol. sen. ʒii.
Agaric. albiss. ʒss.
Rhabarb. elect. ziii.
Fibr. hellebor. nigr. zi.
Flav. cort. aurant. zii.
Sal. tart. ʒss.
— genistæ zii. incis. contus. cr. modo d. in sindon. alb.

Externally I ordered him to apply the following fomentation several times a-day, warm, with folded linen-cloths:

2. ℞. Aq. calc. viv. lb i.
Spir. vin. tartaris. ʒii.
Lap. medic. Croll. ʒi. m.

He took the wine for a fortnight, and used the fomentation a month, but without any amendment; and then I repeated to him again, that adults were very rarely cured by internals only, and told him that I could extract the water by a small puncture like bleeding, which would free him

him from the inconvenience of ſo large a tumour; that then he would be able to ride or walk commodiouſly; and that ſometimes it proved a radical cure, particularly when internal remedies were exhibited afterwards; beſides, it would not confine him to his bed an hour, but that as ſoon as it was over he might go where he would. He at length conſented, and I extracted ten ounces of water with a trocar. I firſt made a pretty tight ligature round the ſuperior part of the ſcrotum, ſo as to force the waters downwards, and diſtending the bottom part the more, that the teſtes might not be injured, and then forced in the trocar (ſee my ſurgery, tab. xxiv. fig. 1, 2, 3) gently into the tumour of the ſcrotum, at the interior external part, till I found I got within; then holding the plate CC, with my left-hand I withdrew by the handle A, the perforator BC, fig. 2, out of the canula BC, fig. 3, all the contained waters running out through it. I held ſome of this water in a ſpoon over the fire, and it became quite thick and white. I ordered him afterwards to continue the fomentation, N° 2, as before; but as he never came to me afterwards, I cannot tell whether he was cured or not.

OBSERVATION CCXIV.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa, with a hard tumified teſticle.

A Young man, infected with a virulent gonorrhœa, and ſwelled prepuce, with great pain, deſired my aſſiſtance. A ſtudent in phyſic had before preſcribed for him,

1. Some mercurial purges.
2. A mixture with eſſ. ſuccin. lignor. & tinct. antimon. tartariſat.
3. The following fomentation to be applied with linen-cloths doubled, to the prepuce and glans penis:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ℥v.
Spir. vin. camph. ℥i.
Merc dulc. ℈i. m.

By theſe means the ſwelling abated, as did the running; but afterwards his teſticle began to ſwell again to a very great ſize, giving him extreme pain, but he knew not from what cauſe, though perhaps it might ariſe from the taking ſome reſtringent medicine ſecretly. He at length applying to me, I preſcribed, May 4th, 1714, as follows:

1. ℞. Ext. panchym. Cr. ʒſs.
Turbeth miner. ℈i.
Reſ. jalap. ℈ſs. m. f. cum eſſ. lign. pil. 60.

Of

Of theſe pills he took fifteen, going to reſt. The firſt doſe operated by ſtool, nine times; with a manifeſt alteration for the better.

2. I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder ſeveral times in a day, in the julep:

℞. Conch. acet. ſaturat.
Arc. duplic. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. ʒii.
Camph. ϑi. m. f. pulv.

3. ℞. Aq. lactuc.
— Endiv. *aā* ʒiii.
Syrup. dialth. fernel. ʒſs.

4. I ordered the following plaiſter to be applied to the tumified teſticle:

℞. Empl. diach. ſimpl.
—— de mellilot. *aā* ʒi.
Mercur. viv. terebinth. ſubact. ʒvi.
Ol. lilior. alb. q. ſ. f. emplaſtrum.

On the third, fifth, and eighth day, he took fifteen of the pills, going to reſt, with a proper diet. By theſe means the ſwelling ſubſided, and the pain went off, and in ten days he was quite cured of both theſe complaints.

OBSERVATION CCXV.

Of the ophthalmia ſicca.

LADY Auerſperg, twenty years of age, otherwiſe in good health, had, for ſome time paſt, a redneſs and heat in her eyes, but without pain, or their being watery, or any way obſtructing her ſight; for which ſhe deſired my advice. I preſcribed, May 6th, 1714:

1. Bleeding in the foot.

2. I directed fifteen of the following pills to be taken every fifth night, going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Ext. panchym. Cr. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ϑi.
Reſin. jalap. gr. x.
Eſſ. lign. q. ſ. f. pilul. 45. conſperg. ſpecific. ceph.

3. I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken in ſome black-cherry-water, going to reſt:

℞. Succin. preparat.
Conch. acet. preparat.
Antim. diaph. non ablut.
Arcan. duplic. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depur. ʒi. m. f. pulv. tenuiſſimus.

4. I directed the following collyrium to be uſed every day frequently, cold:

℞. Aq. plantag.
— flor. roſar. *aā* ʒii.
Spir. vin. vulg. ʒſs.
Sacch. ſaturni, gr. ii. m.

By this method, the complaint was removed in ten days; and as a preſervative, by way of prevention, I adviſed her to waſh her eyes in the morning, and in the day-time, frequently with cold water.

OBSERVATION CCXVI.

Of a cruſta lactea in a child.

A Butcher's child, ſix months old, had a cruſta lactea, which could not be removed by any family-medicine his parents adminiſtred. Applying to me for advice, I ordered, May 8th, 1714:

1. The following purging powder, to be taken every fourth morning in its mother's milk:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iv.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

2. I directed the following powder, mixed with cream, to be rubbed on the face:

℞. Lap. calamin. preparat.
Ceruſſ. preparat.
Myrrh. rubr.
Tut. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Sal. tart. ℈i. m. f. pulv.

3. I preſcribed the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given the child every morning, and night going to reſt:

℞. Lap. cancr. preparat. ʒſs.
Antim. diaph. ʒii.
Merc. dulc. ℈i. m. f. pulv.

4. I

4. I ordered the mother to take thirty-five, and the child five of the following drops, twice a-day:

℞. Tinct. antim. tart.
Eſſ. lign. *aā* ʒii. m.

5. For the mother, I preſcribed the following lenitive pills; directing her to take eleven for a doſe, and to repeat them in eight days:

℞. Pil. Francof. N° 22.

By uſing theſe medicines, this eruption went off in fifteen or ſixteen days.

OBSERVATION CCXVII.

Of a tertian ague.

MR. de Grill, a young gentleman of the Upper-Palatinate, who ſtudied at Altdorff, was invaded with a tertian ague, and had already had three fits before he ſent for me. He told me that it began with a nauſea at dinner, and that he had always an inclination to vomit, particularly during the fit. Conſulting me, I preſcribed, May 11th, 1714:

1. A digeſtive powder, going to reſt, in the julep:

1. ℞. Tart. vitriol. ℈i.
Sal. abſynth. gr. vi. m.

2. ℞. Aq. card. ben. ʒv.
— cinam. cum vin. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ʒiii. m. d.

3. I ordered the following powder to be taken, at ſix or ſeven o'clock in the morning, in warm water, working it off with a few glaſſes of the ſame:

℞. Tart. emet. gr. iiſs.
Pulv. jalap. ℈ſs.
Sacch. alb. ℈i. m.

This operated the next morning both upwards and downwards, and brought off a great quantity of bile. I then ordered ſixty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning and afternoon, at four o'clock, in ſome tea:

4. ℞. Eſſ. abſynth. com. ʒiii.
Elix. vitriol. mynſ. ʒi.

5. I ordered the following powder to be taken at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at night, going to reſt, in the julep preſcribed above:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* gr. xv.
Sal. abſynth. gr. vi.
Ol. deſt. mac. gutt. i. m.

Having taken theſe medicines two days, the fit did not return. I adviſed him, nevertheleſs, to continue the drops to ſtrengthen his ſtomach.

OBSERVATION CCXVIII.

Of a dyſury.

MAY 14th, 1714, Mr. de Grill, ſenior, ſeventy-three years of age, of a lively healthy diſpoſition, and a ruddy complexion, who was then at Altdorff, viſiting his ſon, complained that he had a heat and pain in making water; for which he deſired my advice. As he was of this habit of body, and plethoric, had a good appetite, eat heartily, and drank his wine pretty freely, and had not been accuſtomed to bleed, I judged there might be ſome obſtruction or inflammation about the parts. I therefore adviſed him to loſe ſome blood; at which he ſtarted, thinking that bleeding was improper for him, at his years, as was the common prejudice. I told him that it was a falſe opinion, and as he was of a robuſt conſtitution, I aſſured him that he might bleed with the greateſt ſafety; and as he had ſeen that his ſon was ſo ſoon cured of his ague by me, he reſolved to follow my advice herein, and had ſix ounces of blood taken away: and the ſame day I preſcribed the following temperant powder, directing a tea-ſpoonful and a half to be taken every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and night, going to reſt, in fumitory-water:

2. ℞. Gum. Arab. ſubtiliſſ. pulv. ʒſs.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒiii.
Matr. perl. preparat. ʒii.
Pulv. liquirit.
—— rad. ſymphyt. *aā* ʒiſs.
Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒiſs.
Ol. deſt. mac. gutt. iii.
— —— caryoph. gutt. ii.
— —— cinamom. gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

And I ordered him, beſides, the following elixir; directing forty drops to be taken half an hour before dinner, in ſome warm gruel:

3. ℞.

3. ℞. Elix. aperit. Claud. ʒi.

I ordered him to drink coffee with milk, and to take frequently two ſpoonfuls of oil of ſweet-almonds alone, or mixed with ſyrup of marſh-mallows, after which he found himſelf quite well. I adviſed him to continue theſe medicines for ſome time at home, and to bleed again in September; which I aſſured him he might do without any danger; and that thus this diſorder, which frequently proved very obſtinate in perſons advanced in years, would be greatly relieved.

OBSERVATION CCXIX.

Of hyſteric affections.

MAY 18th, 1714, I was ſent for to a convent at Amberg, to a lady troubled with a palpitation of the heart, great tremors, difficult reſpiration, weakneſs of the limbs, and ſpaſmodic affections, and loſs of appetite; reſembling many times the epilepſy, ariſing from an irregularity of the menſtrual diſcharge. The ſuperior, therefore, deſired my advice in this caſe.

Having conſidered her caſe maturely,

1. I ordered her to loſe ſix or ſeven ounces of blood from the foot.

2. I ordered the following ingredients to be infuſed in wine, as an opening medicated wine, directing her to take a wine-glaſsful every morning:

℞. Rad. cichor.
—— gramin.
—— ariſtol. rot. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. marrub. alb.
—— meliſſ. *aā* mj.
—— roſmarin. mſs.
Flor. calend. cheir. *aā* p. ii.
Cinamom. acut.
Anthophyllor. *aā* ʒiſs.
Fol. ſen. ſ. ſt. ʒiſs.
Agaric. alb. ʒſs.
Rhabarb. ʒii.
Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.
Sal. tart. ʒiii. conciſa, & contuſa, craſſo modo, miſce.

3. I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning at ten o'clock:

℞.

℞. Limat. mart. ſubtiliſſ. ʒii.
Sacch. cant. alb. ʒiſs. terantur in ſubtiliſſimum pollin. in mortario vitreo, poſtea adde
Cinam. acutiſſ. ʒiii.
Cardamom. ʒi.
Cort. Winteran.
Caryophyll. *aā* ℈ii. m. f. pulv.

4. I ordered forty drops of the following tincture to be taken in the afternoon at five o'clock, and in the morning with her tea, after the medicated wine:

℞. Tinct. vitriol. mart. Zwelff. ʒi.
Elix. ſtom. Hoffman. ʒii. m.

5. I directed the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and to drink once or twice a-day four cupfuls:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒi.
—— ariſtol. ʒiii.
Herb. ling. cervin.
—— meliſſ.
—— roſmarin. *aā* mj.
Flor. calend.
—— anth. *aā* p. ii.
Lign. ſantal. citr. ʒii.
Cinamom. ℈ii.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒſs. inciſa, & contuſa, miſce.

6. I directed her to take fifteen of the following pills every night, for eight days before the uſual time of her menſes:

℞. Maſſ. pilul. Emanuel. ʒii.
Eſſ. croci q. ſ. f. pilulæ 60, conſp. pulv. lycopod.

7. I ordered her to uſe a warm pediluvium, prepared of herb roſmar. cardiaca, artemiſia, half an hour before going to reſt.

8. I adviſed her to obſerve a proper diet, and take frequent exerciſe; by which means, ſhe was cured.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCXX.

Of a cholera morbus.

MAY 19th, 1714, a woman at Amberg ſent for me, and acquainted me that ſhe had been invaded the day before with violent and frequent purgings and vomitings, which continued for ſeveral hours, and that ſhe had brought off her ſtomach a great quantity of a bitter mucus. She was very much weakened hereby, and had a great pain in her ſtomach, attended with heat and thirſt, and was fearful that her complaints would turn to a bilious fever, which had happened to her once before. I preſcribed for her the following febrifuge tincture, directing forty-five drops to be taken every morning early, half an hour before dinner, and at five o-clock in the afternoon, in a glaſs of wine:

1. ℞. Eſſ. abſynth. compoſ. ʒſs.
— theriacal.
Spir. nitr. dulc. *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following ſtomachic powder, after dinner, in a glaſs of wine or beer:

2. ℞. Trag. aromat. auguſt. ʒi.
Pulv. ſtomach. Birckm. ʒſs. m.

I preſcribed the following julep, and directed her to take one ſpoonful, when faint:

3. ℞. Aq. ceraſ. nigr.
— meliſſ. *aā* ʒii.
— menth. cinam. cum vin. *aā* ʒi.
Syrup. cort. aurant. ʒiii. m.

4. I ordered her to rub the bigneſs of a pea of the following balſam, warm, upon the pit of the ſtomach and navel, every morning, noon, and night:

℞. Ol. nuc. moſchat. expr. ʒi.
— deſt. flor. chamomel.
— —— abſynth.
— —— aneth.
— —— carv. *aā* gutt. v. m.

I adviſed her to drink a few diſhes of tea in the afternoon, and not to drink cold beer at her meals; and, if ſhe liked it, to drink ſome

wine. Upon viſiting her the next day, I found her much better; the heat, thirſt, and pain in her ſtomach being greatly abated; and ordering her to continue the ſame medicines, ſhe was the next day perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCXXI.

Of a medicated wine for the ſpring.

THE earl and counteſs of Clarſtein having been bled, deſired me to preſcribe a medicated wine to purify the blood, according to the cuſtom of that country, in the ſpring, which they propoſed drinking together. Accordingly, May 19th, 1714, I preſcribed as follows:

℞. Rad. pimpinell. alb.
—— caryophyll.
—— polypod. *aā* ʒiii.
Herb. beton.
—— fumar. *aā* mj.
—— meliſſ.
Summit. centaur. min. *aā* p. ii.
Fol. ſen. elect. ʒii.
Rhabarb. optim. ʒſs.
Agaric. albiſſ. ʒiii.
Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.
Canell. alb.
Cinamom. acut. *aā* ℈ii.
Macer. ʒſs.
Sal. tart. ʒſs. m. conciſa, & contuſa, craſſo modo.

Theſe ingredients I directed to be infuſed in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, two quarts of good wine; and ordered two wine-glaſsfuls to be taken every morning, increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity according as it operated.

OBSERVATION CCXXII.

Of a violent inflammation of the eyes.

A Young farmer, having been troubled with a violent inflammation of the eyes for eight days, which invaded him ſuddenly, his parents, who were fearful of his loſing his ſight, deſired my aſſiſtance. I preſcribed, May 21ſt, 1714, as follows:

1. That he ſhould loſe ten ounces of blood from the foot.

2. That he ſhould take thirteen of the following purging pills, going to reſt, and to repeat them in three days:

℞. Ext. panch. Crol.
Merc. dulc. *aā* gr. xv.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. vi.
Eſſ. lign. q. ſ. pilæ, N° 26.

3. I ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, drinking a beer-glaſsful of water after it:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citr.
Tart. vitriol.
Arcan. dupl. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depur. ʒiſs.
Camph. ϑi. m. f. pulv.

4. I preſcribed the following collyrium to waſh the eyes with, warm, every hour; applying afterwards an eight-doubled piece of linen to the eyes, every night; but to let the eyes remain free in the day, and to avoid looking at the ſun, light, or fire.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— roſ. rub. *aā* ʒiii.
Spir. vin. camph. ʒſs.
Eſſ. opii, ʒſs. m.

5. On the 22d I applied a bliſter to his head and neck, and had an iſſue cut in his left-arm. I adviſed him to drink water poured boiling hot on a piece of bread, for drink, when thirſty, and to uſe every evening a warm pediluvium, for half an hour before going to bed. By theſe means this violent inflammation was removed.

OBSERVATION CCXXIII.

Of convulſions in a lady in her pregnancy.

A Young lady, twenty-ſix years of age, of a plethoric habit, and gone about half her time with child, and had not yet been bled, was invaded with convulſions of the hands, feet, head, mouth, and cheeks, which terrified her greatly, and rendered her apprehenſive of their being ſucceeded by an apoplexy, or epilepſy. She conſulted me, May 28th, 1714, and I preſcribed as follows:

1. Phlebotomy in the arm immediately to eight ounces.

2. The following nervous powder, of which I directed her to take a tea-ſpoonful every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and night going to reſt, with the julep:

℞. Pulv. march.
Spec. ceph. *aā* ʒiſs.
Conch. acid. citr. ſatur.
Nitri depur. *aā* ʒi.
Sacch. alb. ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. cinam.
— —— caryoph. *aā* gutt. ii. m. f. pulv.

3. I ordered the following julep to take the powder in, and at any other time when faint, or when convulſed, two ſpoonfuls to be taken alone:

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ.
— ceraſ. nigr. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamom. ʒſs.
Syr. acetoſ. citr.
— flor. tunic. *aā* ʒii. m.

4. I ordered the corner of an handkerchief to be moiſtened with the following ſpirit, and the temples, noſe, and nape of the neck, to be rubbed therewith:

℞. Liq. corn. cerv. ſucc. ʒſs.

Having continued theſe medicines for two days, ſhe perceived no more of her convulſions; but nevertheleſs I ordered her to continue the powder and julep, and to uſe the ſpirit only twice a-day: the convulſions did not return any more during her pregnancy, and ſhe was happily delivered of an healthful child.

OBSERVATION CCXXIV.

Of the aſthma flatulentum, with danger of ſuffocation.

THE counteſs of Clarſtein ſent for me again, and complained that ſhe had been troubled for ſome days with flatuſes, great anxiety about the præcordia, difficult reſpiration, and that frequently in the night ſhe was almoſt ſuffocated, but upon breaking wind ſhe found great relief, and her belly was ſometimes conſtipated. I preſcribed, June 2d, 1714, the following mixture, directing her to take from forty to forty-five drops in wine or fennel-water:

1. ℞. Spir. nitri dulc.
Eſſ. cort. aurant. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I alſo ordered her to take the following clyſter, when troubled with wind, anxiety, or when conſtipated:

2. ℞. Decoct. emoll.
——— carminativ. *aā* ʒv.
Elect. lenitiv. ʒiſs.
Sal. gemm. ʒſs. m.

3. As I judged theſe flatuſes and anxiety to ariſe from overloading her ſtomach, I adviſed her to be careful in eating, eſpecially in the evening.

4. I directed the following purge to be taken early in the morning:

℞. Rhabarb. optim. ʒii.
Tart. ſolubil. ʒi.
ebull in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per aliquot momenta & colaturæ, ʒiiſs. adde ſyrup. de cich. cum rhab. ʒſs.

This purge I ordered her to repeat at any time, when her ſtomach was oppreſſed.

OBSERVATION CCXXV.

Of a dyſpnœa in a corpulent body.

THE counteſs of Alderſheim, forty-three years of age, fat, corpulent, and bloated, and of a cachectic habit, was ſeized with a great difficulty of breathing; her legs were much ſwelled, the blood taken from her but a very little time before, was very thick, having very little ſerum in it: ſhe had not had her menſtrual diſcharge for two years, was frequently troubled with wind, and a rumbling in the bowels. In her youth, ſhe ſaid, ſhe had never had the menſes regular; ſometimes having them too profuſely, then too ſparingly, and at other times they were quite obſtructed. I preſcribed the following purging pills, June 3d, 1714, directing them to be taken going to reſt:

1. ℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ϑſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. viii.
Reſin. jalap. ſub. gr. v. m. f. cum eſſ. lignor. pilulæ N° xi.

2. I preſcribed the following powder, directing a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every morning at eight, afternoon at four, and going to reſt, in fennel-water:

℞. Flav. cort. aur. ʒi.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi *aā* ʒſs.
Sal. abſynth.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri puriſſ.
Maciſ.
Cinamom. acut. *aā* ʒi.
Sacch. ad pond. omn. m. f. pulv.

3. I directed the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, to be taken at noon, after dinner, and in the evening, in a glaſs of good old wine:

℞. Conſerv. cochlear ʒiſs.
—— abſynth. ʒi.
Extr. gentian. ʒii.
—— millefol.
—— cent. min. *aā* ʒi.
—— calam. aromat.
—— caſcarill. *aā* ʒſs.
Syrup. cort. aurant.
—— —— cinamom. *aā* q. ſ. f. elect.

4. I ordered a medicated wine to be prepared of the recent herbs of carduus benedictus, hyſſopus, and veronica; half a handful of each to be infuſed in a quart of wine, and to ſtand in the cellar in a cloſe veſſel, taking two wine-glaſsfuls at every meal.

5. After having uſed the above remedies, with a proper diet, and exerciſe, for eighteen or twenty days, I directed her to rub her legs well with the following mixture, every night and morning, after having firſt rubbed them well with ſome cloths:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒvi.
Spir. vin. rectif. ʒii.
Lap. medic. Croll. ʒſs. m.

Then wrapping up the legs warm with tight rollers, I adviſed her alſo to obſerve a moderate diet, to uſe frequent exerciſe in a coach, and as much

much walking as her ſtrength would admit of; by which means, her ſhortneſs of breath, and the ſwelling of her legs, abated.

OBSERVATION CCXXVI.

Of an hoarſeneſs.

MONSIEUR de Greuth, fourteen years of age, had been very hoarſe for ſome weeks, after a cold, and ſwelling in the neck: having uſed ſeveral medicines without effect, I was conſulted, and ordered the following purging powder:

1. ℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr. gr. xii.
Mercur. dulc. gr. vi.
Reſin. jalap. gr. ii.
Sacchar. perlat. gr. xv.
Ol. deſt. aniſ. gutt. i. m.

2. I ordered veronica, herba bellis, and farfara, of each a pugil, to be groſsly cut and boiled up in a pint of milk-whey, made with lemon-juice; drinking every morning, and evening, a tea-cupful every quarter of an hour, with a little conſerve of roſes.

3. I ordered the following linctus, directing a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every two hours:

℞. Ol. amygdal. dulc. ʒi.
Syrup. papav. rh.
—— violar. *aā* ʒſs.
Sperm. ceti ʒii. m. & cum ſacch. cant. alb. q. ſ. f. eclegma.

After uſing theſe medicines fifteen or ſixteen days, the hoarſeneſs went off.

OBSERVATION CCXXVII.

Of a difficult breathing, with an oppreſſion of the lungs, attended with ſwelled legs.

MR. Bartolſhofen, of the Upper-Palatinate, ſixty years of age, had ſwelled legs, a difficulty of breathing, and expectorated a quantity of viſcid mucus, and had loſt his appetite: for which complaints he came to Amberg to conſult me; and June, 7th, 1714, I preſcribed:

1. The

1. The ſame purging medicated wine, page 269.

2. I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in fennel-water, every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to reſt:

℞. Arcan. dupl.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒiii.
Sal. abſynth.
— geniſt. *aā* ʒii.
Nitr. depurat. ʒſs.
Cinamomi, ʒii.

3. I ordered him to drink four diſhes of the following tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. pimpinell. alb. ʒſs.
— ari. ʒii.
Herb. veron. hyſop.
—— C. B. *aā* mj.
Lign. ſantal. citr. ʒii.
Cinamom. ʒi.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒſs. conciſa, & contuſa craſ. modo miſce.

I further adviſed him, after the uſe of the medicated wine, to infuſe the herbs ordered for lady Alderſheim in the 225th obſervation, N° 4, and to take it after the ſame manner, to have his legs well rubbed, to uſe the exerciſe of walking and riding in a coach frequently, and to obſerve a moderate diet.

OBSERVATION CCXXVIII.

Of a difficult breathing, wearineſs and ſluggiſhneſs, and obſtruction of the menſes.

A Woman at Altdorff, thin and lean of body, complained of having her menſtrual flux in too ſmall a quantity, attended with a difficulty of breathing, great anxiety and a ſluggiſhneſs in all her limbs. I preſcribed June 9th, 1714, as follows:

1. The following elixir, directing her to take from fifty to ſixty drops every morning, early, and one hour before dinner:

℞. Elix. aperit. Clauder. ʒi.

2. I adviſed her to drink roſemary-tea, twice a-day.

3. To take a tea-ſpoonful of the following attenuant powder, morning and evening, in a glaſs of pennyroyal-water:

℞.

℞. Tart. vitriol.
Sal. abſynth.
— card. bened.
Flav. cort. aurant. *aā* ʒii.
Maciſ. cinamom. *aā* ʒi.
Croci, ℈ſs. m. f. pulv.

4. To uſe a warm pediluvium frequently.

5. To bleed in the foot a ſhort time before the uſual time of the menſes returning, which was about the end of the month; uſing a bath for her feet prepared with artemiſia, pulegium, and matricaria. Preſently after bleeding, the menſtrua came down plentifully, and ſhe ſoon became perfectly well.

OBSERVATION CCXXIX.

Of an ulcerated cancer.

MRS. Silberbauerin, about fifty years of age, had been troubled for three years with an ulcerated cancer of her left-breaſt; for which ſhe had uſed ſeveral medicines, but without ſucceſs. It being very painful, ſhe conſulted me to know if it could be cured. June, 14th, 1714, having conſidered the caſe, with all its circumſtances, I told her that internal remedies, I feared, would be of no ſervice, and adviſed the operation; to which ſhe would not conſent, but deſired me to order ſome medicines to quiet her pain. I preſcribed the following ingredients, directing them to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a gallon of water, and to drink a glaſs of the ſtrained liquor every night and morning with the powder, and now-and-then between the doſes of the powder:

1. ℞. Rad. ſarſaparill.
—— polypod.
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb. contuſ. ʒiſs.
Fol. malvæ, mj.
Lign. ſantal. citr. ʒii.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi. conciſa, & contuſa craſſo modo.

2. I ordered the following powder to be taken every night and morning, with the diet-drink:

℞. Conch.

℞. Conch. acet. preparat. ʒſs.
Antim. diaph. non ablut.
Sperm. ceti *aā* ʒii.
Laud. opiat. gr. iv. m. f. pulv. divide in 8 part. æquales.

For common drink I ordered toaſt and water, and as a cordial, a glaſs of ſack between meals.

3. I preſcribed the following herbs, to be infuſed like tea, and directed four diſhes to be drank twice a-day, with goat's milk:

℞. Herb. virg. aur.
—— malv. *aā* mj.
Rad. altheæ ʒi. conciſa, craſſo modo miſce.

4. I ordered the following ointment to be applied to the part affected, ſpread upon ſoft linen:

℞. Acet. lithargyr. ʒii.
Ol. expreſſ. ſem. hyoſcyam.
— ——— —— papav. alb.
— infuſ. roſar. *aā* ʒſs. terendo in mortario plumbeo fiat nutritum, in fine adde opii gr. xii.

5. I directed from eleven to fifteen of the following pills to be taken twice a-week:

℞. Extr. panchym. Cr. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ʒſs.
Extr. helleb. nigr. ℈i.
Eſſ. fumariæ, q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

Auguſt the 5th, ſhe informed me that ſhe was better, and that the pain was abated; but, as ſhe complained of wind, ſhe deſired me to order ſomething for that complaint. I preſcribed the following julep, and directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken frequently:

1. ℞. Aq. carminat. Auguſt. ʒiv.
Spir. nitr. dulc. ʒiſs. m.

Auguſt 28th, I viſited her again; ſhe was much better, the pain was leſs, the ulcer looked well, and diſcharged plentifully: I therefore ordered it to be dreſſed with lint, dipped in the following mixture, night and morning:

2. ℞. Eſſ. myrrhæ, ʒi.
— ſuccin. ſine ſal. parat. ʒſs. m.

3. I ordered the following powders to be taken every night and morning, inſtead of thoſe preſcribed N° 2 :

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut.
Sperm. ceti, *aā* ʒſs.
Laud. opiat. gr. iv. m. f. pulv. divide in 24 part. æqual.

To ſtrengthen her weak ſtomach, and reſtore the appetite, I adviſed her to drink moderately of Spaniſh wine at dinner.

4. To uſe the following ingredients like tea :

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
—— polypod.
—— ſarſaparill. *aā* ʒſs.
—— chinæ.
Herb. virgæ aureæ.
—— millefol. cum floribus *aā* mj.
Lign. ſantal. citr. ʒii.
Sem. aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

5. To take forty-five drops of the following tincture, an hour before dinner :

℞. Eſſ. flaved. cort. aurant.
— trifol. fibrin. *aā* ʒſs. m.

6. I adviſed her to uſe goats and aſſes-milk, boiled up with freſh crayfiſh, bruiſed, like ſoup, at night for ſupper.

OBSERVATION CCXXX.

A continuation of the caſe of the lady belonging to the convent, page 269.

THE palpitation of her heart was much better after the medicines preſcribed above, and her reſpiration was more free and eaſy, and the contractions or ſpaſms of the nerves went off; but the pain in her limbs ſtill continued as bad as before, and her menſes were not as yet come down. I therefore preſcribed,

1. That ſhe ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, a ſhort time before their uſual return.

2. I ordered an ounce of China-root, bruiſed, to be boiled gently in a pint of water for half a quarter of an hour; and that ſhe ſhould take three or four cups of this, twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar:

3. Fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the firſt diſh of the decoction:

℞. Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rot. ver. ʒiſs.

4. A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every afternoon at five, and at night going to reſt, with the julep:

℞. Tart. vitriolat.
Sal. abſynth. *aā* ʒiii.
Nitri depur.
Cinnab. *aā* ʒii. m.

5. ℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ. ʒvi.
— cheir. cum vin. ʒi. m.

6. I directed her to take twenty of the following pills, for ten days before the uſual time of the menſes returning, omitting the powder; by which means the flux returned, and the pain in her limbs went entirely off:

℞. Pil. Emanuel. ʒii.
Extr. cent. min. ʒi.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond. conſperge, pulv. cinamom.

OBSERVATION CCXXXI.

Of the hæmorrhoids.

MR. Spankuch complained of having ſeveral tumours at the anus, like varices, attended with great pain and uneaſineſs. He had often been troubled with this diſorder; but the piles had never been ſo large, nor the pain ſo intenſe before, preventing his having any reſt for three nights paſt. Conſulting me, I preſcribed the following ointment, to anoint the tumours of the veins with frequently:

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. ʒiſs.
Camphoræ, gr. vi.
Sacchar. ſaturn. gr. iii. m.

I ordered the following ingredients to be boiled in equal parts of milk and water, and the parts affected to be fomented with it:

℞. Herb. alth. mji.
—— malv.
—— hyoſcyam.
Flor. ſambuc.
—— melilot.
—— verbaſci *aā* mj. m. conciſa craſſo modo.

I ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning, noon, and night, in cowſlip-water:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒiii.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. nat. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

By theſe means the pain was greatly relieved. I adviſed him to be very moderate in his diet, and not to drink wine or any ſtrong liquor: by this method he was cured; and to prevent a return for the future, I adviſed him to bleed three or four times a-year, to refrain from all ſtrong liquors, or drink them but very ſparingly, and diluted with water.

OBSERVATION CCXXXII.

Of a ſtudent, who had a vomiting every morning.

A Student, a native of Hungary, who ſtudied at Altdorff, complained of a violent vomiting every morning, bringing off his ſtomach a great quantity of mucus. He was of a melancholic temperament and hypochondriacal, about twenty-one years of age, of ſmall ſtature, and very weak habit. He was accuſtomed to drink beer in an afternoon, when at his ſtudies. I preſcribed, July 12, 1714,

1. An emetic to evacuate the mucus:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
—— vitriol. gr. vi.
Sacch. alb. ℈ſs. m.

This I directed to be taken in the morning, or afternoon, and to work it off with warm water.

2. I directed forty drops of the following elixir to be taken in the morning, in ſome tea, and about an hour before dinner, in a glaſs of wine:

℞. Elix. ſtomach. Hoffman.
—— propriet. par. *aā* ʒſs.

3. Of the following powder I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful after dinner:

℞. Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm. ʒi.
Trag. aromatic. Auguſt. ʒſs. m.

4. I forbad him to drink beer between meals, and in its ſtead to drink tea or coffee. By theſe means he was cured of this complaint.

I have obſerved in many who were troubled with nauſeas and vomiting in a morning, that it aroſe from drinking beer in the evening; and when I adviſed them to leave it off, they were generally cured by ſtomachics, and ſometimes without any medicines: for it is my opinion that the frequent drinking of cold beer diſturbs digeſtion, which a cup or two of warm tea does not.

OBSERVATION CCXXXIII.

Of a peculiar tumour in a child's ſide.

MR. Pflugers, a merchant of Nurenberg's child, was born with a round flat tumour about a thumb's breadth, on its left-ſide, upon the falſe ribs. It appeared like extravaſated blood under the ſkin, but to the touch it was hard as a ſtone. They applied to me, fourteen days after its birth; but, as the child was ſo young I did not chooſe to cut it out, nor could any corroſives be uſed; therefore, as the parents deſired my advice, I applied the following plaiſter to diſcuſs the tumour, and directed it to be renewed every two days:

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒi.
—— de ſperm. ceti, ʒſs.
Malaxetur ol. chamomil. q. ſ. f. empl.

As it grew very little better in fourteen days, I ordered, Auguſt 24th, a pigeon to be wounded under the wing, letting the warm blood drop upon the tumour, and to rub the part in a morning with faſting-ſpittle, laying the plaiſter on afterwards. The friends of the child wrote me ſeveral times, that, on the uſe of the pigeon's blood, in the manner above-mentioned, the child was ſeized with epileptic fits; but, as I could not conceive how they could ariſe from this cauſe, I directed the repetition of the ſame; however, the like event, they aſſured me, always followed.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCXXXIV.

Of a vertigo and head-ach.

MR. Berlin, a merchant at Nurenberg, about fifty years of age, complained of a frequent giddineſs, and almoſt continual pain in his head; and being of a plethoric habit, he was very apprehenſive that an apoplexy might enſue. Conſulting me, Auguſt 7th, 1714, I ordered him,

1. To loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot; which he was very averſe to, knowing that there were ſeveral phyſicians at Nurenberg at that time, who had no opinion of bleeding, and thought it not only unneceſſary, but hurtful.

2. Forty drops of the following elixir, to be taken every morning in ſome tea, and an hour before dinner in ſome ſoup:

℞. Elix. vitriol. Mynſ.
Eſſ. cort. aurant. *aā* ʒſs. m.

3. Of the following powder a tea-ſpoonful, to be taken at five o'clock in the afternoon, and going to reſt, in cowſlip-water, or black-cherry water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒſs.
Sal. abſynth.
Nitri depur. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. nativ. ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

4. To have his legs well rubbed every day, and to bathe his feet for half an hour every night; and as he had accuſtomed himſelf to keep much at home, his buſineſs requiring him to write much, which alſo weakens the head greatly, I adviſed him now to uſe exerciſe, as walking, or riding in a coach; and after he had uſed the medicines for fourteen days, I adviſed him to drink the Egra-waters, as I knew the chalybeate waters, uſed properly, were of great ſervice in vertiginous complaints and head-achs: but he found himſelf ſo much relieved by the medicines, that he had no occaſion for theſe.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCXXXV.

Of the plague in the year 1713 at Ratiſbon, and of the method of cure.

IN the year 1713, the plague being at Ratiſbon, which is but nine German miles from Altdorff, and many perſons dying of it, we were very apprehenſive of the contagion ſpreading about, and reaching us at Altdorff: I was therefore deſirous previouſly to inform myſelf in what manner the ſick were firſt invaded, and of the method of treatment there uſed, that I might be better enabled to treat it, if it ſhould pleaſe God to viſit us with it. For which purpoſe I wrote to Dr. Dieterich, a very eminent and learned phyſician at Ratiſbon, as the correſpondence was now opened again between our towns, and as I heard that he had practiſed with great ſucceſs in this diſorder, and had cured a great number, and deſired him to inform me of the hiſtory of this diſeaſe, and the method of cure; he was ſo kind as to ſend me the following account:

SIR,

I Received the favour of yours, and am highly obliged to you for it, as it may be the occaſion of a future literary correſpondence between us. I have only conſidered the two queſtions in brief. As to the firſt, concerning the ſimilarity between this and the Auſtrian diſeaſe, with the ſigns, and the critical and ſymptomatical motions of nature, taken notice of in the treatiſe publiſhed in Auſtria upon that ſubject, and find them to agree, for the moſt part, with the diſtemper which now rages here. The treatiſe, indeed, contains many good obſervations, though, in my method of cure, I have been ſometimes obliged to deviate from it. The great ſtreſs of the cure conſiſts in a proper regimen, in which I place my chief dependance. A ſmall treatiſe upon the plague, which has been the employment of my leiſure hours, containing ſome obſervations of my own, will give a farther account; which I ſhall take the liberty of tranſmitting to you, as ſoon as it comes from the preſs. To your ſecond queſtion, concerning the medicines exhibited by me and others; I anſwer, that other phyſicians have generally attempted the cure with tinctur. bezoard, eſſentiæ theriacales, purging medicines, and volatiles; by theſe means promoting too profuſe ſweats, and thereby increaſing the heat of the blood. But I proſecute a different method, having found that moſt of the patients, thus treated, died; which induced others to change their method, and to follow mine.

The medicines I uſed were the ſpec. de hyacinth. vel pulv. pannonic. rub. cum nitro cryſtall. vel arcano duplicato, adding, according to the na-

ture of the caſe, the ſalia fixa cichorei, gentianæ, &c. beſides theſe, in moiſt ſerous habits, I uſed the eſſentia ſcord. pimpinell alb. milleſol. mixt. ſimpl. cum ol vitriol parata, nec camphorata; and mixed with their common drink, tinct roſar, flor bellid, cum ſpiritu nitri dulc mixta, refreſhing the patients with acidulated juleps; and always earneſtly recommended that gentle ſweats only ſhould be promoted; that reſt and quiet ſhould be obſerved, and their drinks but juſt warm. The remaining method of cure, which I uſed, will be found more at large in the treatiſe I mentioned.

Ratiſbon, Aug. 9th, 1714.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.
Joh. Geo. Nicol. Dieterich.

OBSERVATION CCXXXVI.

Of a violent pain in the ſtomach, and troubleſom eructations.

LADY Alderſheim complained, that after drinking the Egra-waters, which probably ſhe did not drink regularly, or perhaps took too large a quantity, ſhe was invaded with a violent pain in her ſtomach, with almoſt continual bitter eructations, and great inclination to vomit, a giddineſs and great pain in her head, anxiety and oppreſſion about the præcordia, a pricking pain in her loins, a great irritation to make water, which appeared lixivial and inflammatory: and, beſides ſhe was frequently ſeized with a ſhivering and trembling, like an ague fit, but then it was not ſucceeded by any heat: the ſwelling in her legs, which ſhe before complained of, was gone off. She conſulted me, Auguſt 14, 1714, and I directed as follows:

1. A gentle emetic, to be taken with the uſual regimen:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
Tart. vitriol. ℈i.
Ol. mac. deſt. gutt. i. m.

2. Two hours before dinner, from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture to be taken in a glaſs of wine or ſoup:

℞. Spir. nitr. dulc.
Eſſ. cort. aurant. *aā* ʒiii.
— caſcaryll. ʒi. m.

3. To take a ſpoonful of the following julep, when the pain in the ſtomach was violent:

℞.

℞. Aq. zedoar. anis.
— carminat. Dorner.
— vitæ Matth. *aā* ʒii.
Spirit. nitr. dulc. ʒss. m.

4. The following electuary, the quantity of a nutmeg, to be taken after dinner and supper:

℞. Conserv. cochlear. ʒiss.
——— absynth. ʒi.
Extr. gentian.
— cort. peruv. *aā* ʒii.
— cascaryll. ʒi.
Ol. destill. cinamom.
— ——— caryophyl. *aā* gutt. iii.
Syrup. cort. aurant. q. s. f. elect.

5. The following balsam to be rubbed on the nostrils, and upon the temples:

℞. Bals. apoplect. Lips. ʒii.

6. By these means she grew somewhat better; but the oppression still remaining, and as she had not lost any blood previous to her drinking the Egra-waters, and being at the same time plethoric, I therefore now ordered her to be let blood; which relieved her of all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCXXXVII.

Of a cardialgia.

A Youth, about sixteen years of age, was frequently troubled with the heart-burn, which perhaps might proceed from his much sitting to write; his mouth would be frequently filled with mucus, which was sometimes succeeded by vomitings. As he had taken many things by the direction of others, without success, he now consulted me, August 24th, 1714. I directed him to take the following emetic powder in the morning, working it off with warm water:

1. ℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
Sal. absynth. ℈ss.
Sacch. perlat. gr. xii. m.

2. From forty to forty-five drops of the following stomachic tincture, to be taken every morning at eight, and afternoon at five o'clock, in tea or coffee:

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. comp. ʒſs.
Spir. nitr. dulc. ʒii. m.

3. A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder after dinner, in Spaniſh wine:

℞. Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm. ʒi.
Trag. aromatic. Aug. ʒſs.
Spec. diagalang.
Tart. vitriolat. *aā* ʒii. m.

4. A ſpoonful of the following julep, between the other medecines, and particularly when the pain in the ſtomach was violent:

℞. Aq. card. ben.
— meliſſ.
— maſtich.
— vit. Mathiol. *aā* ʒi.
Elæoſacch. macer. ʒſs.
Syrup. cinamom. ʒii. m. f. julep.

5. I directed him to rub his ſtomach with the following balſam, morning, noon, and night; to obſerve a moderate diet, to take frequent exerciſe, and to drink a glaſs of wine at his meals; by which method his complaints were removed:

℞. Ol. N. M. expreſſ. ʒiſs.
— deſtil. carui.
— —— aniſ.
— —— menth.
Balſ. peruv. *aā* gutt. vi. m.

OBSERVATION CCXXXVIII.

Of the nephritis.

MR. Fleiſhman, a tanner, fifty years of age, had a ſtone in his kidney, which gave him great pain. He conſulted me, Auguſt 26th, 1714, and I ordered a clyſter to be injected:

1. ℞. Clyſma ex decoct. flor. chamomil. in lacte ʒx.
Mell. merc. ʒi.
Ung. clyſmat. ʒſs. m.

2. Some anodyne emollient herbs to be applied in a bag to the loins.

3. The decoct. nephritic. Foreſt. to be drank as common drink, as malt-liquors diſagreed with him.

4. He found great benefit from taking two ſpoonfuls of oil of almonds, and ſyrup of marſh-mallows, mixed.

5. When coſtive, I directed him to take the following powder:

℞. Tart. vitriol. ℈ii.
Pulv. jalap. gr. xii.

I ordered him, beſides, emulſions of the ſemina violarum, prepared with aq. veronicæ: but I found the other medicines were of moſt ſervice.

OBSERVATION CCXXXIX.

Of the extraction of a child in a difficult labour, the child's arm preſenting.

AUGUST the 27th, 1714, I was ſent for to a woman at a village not far from Altdorff, who had been in labour three days; the child's arm, as far as the elbow, hung out of the uterus, was much ſwelled, and of a livid colour.

I then enquired how long it was ſince they had perceived any motion in the child? They told me that the woman had been ſeized the day before, with a ſhivering all over her; and that, ſince that time, they had not perceived any life in the child.

As there was not any convenient table in the room, I laid her a-croſs the bed, raiſing her breech ſomewhat higher than her head with pillows; then ordering two women to keep her legs extended, I ſmeared my hand with butter, and introduced it into the uterus, to inform myſelf which part of the child was neareſt, that I might regulate myſelf accordingly. I found that the child lay almoſt upon its back, and could feel the left-ſide about the falſe ribs, the lower part of the belly, and the umbilical chord; but it had no pulſation.

I then tried to get at the feet, to extract the child by them; but the waters having been diſcharged, and the child preſſed down in the pelvis, there was no poſſibility of introducing one's hand under it. The woman was extremely fatigued and weak: I was therefore obliged to uſe an inſtrument, and judged it would be beſt to open the child's abdomen, and take out the inteſtines firſt; which I accordingly did, and put them in a veſſel placed under the woman. I then fixed a hook to the interior part of the os ſacrum, and laſt vertebra of the loins; but the child was ſo wedged in, that it could not be moved, after a deal of trouble. I therefore reſolved to introduce a crooked hook, that cut on the inſide, with a button on the point, that in caſe it ſhould, by accident, ſlip, it might not injure the uterus; this I paſſed up by the direction of my left-hand, and cut through the vertebræ of the loins, and all the fleſh, with my

my right-hand, and then ſeparated the upper from the lower part of the body, where they were yet joined by the ſkin and abdominal muſcles; then taking hold of the cheſt behind, with my left-hand, and with my right graſping the child's arm, which hung out, I pulled out the upper-part of the body: then taking hold of the back with my right-hand, I pulled it towards the os uteri, and getting alſo hold of the feet, pulled out the other part of the body, and then the ſecundines. I ordered for the Woman a moderate diet, and preſcribed her a cordial julep; by which means ſhe gradually recovered.

OBSERVATION CCXL.

Of a peculiar cataract.

I WAS applied to by letter, for advice in the following caſe, deſcribed after this manner: A gentleman, ſixty-three years of age, of a good aſpect, had ſpent his life in travelling and reading; his other recreations were painting, and the ſtudy of the oriental languages. About five years ſince, after a journey he had taken in ſevere cold ſnowy weather, which laſted fifteen days, he perceived a diminution of ſight in his left-eye; but as his right-eye was ſtill very good, and no external defect viſible in his left-eye, he did not mind it much; but the obſcurity of the ſight increaſing, at length a grey film was obſervable, which increaſing very quick, totally obſtructed the pupil. In the mean time a ſkin was obſerved in the right-eye, which obſtructed the ſight greatly. All the proper opthalmics were uſed, as purges, purifiers, collyriums, powders, both internally and externally, but without ſucceſs: therefore, in the ſpring, the operation was performed, and attended with no bad ſymptoms, yet but with indifferent ſucceſs. On the ſide towards the ear he could diſtinguiſh light, but not in a direct line. On making the puncture the cataract was divided and depreſſed by the operator, appearing like curdled milk. The right-eye is now, almoſt, in as bad a condition as the left. The cataract of the left-eye is grey, not tranſparent. Upon rubbing the eye the pupil dilates, but the opacity cannot be reſolved. His eyes appear perfectly clear, and do not lie deep. He is otherwiſe in good health, eats, drinks, and reſts well; is never troubled with head-achs, and is as chearful as if but thirty years of age. The floor appears to him as if covered with coarſe cloth, yet not always equal; and if he ſteps forward two or three ſteps, it moves, he thinks, as if he was in a ſhip. He cannot bear the ſun, nor a ſtrong light: at night, if ſitting without a candle, the appearance is to him as if he was at a book-binder's, where the planiſhed paper is hung up, ſpeckled black and white, mixed with various figures

in it, moving backwards and forwards, like images reflected in water. He ſometimes thinks that his diſorder proceeds from a viſcid aqueous humour, which might be removed by internals or externals; and deſires your advice, whether ſuch a fluid, or curdled cataract, is fit to be couched?

Ulm, Aug. 30, 1714.

To this account I gave for anſwer, that I had no hopes of his ever being relieved, either by medicines or a ſecond operation, as the firſt did not ſucceed, to which his age might have alſo contributed.

OBSERVATION CCXLI.

Of a large abſceſs in the cheek and gums, commonly called parulis.

MR. Treu, upon taking cold, was invaded with a ſwelling, and inflammation of his left-cheek, which extended itſelf greatly in the inſide of his mouth, and externally was as big as one's fiſt, being very full of pain; and the pain and tumour increaſing, he conſulted me. When I had examined the tumour internally and externally, I found it to be an abſceſs called parulis, which being ſufficiently ripe, I informed him, that I would open it immediately. He placed himſelf in a chair, in a proper light, and I made the puncture with an abſceſs-lancet, in the moſt dependent part of the tumour, in the inſide of the mouth. It diſcharged near half a pound of matter, mixed with blood. When it was all diſcharged, I introduced a linen-tent to keep it open, and ordered an injection, as follows:

℞. Herb. agrimon.
Summit. hyperic. *aā* mj. conciſa, craſſo modo colaturæ,
coque in aq. ſimpl. per ½ horæ.

℞. Hujus decoctionis colatæ, lbi.
Mellis roſat. ʒi.
Eſſ. aloes ʒii. m.

I directed this injection to be uſed milk-warm, three times a-day. It cleanſed the abſceſs, and in a ſhort time it was quite healed.

OBSERVATION CCXLII.

Of a fever.

MR. Graevius, a ſtudent in law, was invaded this month with a fever, attended with great heat, thirſt, anxiety about the præcordia, and difficult reſpiration; he was very reſtleſs, flinging himſelf from one ſide of the bed to the other, and throwing off the bed-clothes. Being conſulted in the morning, I directed, 1. That

1. That he ſhould loſe ten ounces of blood.

2. That he ſhould drink the following liquor for his common drink: Three pints of barley-water, with the juice of one lemon in it, and another ſliced with the peel on, infuſed in it, and ſweetened to his taſte.

3. I ordered two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken every two hours:

℞. Aq. borag.
— bugloſſ. *aā* ʒiii.
Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut. *aā* ʒſs.
Syrup. berber. ʒſs. m.

4. I viſited him at three o'clock in the afternoon, and found him very reſtleſs, and in great anxiety: he alſo complained of a nauſea, and inclination to vomit; ſaid, that he had not been very regular in his manner of living of late; therefore, as his ſtomach might be overcharged, I ordered an emetic to be taken that afternoon, working it off with carduus tea:

℞. Rad. hypecacuanhæ gr. xxv.
Nitri depur. gr. v. m. f. pulv.

This operated very well, and brought a great quantity of bile off his ſtomach.

I viſited him again at ſix o'clock. He complained of being very thirſty. I directed him to drink two or three diſhes of tea, afterwards to drink frequently of his acidulated water, but only a wine-glaſsful at a time, for fear of overloading his ſtomach, and preſcribed the following powder; directing a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every three hours, in the julep or in the drink:

5. ℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert.
Lap. cancror. citr.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

6. The next morning I viſited him again, and found he had been very reſtleſs all night. I preſcribed the following julep, directing him to take the powders in it, and to drink two ſpoonfuls of it between whiles:

℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ.
—— card. bened. *aā* ʒiv.
Tinct. flor. roſar.
Syrup. papav. rh. *aā* ʒſs. m.

The next night he had no ſleep; and ſeeing no neceſſity for any alteration in his medicines, I ordered them to be continued that day, and the following night.

On

On the third night he had no reſt, and became delirious towards the morning; his pulſe was full and ſtrong, the heat great, and his urine very red; I therefore thought it neceſſary to have ſix ounces more of blood drawn from the foot, and continue the ſame medicines till I ſhould ſee how he was in the afternoon.

7. In the afternoon I found his delirium continued, I therefore preſcribed the following camphorated powder, directing it to be taken every three hours, with the julep above deſcribed:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Antim. diaph. *aā* ℈ſs.
Nitri gr. v.
Camphor. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

8. I ordered vinegar of roſes, with crumbs of bread, to be applied to the forehead, and ordered his attendants frequently to give him of his drink, whether he called for it or not; he was very delirious, and, as I apprehended, in great danger. In the evening I ordered him a clyſter of about a pint of whey, two ounces of honey, and half an ounce of nitre.

The fourth night he had ſome reſt; yet, when he awaked, he talked deliriouſly. On the fifth day I ordered bliſters to be applied to the legs; and as he wore a very thick cap, I ordered them to put on him a thin one, and I continued the uſe of the powders above-mentioned, with five grains of camphor in each; and, inſtead of the julep, directed that the powders ſhould be taken in the following emulſion, every three hours, beginning at three o'clock in the afternoon, and to drink of the emulſion frequently:

℞. Amygd. dulc. non rancid.
Sem. cucurbit.
—— melon. recent. *aā* ʒſs.
—— papaver. alb. ʒii.
Aq. ceraſ. nigr.
— flor. ſambuci *aā* ʒvi.
— —— roſar. ʒi. m. f. emulſio.
Colaturæ adde ſacchar. perlat. ʒſs.

And to the ſoles of his feet I applied a cataplaſm of leaven, with vinegar, ſalt, and muſtard.

The fifth night he reſted indifferently well, the bliſters had drawn well, and he was leſs delirious; I therefore ordered the ſame medicines to be continued the ſixth day. He was now quite ſenſible, and went on with his powders, only every ſixth hour. He ſlept almoſt all the ſeventh

night, and awaked in the morning about eight o'clock, in a plentiful ſweat, and perfectly ſenſible, complaining of nothing but weakneſs, and the pain in his legs from the bliſters: he had yet taken nothing for diet but ſoups, water-gruel with currants, or barley-water with lemon-juice, or prunes or cherries; but having a deſire for other food, I permitted him to have ſome chicken-broth, with ſorrel, chervil, or purſlane in it, and to eat a little of the chicken; and, as he was very weak, I ſuffered him to drink a glaſs of Rheniſh wine, and to take at night again ſome chicken-broth, with prunes, ordering him to continue his acidulated drink as before.

The eight night he reſted very well. I preſcribed ʒſs of the mixtura ſimplex, directing him to take forty drops, three times a-day, and to obſerve a moderate diet: by theſe means, in about a week more he was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCXLIII.

Of the bad effects of an untimely uſe of the ſulphur-ointment, for the cure of the itch.

A NUN at Amberg, named Engelin, about ſeventeen years of age, had got the itch, and had uſed an ointment of brimſtone, without taking any purge, or purifying medicine, previous thereto. This was ſucceeded by great pains in both legs, and many ulcers, for which the ſuperior conſulted me. I preſcribed, September 7th, 1714, as follows:

1. ℞. Pulv. jalap. ℈i.
Merc. dulc. gr. xii.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iii.
Ol. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

One of theſe powders I directed to be taken two days running; a third powder, on the fifth day; and, the fifth day after that, the fourth powder.

2. I ordered four or five diſhfuls of the infuſion of the following ingredients, to be drank every morning at ſeven, and at four o'clock in the afternoon as tea:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
—— polypod.
Lign. ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. fumar. mj.
—— card. bened.
—— roſmarin. *aā* mſs.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi. m. f. ſpecies conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo.

3. Forty-

3. Forty-five drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the firſt cup of the tea every morning and evening:

℞. Eſſ. lignor.
— ſuccin. *aā* ʒſs. m.

4. And of the following powder, half a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every afternoon at ſix o'clock, and at night going to reſt, in fumitory, or elder-flower-water:

℞. Matr. perlat. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *aā* ʒiii.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut. ʒii.
Flor. ſulph. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. caryoph.
— —— cinamom. *aā* gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered the ulcers to be waſhed with the following lotion, warm, every night and morning, dreſſing them afterwards with dry lint only:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒviii.
Merc. dulc. ℈i. m.

6. The following plaiſter to be applied:

℞. Empl. ad ulcera antiq. Bauh. ʒii.
Malax. ol. hyperic. q. ſ.

7. I ordered the lower joints of the legs to be anointed, with the quantity of a pea, of the following ointment, warmed, every night and morning:

℞. Unguent. roſat. ʒi.
Bol. armen.
Amalgam. merc. & ſaturn. *aā* ʒii. m. f. unguent.

The ſuperior of the convent wrote me afterwards, that ſhe began to grow better. I directed the ſame medicines to be continued as before; and in ſixteen days afterwards, ſhe ſent me an account that ſhe was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCXLIV.

Of an hæmorrhage.

HER ſerene highneſs the dutcheſs of Sultzbach, ſent for me, and acquainted me that ſhe had had a great hæmorrhage, which ſhe thought might ariſe from the great quantity of hot ſtomachics ſhe had lately taken, to ſtrengthen her ſtomach. She was much weakened thereby, and complained of great inward heat; therefore I did not attempt her cure by ſtrong aſtringents, but rather choſe to try to moderate the flux by gentle temperants. I preſcribed, September 9th, 1714, the following powder; directing one to be given at noon, another at ſix o'clock, and the third going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Corall. rub. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri puriſſ. gr. xii. m.

℞. Aq. endiv.
— lactuc. *aā* ʒiiſs.
— cinamom. cyd. ʒi.
Syrup. ribeſ. ʒii.
—— flor. papav. rh. ʒi. m. f. julep.

Of this julep ſhe took a ſpoonful at any time, when hot or thirſty.

For common drink, I adviſed her to drink water poured boiling hot on a piece of bread, and a lemon ſliced, with as much ſugar as agreeable; and, as a cordial, to add a glaſs of wine, drinking this when thirſty: by theſe means, the bleeding was ſtopped againſt next morning.

To ſtrengthen the tone of the veſſels, I directed of the following mixture, which I have found very ſerviceable in and after all violent hæmorrhages, thirty drops to be taken every morning and evening, in ſome tea or water-gruel:

℞. Tinct. tartar.
Spir. cornu cervi *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered the powders to be continued at ten o'clock in the morning, and going to reſt, for ſome days, with the julep; by which means, ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION CCXLV.

Of continual reſtleſſneſs and crying in a child.

A Daughter of Mr. Meyenberg, a child of a month old, had been troubled with wind ever ſince her birth, crying continually night and day. Being conſulted by her parents, I preſcribed the following ingredients, directing a ſpoonful to be boiled a little in a quart of water, to be ſtrained when cold, and to ſtand to ſettle; and to give it to the child to drink frequently:

℞. Raſ. ebur. puriſſ.
—— corn. cerv. *aā* ʒi.
Rad. liquirit. ʒvi.
—— polypod. ʒſs.
Dactyl. pingu. N° vi.
Jujub. N° x.
Sem. aniſ. ʒſs.
—— fœnicul. ʒi. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

I preſcribed alſo the following purging ſyrup, to evacuate the ſharp humours in the ſtomach and inteſtines:

℞. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒii.
Pulv. jalap. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

This operated well, and as the child ſtill continued crying, I directed it to be repeated the next day.

The third day I directed a tea-ſpoonful of oil of almonds to be given frequently, and a ſpoonful of the following julep between whiles:

℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ.
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒi.
Perlat. preparat. ℈i.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒſs. m. f. mixt.

As the child ſtill continued as bad as ever, I preſcribed the following powder, to be given that evening in her pap, and if the pain did not abate by midnight, to repeat it:

℞. Antim. diaph.
Matr. perlar. preparat.
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ℈ſs.
Maſſ. pilul. de cynogloſſ. gr. i. m. f. pulv. d. in partes duas æquales.

The pain ſoon abating after the firſt powder, the child reſted well all night, and was very quiet the next day; and then I ordered the pearl julep

julep and oil of almonds to be given alternately every three hours, and directed them to repeat the powders, if the pain returned; but the child continued well.

OBSERVATION CCXLVI.

Of the head-ach.

MISS Hurrig complained of an intenſe conſtant pain, occupying a ſmall part of the head, juſt above the right-eye, attended with a cardialgia and loſs of appetite. She was ſeventeen years of age, and had never yet had her menſtrual diſcharge; ſhe, moreover, complained of a continual inclination to vomit. Being conſulted, September 10th, 1714, I ordered,

1. That ſhe ſhould loſe ſix ounces of blood from the foot.

2. I preſcribed a gentle vomit of tartar. emetic. gr. iiſs. which operated five times, bringing up a great quantity of bile.

3. I directed her to take from fifteen to twenty of the following pills, twice a-week, in penny-royal water:

℞. Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac.
—— aloes puriſſ. *aā* ʒſs.
—— myrrh. rubr.
Extr. croci.
—— ariſtoloch. rot.
—— rhabarb. *aā* ϑſs.
Eſſ. croci, q. ſ. m. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i. conſp. ſpecific. cephalic.

4. Fifty drops of the following elixir, in roſemary-tea, night and morning:

℞. Elix. propr. ſ. acid.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſtill. roſmar. ϑi.

5. And of the following powder, a tea-ſpoonful every day after dinner:

℞. Pulv. ſtomach. Birk.
—— cachectic. Querc. *aā* ʒi.
Tart. vitriol. ʒii. m.

6. I ordered her to uſe a pediluvium, prepared with uterine herbs, every night going to reſt, for half an hour, particularly if ſhe found any pain in her bowels: by the uſe of which means, ſhe was relieved of her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCXLVII.

Of a chlorosis, severe pain in the head, and dyspnœa.

A Maid of honour to the dutchess of Sultzbach complained, that for some time past her menstrual discharge had been very small in quantity; she was become very pale, had a violent pain in her head, and great anxiety about the præcordia. She desired my advice, September 10th, 1714, and I ordered the following elixir; directing thirty-five drops to be taken every morning and afternoon, at four o'clock, in warm rosemary, or balm-tea:

1. ℞. Elix. propriet. s. acid. ʒss.
Sal. vol. oleos. ʒii.
Ol. dest. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii.
—— —— cinamom.
—— —— roriſmarin. *aā* gutt. ii.
—— —— caryoph. gutt. i. m.

I also directed fifteen of the following pills, to be taken every night for eight days before the usual time of the menses returning, and to use a pediluvium every night going to rest for half an hour:

℞. G. ammoniac.
— galban. *aā* ℈i.
Extr. gentian.
—— croc.
—— trifol. fibr.
Myrrh. rubr.
Aloes splend. *aā* ʒss.
Ol. cinnamon.
— caryoph. *aā* gutt. ii.
— lign. sassafr. gutt. i. m. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i.

OBSERVATION CCXLVIII.

Of an hectic fever, and hypochondriac affection.

BARON Jodoci, of a thin consumptive habit of body, had used very violent exercise, and heated his blood, and had been invaded with an inflammatory fever, which now was changed into a quotidian intermittent. He was of a very pale aspect, had a violent palpitation of the heart, was much afflicted with wind, and had been much troubled with the hæmorrhoids for the last four months; the hypochondriac regions were become extremely hard, yet his appetite was good, but he had very little rest,

and was extremely weak. He was often ſeized with a giddineſs in his head, oppreſſion and anxiety about the præcordia, and was very thirſty; the laſt time he had been bled, his blood was very ſizy, having ſcarce any ſerum in it. He conſulted me, September 10th, 1714, and I ordered him,

1. To bleed every ſpring and autumn, in the arm or foot, or rather every quarter of a year, if he found no relief by the firſt bleeding:

And, 2, I ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in ſome gruel, or in his tea, every morning, and night going to reſt:

℞. Nitri depurat.
Arcan. dupl.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒii.
Matr. perl. citrat. ʒiſs.
Cinnab. antimon. ʒi.
Cort. aurant. ʒiſs.
Croci oriental. ℈i. m. f. pulv.

3. To take forty drops of the following tincture, an hour before dinner, in any agreeable warm vehicle:

℞. Eſſ. millefol. ʒiii.
— cort. aurant. ʒii.
Spir. nitr. dulc. ʒiſs. m.

4. To take of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, three or four diſhes, twice or thrice a-day:

℞. Herb. millefol. cum flor. mj.
—— meliſſ.
—— card. bened. *aā* mſs.
Flor. borag.
—— bugloſſ. *aā* p. i.
Sem. aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. conciſa contuſ. m.

5. To take from eight to fifteen of the following pills, early in the morning, once a-week:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ʒſs.
—— meliſſ.
—— gentian. *aā* gr. xv.
Vitriol. mart. ℈ſs.
Eſſ. millefol. q. ſ. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i.

I farther adviſed him to let his exerciſe be moderate for the future, and to be temperate in eating and drinking, as this was the very baſis of health. By theſe means, he recovered his health pretty well.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCXLIX.

Of a difficult reſpiration, and pain in the head.

MRS. Hund, fifty years of age, upon the leaſt motion, was ſeized with an oppreſſion and difficulty of breathing. The menſes had left her for ſeveral years. She was alſo often troubled with a violent pain in her head, and had no appetite. Deſiring my advice, I preſcribed, September 22d, 1714,

1. Bleeding in the foot, and to be repeated every quarter of a year.

2. Forty drops of the following, tincture to be taken every morning early, and an hour before dinner, in ſome tea:

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒſs.
— helenii.
Spir. nitr. dulc. *aā* ʒii. m.

3. A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken at ſix o'clock every evening, and going to reſt, in black-cherry or lime-flower-water:

℞. Sal. abſynth.
Arcan. duplic. *aā* ʒii.
Matr. perlat. preparat. citrat.
Conch. acet. preparat. *aā* ʒiſs.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

By theſe means, ſhe ſoon grew better; and remained healthy for a long time afterwards, by continuing the veneſection every three months.

OBSERVATION CCL.

Of ulcerated eye-lids.

HER ſerene highneſs the youngeſt princeſs of Sultzbach, afterwards queen of Sardinia, was troubled with red, ulcerated eye-lids, after catching of cold, by expoſing herſelf in ſharp, cold, windy weather. She had tried many remedies, but without relief. The dutcheſs, her mother, ſent for me, and deſired my aſſiſtance. Accordingly, September 28th, 1714, I preſcribed the following purging powder, directing it to be taken in the morning in ſome tea:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℈i.
Mercur. dulc. ℈ſs
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

I directed the eye-lids to be ſlightly anointed with the following ointment, every night going to reſt:

℞. Unguent. roſat. ʒſs.
Merc. præcip. rubr. optime preparat. ϑſs. m.

and every morning, I ordered her eyes to be waſhed with cold roſe-water. Upon continuing this method for a little time, her eyes became perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION CCLI.

Of a red membrane upon the eye.

MISS Sechaurer, eight years of age, after taking cold, had an inflammation in her eyes; at length a red membrane appeared over her right-eye, which extended to the cornea. My advice being deſired, October 10th, 1714, I preſcribed the following pills, and directed five of them to be taken every third night, going to reſt:

℞. Ext. panch. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā*. ϑſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. v.
Eſſ. lign. q. ſ. f. pilul. xv.

2. An infuſion of the following ingredients, to be drank twice a-day, like tea:

℞. Herb. euphraſ. mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafras ʒſs. inciſa & contuſa, craſſo modo, miſce.

3. I preſcribed the following collyrium; directing her to waſh her eyes with it, morning, noon, and night, and to let a drop be dropped into her eye:

℞. Aq. chelidon. maj. ʒiii.
Spir. vini rhenani ʒſs.
Vitrioli alb. gr. ii. m.

4. As the origin of the red membrane was in the great canthus, I raiſed it with a crooked needle, and cut it through with a pair of ſciſſars; ſuffering the wounded veſſels to bleed as long as they would, and fomenting the part frequently with a fine ſpunge, with warm water.

5. I ordered the following powder, to be blown into the eye through a quill:

℞.

℞. Off. ſepiæ preparat. ʒſs.
Matr. perlar. preparat.
Sacch. canar. *aā* ℈i.
Vitriol. albi gr. i. m. f. pulv. ſubtiliſſimus.

I told her friends, that if this did not anſwer, it would be neceſſary to cut an iſſue in the arm, but ſhe did well without it.

OBSERVATION CCLII.

Of the hæmorrhoids.

A Married woman, forty-eight years of age, wrote me that ſhe had been greatly troubled with the blind piles ſince her laſt lying-in, that they were as large as a walnut, and were extremely painful, and deſired my advice.

1. I directed the parts to be anointed with the following ointment, three or four times a-day:

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. ʒvi.
Camphor.
Sacchar. ſaturn. *aā* gr. iii. m. terantur diu in mort. plumbeo.

2. The following ingredients to be ſewed up in a bag, and boiled in milk, and applied warm:

℞. Flor. verbaſc. linar.
—— chamomil. *aā* mj. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

3. A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken morning, noon, and night, in elder-flower-water:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citr. *aā* ʒii.
Tart. vitriol. Taken. ʒiii.
Nitri depur.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

I alſo ordered her to bleed in the foot: by which means, ſhe afterwards informed me, ſhe grew well.

OBSERVATION CCLIII.

Of an hæmorrhage in a woman three months gone with child.

MRS. Korb was three months gone with child, and had a great discharge of blood from the vagina; ſhe had had two children before. Her parents deſiring my advice for her, Oct. 11th, 1714, I ordered her,

1. To be bled in the arm.

2. For her common drink, I directed her to uſe toaſt in water, with the juice of lemon in it, ſweetened with ſugar to her taſte.

3. Half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every hour in the julep:

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ʒiii.
Lap. cancr. citr. ʒii.
Nitri. depur.
Cinnab. ant.
Corall. rub. preparat. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. plantag.
— cinamom. cyd. *aā* ʒiii.
Syrup. corall. ʒiii. m.

By the uſe of theſe means the hæmorrhage ceaſed, and ſhe advanced happily in her pregnancy.

From this obſervation we may ſee, that all diſcharges of blood from the parts of generation, in pregnant women, proceed not from the uterus, much leſs from a ſeparation of the placenta, but that they frequently flow from the vagina only; in which caſes, they are not ſo dangerous.

OBSERVATION CCLIV.

Of the worm-fever in a child.

A Child of Mr. Korb's, three years of age, was invaded with an epileptic fit, which laſted half a quarter of an hour, ſucceeded by a great feveriſh heat, but the fits returned no more. Being conſulted, I enquired whether the child had ever voided any worms? and, as the nurſe ſaid that it had, I judged the diſorder to be a worm-fever, and ordered the child the following medicines.

1. An ointment to anoint the belly with, warm, night and morning:

℞. Ungu. de arthanit. ʒi.
Ol. colocynth. ʒii. m.

2. I directed them to give the child half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, in the decoction,

℞. Æthiop. min.
Sacchar. alb. *aā* ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. fumar.
— gramin.
— card. bened. *aā* ʒiii.
Hydrargyr. ʒi. coq. in olla vitreata, baccillo ſemper agitando, per horam dimidiam, aqua hæc poſtea decantetur in vitrum purum, atque addatur.
Syrup. flor. perſic. ʒi.
Aq. cinam. cum vino ʒſs. m.

In this decoction I directed them to give the child the powders, with a ſpoonful afterwards to waſh it down.

I ordered the following bolus, to be taken every third morning in milk or tea:

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr. gr. viii.
Mercur. dulc. gr. iv.
Conſerv. roſar. ℈ii. m. f. bolus.

By the uſe of theſe remedies the child voided a great number of worms, and preſently afterward recovered perfectly.

OBSERVATION CCLV.

Of an anorexy, or loathing of food, cauſed by drinking.

A Young man, thirty years of age, at Sultzbach, had an anorexy, or loathing of all ſorts of food, and was become quite weak. He confeſſed that he had drank immoderately, and believed that to be the cauſe of his preſent complaint. Deſiring my advice, I ordered him, October 16th, 1714,

1. To take from forty-five to fifty drops of the following ſtomachic tincture, in beer or gruel, every morning early, and an hour before dinner:

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. comp. ʒi.
Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒſs. m.

2. A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, upon a piece of toaſted bread, ſoaked in wine:

℞.

℞. Pulv. ſtomach. Birckm. ʒi.
Trag. arom. Auguſt. ʒſs. m. f. pulvis.

3. To pour upon the following ingredients two quarts of good wine, letting it ſtand infuſed for ſome time, and to drink a glaſsful at every meal:

℞. Rad. caryophyllat. ʒſs.
—— gentian. ʒiii.
—— ari ʒii.
Herb. card. bened. mj.
Summit. abſynth. mſs.
Cent. min. p. ii.
Flaved. cort. aurant. ʒiſs.
Cort. caſcarillæ ʒii.
Bacc. junip. ʒſs.
Sal. card. benedict. ʒii. m. conciſa & contuſa.

I adviſed him to refrain from hard drinking, and not to drink any more than he had occaſion for, and, particularly, not to drink between meals.

OBSERVATION CCLVI.

Of a dropſy.

MR. Steinhauſer had been ill about eight weeks with a dropſy; his belly and legs were much ſwelled, his water very red, with a lateritious ſediment. Conſulting me, October 23d, 1714, after informing him that his caſe was dangerous, I preſcribed,

1. The following ſtrengthening electuary, directing him to take the quantity of a nutmeg every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and going to reſt:

℞. Conſerv. cochleariæ.
——— abſynth. rom. *aā* ʒi.
Extr. gentian.
—— abſynth.
—— centaur. min. *aā* ʒiii.
Syrup. cinamom.
—— cort. aurant. q. ſ. f. elect.

2. I directed a quart of boiling water to be poured upon the following bag of ingredients, adding, when cold, a quart of good wine, and ordered a wine-glaſsful to be drank at his meals:

℞. Rad. gentian.
—— vincetox. *aā* ʒiii.
—— helen.
—— pimpinell. alb. *aā* ʒii.
Summit. abſynth. mj.
—— centaur. min.
Herb. card. bened. *aā* mſs.
Sem. petroſelin.
Baccar. junip.
Flaved. cort. aurant.
Sal. geniſtæ *aā* ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce, & detur in ſindon. alb.

3. To take of the following powder, a tea-ſpoonful, upon toaſted bread ſoaked in wine, every day after dinner:

℞. Pulv. ſtom. Birckm.
Trag. aromat. Auguſt. *aā* ʒi.
Tart. vitriol. Tacken. ʒii. m. f. pulvis.

As he was no better, November 11th, I was willing to endeavour to carry off the water by purges; and therefore preſcribed the following purging pills, directing him to take fifteen every third morning:

1. ℞. Extr. panchym. Croll. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc.
Reſin. jalap. *aā* gr. xvi.
Elateri. gr. vi.
Eſſent. jalap. q. ſ. f. pilulæ N° lx.

And ordered him to uſe the following ingredients like tea, twice a-day, and to continue the electuary before preſcribed:

2. ℞. Herb. card. bened. mj.
—— trifol. fibrin. mſs.
Flor. geniſtæ p. iii.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒvi.
—— ſant. citr. ʒii.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi.
Bacc. junip. ʒſs. m.

November 29th, he informed me that the ſwelling in his legs was abated, but that his urine remained very red.

I directed him to drink, at his meals, a decoction of rad. graminis, with a fourth part of wine in it, and ten or twelve drops of ſp. vitriol. d. added to each pint: and to continue the purging pills, the infuſion, and the electuary, as before.

OBSERVATION CCLVII.

Of ſpaſmodic contractions.

A NUN at Amberg, thirty-four year of age, of rather a plethoric habit, whoſe menſtrual diſcharge had always been ſmall, and uſually attended with great pain, had been frequently invaded with ſpaſmodic contractions of the hands, feet, head, and neck, which induced her to fear that an epilepſy might enſue. She conſulted me, October 24th, 1714, and I directed that ſhe ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, particularly, as it was now near the time of her menſes returning, and that ſhe ſhould uſe, at the ſame time, a warm pediluvium; by which means the menſes came down, and with leſs difficulty and pain. I alſo directed that ſhe ſhould be cupped upon the calves of her legs about every four weeks, near the ſame period, for ſeveral months to come; and preſcribed for her the following medicines:

1. ℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tart. vitriolat. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ʒii.
Ext. caſtor. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

Of this powder, I directed her to take a tea-ſpoonful every morning early, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in lime-tree-water, and to repeat them whenever the ſpaſms returned.

2. To take forty-five drops of the following tincture, in gruel, every hour before dinner:

℞. Eſſ. millefol. ʒſs.
— pimpinell. alb. ʒii.
— caſtor. ʒi. m.

3. Four diſhes of the following infuſion, to be drank twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar, as tea:

℞.

℞. Rad. 5 aperient. *aā* ʒi.
—— ariſtol. rot. ver.
—— pimpinell. alb. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. meliſſæ mji.
—— roſmarin. mj.
Flor. calendulæ.
—— roſmarin.
—— boragin. *aā* p. i.
Santal. citrin. ʒiſs. m. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo.

4. That eight days before the uſual time of the menſes returning, fifteen of the following pills ſhould be taken, every night going to reſt:

℞. Extract. card. bened.
——— meliſſæ *aā* ʒi.
——— helleb. nigr.
——— caſtor. *aā* ϑſs.
Aloes ſoccotrin.
Myrrhæ rubr.
Gum. ammoniac. *aā* ϑii.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. vi.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. m. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i. conſp. ſpecific. cephal.

5. A warm pediluvium to be uſed every night for half an hour, prepared with uterine herbs, as matricaria, artemiſia, and roſemary.

By theſe means the ſpaſms were removed, and her menſes flowed with leſs pain, and more plentiful than before.

OBSERVATION CCLVIII.

Of venereal warts, upon the tongue and anus.

A Young gentleman, after a virulent gonorrhœa, was troubled with a pain in his mouth, throat, and anus, attended with warts, or fici, upon his tongue and anus; and deſiring my aſſiſtance,

I ordered him the following electuary, October 25th, 1714, directing the quantity of a nutmeg to be taken every morning at ſeven o'clock, and to increaſe or diminiſh the doſe according to its operation; or, if he ſhould find it operate too much, to take it only every third or fourth morning:

℞.

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ʒii.
Pulv. caſſ. recent. ʒiii.
Syrup. roſ. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect.

I directed alſo a ſpoonful of the following ingredients, to be boiled up once in a pint of water, and this quantity to be drank every morning at nine o'clock, and afternoon at four, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Rad. polypod.
—— ſarſaparill. *aā* ʒi.
—— chinæ ʒſs.
Herb. ſaponariæ mjſs.
—— fumariæ mj.
Lign. ſaſſafras ʒvi.
Sem. aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

I cut off the warts upon the tongue and anus with a pair of ſciſſars, and ordered the part to be touched with the Roman vitriol every other day, till they ſhould ceaſe growing.

Theſe medicines ſucceeded extremely well; for his throat grew well, and the warts went all off, except one at the anus, which I cut off, and touched its root with lapis infernalis. But ſtill apprehending ſome impurity might remain in his blood, I ordered the ſame medicines to be repeated, December 15th, and directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture every afternoon, in the diet-drink above preſcribed:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒſs.
— myrrhæ.
Tinct. antimon. tart. *aā* ʒii. m.

By the uſe of which means he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLIX.

Of a colic.

MR. Schmid was frequently tormented with the blind piles, attended with a ſevere colic, without their ever coming to any diſcharge, and his face would be ſometimes broke out in red ſpots. Conſulting me, November 29th, 1714, I preſcribed the following powder; directing him to take a tea-ſpoonful of it every afternoon, and at night going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

2 ℞.

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒiii.
Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *aā* ʒiſs.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

And to take twenty-five drops of the following tincture every morning, and afternoon at three o'clock, in an infuſion of the ingredients:

℞. Eſſ. carminat. Wedel.
— millefol. *aā* ʒiii. m.

℞. Herb. millefol. cum tot. mj.
Lign. ſantal. citrin.
—— ſaſſafras *aā* ʒiii.
Sem. aniſi ſtellat. ʒiii. m.

I adviſed him to obſerve a moderate diet, both as to eating and drinking; and to avoid wine, brandy, and all other ſtrong liquors, which might inflame his blood; and to bleed in the foot conſtantly about the æquinox: by which means, I told him, that I hoped he would be relieved of his complaint, or, at leaſt, that the returns would be leſs frequent, and more gentle.

OBSERVATION CCLX.

Of a violent pain in the ſtomach, attended with faintings.

A Farmer, about twenty-two years of age, was affected with an almoſt conſtant pain at the ſcrobiculus cordis, attended with a dimneſs of ſight, and fainting away, reſembling epileptic fits, but he would ſoon recover again. His appetite continued good; when a child, he had been very much troubled with worms; and as his aſpect was now livid, and his eyes ſunk, it ſeemed as if worms were the cauſe of his preſent complaints. I therefore, after directing him to be moderate in his eating and drinking, preſcribed the following powder, a tea-ſpoonful to be taken three times a day, in aqua graminis deſtillat:

℞. Æthiop. min.
C. C. uſt. preparat.
Sem. ſanton. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinamom. ʒii.
Caryoph. ʒi.
Sacchar. alb. ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

And the following pills to be taken every fourth morning, for three times, in any agreeable warm liquor :

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ℈ss.
Mercur. dulc. rit. preparat. gr. vii.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iii. cum eſſent. myrrhæ q. ſ. f.
pilulæ pond. gr. ii. conſp. cinnab.

Theſe medicines had the deſired effect, the pain in his ſtomach went off, and the faintings left him ; but he complained of being troubled with wind, for which I directed forty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every day before dinner, in ſome ſoup :

℞. Eſſ. carmin. Wed. ʒſs.
— cort. aurant. ʒii.
— ſem. cinæ ʒi. m.

And I adviſed him to eat ſparingly, at leaſt till he ſhould quite recover his ſtrength again.

OBSERVATION CCLXI.

Of a difficult labour.

IN December 1714, I was ſent for to Hauſsheim, not far from Aldtdorff, to a Woman, who, as I was informed, had been in labour three days ; the waters had been long diſcharged, but neither the head, hands, or legs of the child, were to be found.

The pains, for the firſt and ſecond day, were very ſevere ; but on the third day they were almoſt gone, and ſhe perceived no motion in the child.

I laid the woman on a convenient table, raiſing her breech, by large hard pillows, conſiderably higher than her head, and had her held faſt by the women preſent. I gave her ſome cordial julep, and encouraged her to behave with reſolution.

I then endeavoured to diſcover the poſition of the child, which was attended with great difficulty, as the child was ſo preſſed into the pelvis, that it was hard to diſtinguiſh which part preſented. I felt ſomething hard and roundiſh, like the oblique poſition of the head, ſhoulder, or hip, but could not, for a long while, diſcover what part it was : at length, introducing my hand rubbed with butter, I ſearched on all ſides, to learn what part of the child preſented, or to know whether it might not be ſomething preternatural which I had felt, as ſometimes happens ; and, after a deal of trouble, I diſcovered it to be the upper-part of the ſhoulder and arm, and paſſed my hand to the neck and head, which lay in the

left-ſide of the pelvis, in the manner the child is repreſented in tab. 33, fig. 8. of my ſurgery.

I next tried to bring the head into a proper poſition; but it ſtuck ſo faſt, that all my endeavours were of no avail. I then tried Palfyn's blunt hook, but one not ſo large and long as that repreſented by fig. 16, in the ſame plate; but I could do nothing with it, as, from the roundneſs of its head, it ſo eaſily ſlipt away. I had, before I uſed this hook, endeavoured to paſs my hand on to the feet, which I afterwards repeated, when I perceived I could execute nothing with Palfyn's inſtrument; but this was ineffectual alſo, as the child was ſo wedged into the pelvis; and, according to the advice of moſt modern practitioners, as I did not care to uſe the pointed ſharp hook, if I could any ways avoid it; but finding, at length, that no other method remained to deliver the woman of the child, and preſerve her life, for ſhe was become extremely weak by what ſhe had already ſuffered, I therefore took the hook, N° 17, and ſcrewed on the handle, N° 19, which had ſeveral notches *aaaa*, on one ſide, by which I could judge where the point of the hook was; I then introduced my left-hand, placing it upon the child's face, and then puſhed up the hook with my right-hand, into the under-part of the child's head, endeavouring to fix it at the right-ſide of the head, to extract the child; and though I imagined it firmly fixed, the hook, notwithſtanding, ſlipt twice, when I was making my greateſt effort; yet I held the hook in ſuch a manner as to prevent its injuring the uterus; at length I got ſuch good hold, that, with the Aſſiſtance of my left-hand, I entirely brought down the head through the os externum, and then taking hold of the ſhoulder, I extracted the whole child, with the after-birth.

OBSERVATION CCLXII.

Of deafneſs, and a continual ſinging in the ears.

MR. Seiffart, a ſtudent, came to conſult me, January 2d, 1715, and complained of having loſt his hearing for ſome days, having a continual buzzing or ſinging in his ears, and heavineſs in his head; he alſo informed me, that this diſorder was always worſe after drinking of brown beer; he was of a choleric diſpoſition, and plethoric habit; his face was red, and all over his body he had a red ſcorbutic eruption, reſembling the itch, without any heat or weakneſs.

My opinion was, that his diſorder proceeded from taking cold, and from a ſcorbutic impure blood; I therefore adviſed him to loſe ſome blood; but as he had never been bled, he would not conſent. I therefore preſcribed for him the following pills, directing him to take thirteen every morning early, in any warm liquor: ℞.

℞. Extr. marocoſt. Mind. ℈i.
Diagryd. ſulph. gr. iv.
Eſſ. caſtor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ xxvi. conſp. pulv. liquorit.

I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every night and morning, in ſage-tea:

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ʒiſs.
Specific. ceph. Mich.
Conch. acet. preparat. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depur. ℈ii. m.

And to put about four grains of the following powder, into his ear, upon ſome cotton:

℞. Sal. vol. C. C. ℈ii.
Caſtor. pingu. gr. vii.
Moſch. gr. vi.
Ol. deſt. ſuccin. gutt. vi.
— —— roſmarin. gutt. iii. m. f. pulv.

I directed him to have a roll baked every morning, with juniper-berries, fennel, and caraway-ſeed in it, and to cut it longitudinally into two parts, and apply one, as warm as he could bear, to each ear.

I adviſed him to leave off drinking the brown beer, as he found it too heavy for him, and in its ſtead to drink the pale ſmall-beer at meals; and to be careful to keep his ears and body from the cold, and ſharp winds, to be moderate in eating and drinking, and not to ſtudy after ſupper, as it much weakens the head.

OBSERVATION CCLXIII.

Of pimples in the face.

A Student, who lived a very irregular life, drank much wine and brandy, and ſmoaked immoderately, had a great number of diſagreeable pimples in his face. He deſired my advice, January 3d, 1715; and I directed him to bleed immediately, and to repeat the veneſection every quarter of a year, and to be cupped as often, loſing, at each time, about eight or ten ounces of blood.

I preſcribed the following electuary, directing him to take the quantity of a nutmeg, every morning early:

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ʒi.
Pulp. caſſ. recent. ʒiſs.
Syrup. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. elect.

And to uſe the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. cichor.
—— gramin.
—— polypod. *aā* ʒi.
Herb. fumariæ mj.
Flor. borrag. p. ii.

To take a tea-ſpoonful every afternoon at four o'clock, and at night going to reſt, of the following powder:

℞. Pulv. hepatic. rubr. Dreſd.
Conch. acet. preparat. *aā* ʒi. m.

I adviſed him to rub his face alſo with whites of eggs and vinegar, beat up together to a froth, every night going to reſt; to be moderate in eating and drinking; to avoid all ſtrong liquors, high-ſeaſoned meats, and ſmoaking; to uſe for common drink pale ſmall-beer; and to omit the drinking of beer in the morning and afternoon, to which he was accuſtomed, and to drink tea in its ſtead; and in the ſpring or ſummer, to drink ſome of the medicinal waters.

OBSERVATION CCLXIV.

Of the epilepſy.

A Book-binder's child, five years of age, was ſeized two ſucceſſive nights with an epileptic fit, loſt his appetite, was very feveriſh, and much affected with tremors. As the ſmall-pox was now in the neighbourhood, I apprehended that the child might be invaded with that diſtemper, and adviſed that his room might be kept moderately warm; and preſcribed, January 4th, 1715, the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every three or four hours in the julep:

℞. Pulv. Marchion.
—— bezoard. Sennert. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri depurat. ʒſs. m.

℞.

℞. Aq. borraginis.
— bugloſſ. *aā* ʒiv.
Specific. cephalic. m. ʒi.
Syrup. acetoſ. citr. ʒſs.
—— papav. rhead. ʒii. m. f. julep.

Of this I alſo ordered a ſpoonful to be given now-and-then between the doſes of the powder: and to give the child ſmall-drinks, as tea, bread-water, &c. and forbid fleſh. The fits returned no more; but on the ſame day, ſmall ſpots appeared in his face, which had, on their firſt coming out, the appearance of the ſmall-pox. The medicines were continued, and the next day the eruptions diſappeared, and the child was perfectly cured, without the ſmall-pox ſucceeding, for this time.

When the ſmall-pox is in the neighbourhood, and children are ſeized with this ſymptom, the ſmall-pox generally enſues, but here it did not happen; from which we ought to learn, not to be too ſanguine in prognoſticating.

OBSERVATION CCLXV.

Of a number of ſmall veſications upon the arm, reſembling thoſe of a gangrene.

A Printer's wife, about twenty weeks gone with child, had a number of veſications upon her arm, filled with a ſharp liquor like thoſe produced by bliſtering plaiſters. She deſired my advice, January 4th, 1715.

I firſt ordered her to loſe ſix ounces of blood from the arm, and to have all the veſicles opened with a ſmall lancet; and directed her to take ſixty drops of the following tincture every morning, noon, and afternoon, at five o'clock, in a cup of the infuſion of pectoral herbs, and veronica, and to drink a few cups of the ſame after each powder, or at any other time of the day:

℞. Eſſ. rhabarb. ʒvi.
— lignor. ʒii. m.

I directed alſo an ounce of nitrum antimoniatum to be diſſolved in a pint of water, and the arm to be waſhed with it every morning, noon, and night; and adviſed her not to expoſe herſelf to the air, as it was then winter. By theſe means the veſications went off, and in a week's time ſhe was perfectly cured.

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OBSERVATION CCLXVI.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

A Young lady, ſixteen years of age, was frequently invaded with a difficulty of breathing, to ſuch a degree, that her father, who ſent me the account of her caſe in writing, informed me, that, a few days before, he thought ſhe was dead, for he could not perceive her to breathe in the leaſt; in which extremity he ſent for a ſurgeon to open a vein; but it afforded her no relief: that in the night ſhe was uſually ſo much oppreſſed, that ſhe ſeemed almoſt ſuffocated; that ſhe coughed very much, eſpecially in the night, and was very hoarſe; and that her urine was pale, and had a white ſediment in it; and deſired I would direct what remedies I thought neceſſary. Accordingly I preſcribed the following pills, with directions that ſhe ſhould take nine, or, if they ſhould purge much, only ſeven, every night going to reſt, for ſeveral days:

℞. Maſſ. pil. tartar. Bont. ʒiſs.
Sal. abſynth. ℈ii.
Ol. deſt. maceris gutt. iii.
Extr. abſynth. q. ſ. m. f. pilulæ piſi magnitud.

I alſo directed, that ſhe ſhould take from thirty-five to forty drops of the liq. C. C. ſuccinat. every morning and afternoon, in a cup of tea, and in the night, or any other time, when ſeized with the dyſpnœa.

I preſcribed alſo the following electuary, of which ſhe was directed to take the quantity of a nutmeg, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Conſ. abſynth.
—— cochlear. *aā* ʒi.
Rad. zingib. cond. ʒſs.
Extract. gentian.
——— abſynth. *aā* ʒiii.
——— caſcarill. ʒi.
Anthophyllor. condit. ʒii.
Ol. deſt. caryophyll.
— —— cinamom. *aā* gutt. iii. m. f. elect.

And to derive the humours from the lungs, I ordered a pediluvium to be uſed every evening at five o'clock; directed her to leave off beer, and to uſe, for common drink, either water-gruel, or only pure water; to drink of the infuſion of veronica, hyſſop, and roſemary, like tea, twice a-day, and to take the air in ſome warm vehicle, in fine weather, for

an hour before dinner. This advice ſhe followed, and having perſiſted in the uſe of theſe remedies for ſome time, ſhe grew quite well.

OBSERVATION CCLXVII.

Of a red ſcorbutic eruption.

THE ſtudent, page 314, came to me again, January 12th, 1715, and informed me, that his hearing was quite well, but that the eruption upon his body ſtill continued. I ordered him to infuſe a ſpoonful or two of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, and to drink four or five diſhes every night and morning; and after the morning doſe to keep warm in bed, in order to promote gentle ſweats:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
—— polypod. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. linguæ cervin.
—— fumariæ *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒvi.
— —— ſant. citr. ʒii. m.

And to take of the following tincture, forty-five or fifty drops, night and morning, in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ʒſs.
Eſſ. lignor.
— fumariæ *aā* ʒii. m.

I alſo adviſed him to be careful to ſecure himſelf againſt the external cold, and to be moderate in his diet; by carefully obſerving which directions, the eruption was removed in fourteen days.

OBSERVATION CCLXVIII.

Of a white ſwelling of the knee.

A Farmer came to me, January 19th, 1715, and complained, that for two years paſt he had been troubled with a white ſwelling of his knee. I preſcribed for him the polychreſt pills, and directed that he ſhould take twenty the next morning; and that the part affected ſhould be bathed, twice a-day, with ſpirit. vini tartaris; and the following plaiſter applied to the ſwelling:

℞. Empl. de galban. crocat.
—— — cumino *aā* ʒi. malaxetur cum eſſ. myrr. q. ſ.

He

He came to me a fortnight afterwards. I found the ſwelling abated, and adviſed him to continue the remedies preſcribed; by the uſe of which means, the tumour abated, and at length was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLXIX.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa.

A Young gentleman, infected with a virulent gonorrhœa, deſired my aſſiſtance: for which diſorder I preſcribed, January 20th, 1715, the following electuary, directing him to take the quantity of a nutmeg, every morning, with a diſh of the infuſion:

℞. Pulp. caſſ. recent. ʒii.
Conſ. fumariæ ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ʒii.
Diagryd. ℈i.
Syrup. cich. cum rhab. q. ſ. f. elect.

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒiſs.
—— ſarſaparill. ʒi.
—— chinæ.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. fumariæ.
—— ling. cervin. *aā* mſs.

Theſe ſpecies I directed to be infuſed like tea, ordering five or ſix diſhes to be taken every morning and afternoon; and to take of the following tincture forty drops every day, an hour before dinner, in ſome gruel:

℞. Tinct. antim. tartar.
Eſſ. ſuccin. *aā* ʒii.
— lignor. ʒi. m.

This method of cure is ſomewhat different from that preſcribed above; but I have found it very ſerviceable in theſe caſes, and this patient was cured by it in a very eaſy and gentle manner.

OBSERVATION CCLXX.

Of an epilepſia uterina.

A Young woman, about eighteen years of age, whoſe menſes had flowed regularly for two years, had them now, for ſome months paſt, much diminiſhed in quantity, though returning, indeed, at the

uſual period. On this alteration ſhe became affected with great anxiety about the præcordia, ſpaſms, convulſions of the limbs, faintings, and exceſſive weakneſs, as if going to expire: it was exceedingly difficult to rouſe her in this condition. I was ſent for and conſulted, January 21ſt, 1715. I firſt ordered her to take thirty or thirty-five drops of the liq. C. C. ſuccin. in a cup of the infuſion of the following ingredients, and to drink a diſh or two afterwards, and to rub the ſame ſpirit up the noſtrils:

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rot. ʒſs.
Herb. roſmarin.
—— meliſſ. *aā* mjſs.
Flor. cheir. calend. *aā* p. i. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

When in a fainting fit, I ordered partridges-feathers to be burnt under her noſe, and to rub her arms and legs with cloths or bruſhes, till ſhe recovered.

I viſited her again in the afternoon; and finding that ſhe ſoon expected the return of the menſes, I ordered nine of the following pills to be taken every night, going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac. *aā* ʒſs.
Tart. vitriol. Tacken.
Aloes elect.
Myrrhæ rub. *aā* ℈i.
Ol. deſt. roſmarin.
— —— lign. ſaſſafr. *aā* gutt. ii.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i.

I directed her alſo to uſe a pediluvium every evening, prepared with matricaria, artemiſia, roſmarinus, and aſhes, of each one handful; ordering it to be ſo contrived as to admit the vapour to her body, which I have found very effectual in opening the obſtructions in the uterine veſſels. I farther recommended the friction of her legs; all which remedies ſhe uſed with good ſucceſs.

OBSERVATION CCLXXI.

Of an extraordinary milk-cataract.

A DOG that had been blind five years in both eyes, died, and was brought to me by ſome ſtudents in phyſic. Upon examination of the eyes, I found that they were, in every reſpect, the ſame as they had been for three years paſt, when I ſaw them before, except the left-eye,

which had been terribly bruiſed, by ſome accident, the day before he died. The right-eye, however, was not injured, and therefore a proper ſubject for examination. I opened the left-eye firſt, which had received the contuſion, in the preſence of ſeveral young ſtudents in phyſic; but it was ſo lacerated and deſtroyed, that nothing but coagulated blood occupied the whole bulb of the eye. The right-eye appeared as before, and behind the pupil we obſerved an opaque ſubſtance, reſembling the grey cataract. I then diſſected the eye from the cavity, freed it from the muſcles and fat, and laid it upon the table, the tunica cornea, with the optic nerve, upwards; cutting the ſaid nerve off, with ſo much of the poſterior part of the globe, as to be able to ſee diſtinctly into the eye. We all obſerved through the vitreous humour, an obſcure lenticular ſubſtance, which appeared quite white, in the place of the cryſtalline humour. To remove all doubts, and to make our inſpection more diſtinctly, I cut away more than the half of the poſterior part of the globe, and then we could all ſee, that the opaque body we had ſeen before, was the cryſtalline lens. I then ſeparated this ſubſtance from the ligamentum ciliare, where it adhered naturally, with Briſac's new invented needle, to examine the anterior portion, but found neither ſkin, nor any preternatural ſubſtance, except the uſual thin capſula, or membranes of the cryſtalline humour. The other parts of the eye were natural; but in this ſeparation there occurred ſomewhat extraordinary: for as often as I preſſed gently upon the humour with the flat ſide of the needle, I obſerved it to pit, which went off again directly upon taking the needle away; at length I opened the membrane of this lenticular body, and immediately a white milky juice, which had filled and diſtended this membrane, run out. Hence it is apparent, that the ſubſtance of the cryſtalline humour muſt have been diſſolved and changed into this milky liquor; thus this cataract was like a bladder filled with milk, and, as far as I know, has not been met with, or deſcribed before, by any perſon.

From this obſervation many uſeful things may be learnt, ſerving to illuſtrate the nature of cataracts; as,

1. That there is ſuch a ſpecies as milky-cataracts, which indeed have been frequently obſerved by oculiſts, but never rightly underſtood. They, for the moſt part, aſſert, that theſe cataracts were neither hard nor ripe enough, and that the milky colour ariſes from the membrane's being diſſolved: but it is obvious that they were miſtaken, and did not underſtand the nature of them; for this cataract, three years ago, was very obſcure, and if it had not then been ripe, it might have become ripe in that ſpace. But this was quite another ſort of cataract; and as its ſtate

has been here deſcribed, it is certain it would never have become perfectly hard.

2. I think we may underſtand from this, what the ancients meant by the purulent and cheeſe-like curdled cataract, which I think different, according to the variety of matter contained in the cryſtalline humour; ſince we ſometimes meet with a milky, purulent, or curdled humour, in the cryſtalline lens.

3. We find that the cryſtalline humour may be entirely diſſolved, and broke down into a fluid ſubſtance.

4. We may underſtand why theſe milk-cataracts are not the worſt, but may be frequently cured, notwithſtanding the liquor frequently mixes with the other humours, and changes them; for this milky liquor being ſpecifically heavier than the aqueous humour, it falls to the bottom, and hence the other humours recover their tranſparency, and the patient is reſtored to ſight.

5. And laſtly, I will juſt mention, that in an eye affected with this cataract, a ſkin may be found; for after the efflux of this liquor, the membrane of the cryſtalline lens ſubſiding, may repreſent ſuch a ſkin, which heretofore was thought the cauſe of the cataract; but then the cryſtalline humour will be wanting, and there can be no new ſkin formed from the evaporation of the aqueous humour, but the ſkin will be the membrane or capſula of the cryſtalline humour.

I doubt not but many may think this obſervation trifling, becauſe it is taken from a dog: but that ſuch an objection would be without foundation is clear; for,

1. The eye of a dog is not different, in any thing, from the human; hence what may happen in the eye of this animal, may alſo be produced in the human.

2. Theſe milky-cataracts have been often obſerved in the human ſubject at the operation, when this ſort of milky liquor has run out, and we ſhould not meet with ſo many deſcriptions of milk-cataracts in authors, if they had not ſeen them.

OBSERVATION CCLXXII.

Of an abortion.

A Woman miſcarried at the end of the fifth month, but the placenta did not come away, nor had ſhe any flooding; ſhe was very hot, her belly was ſwelled, and was extremely painful, which rendered her very weak and faint. Eight days after her miſcarriage ſhe ſent for me,

and the ſame day, which was February 9th, 1715, I ordered her to take one of the following powders every four hours in the julep:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert.
Specific. cephal. *aā* ʒſs.
Succin. preparat.
Conch. acet. preparat. *aā* ℈j.
Nitri pur. ℈ſs. m. f. pulv. in 4 part. æqual. dividend.

℞. Aq. lilior. albor. ʒvi.
— pulegii ʒiſs.
— cinamom. ʒſs.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ ʒſs.
Elæoſacchar. macer. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

Of this julep ſhe alſo took a ſpoonful every hour between the powders.

By the uſe of theſe medicines the flux returned, but was of a fœtid ſmell, the ſwelling of her body ſubſided, and the heat abated. I adviſed her to continue the powders night and morning, to take the julep every three hours, and to drink, inſtead of beer, tea, or barley-water, boiled with ſome currants, adding a little wine and ſugar. Perſiſting in this manner, ſhe recovered her ſtrength, and found herſelf much mended.

But as the ſecundine was not come away, ſhe deſired more of my aſſiſtance: accordingly I preſcribed, February 12th, 1715, the following pills, of which ſhe took twenty every night, going to reſt:

℞. Aloes puriſſ.
Myrrh. rubr. *aā* ʒſs.
Extr. croci.
—— meliſſ.
—— abſynth. *aā* ℈i.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. m. f. pil. pond. gr. i.

I directed her alſo to drink three or four diſhes of the following tea, morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. roſmar.
—— meliſſ. *aā* mſs.
Flor. cheir.
—— calendul. *aā* p. i.
Croci opt. ℈i. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

and that ſhe ſhould take fifty drops of elixir proprietatis Paracelſi, in the firſt diſh of the tea. By the uſe of which medicines, the after-birth at

length came away gradually in pieces, and ſhe perfectly recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCLXXIII.

Whether milk in the breaſts of a woman is a ſign of her having been lately delivered of a child?

THIS queſtion was propoſed by Mr. Krebs, at Oberferrieden in the territories of Anſpach. The occaſion was this: a woman was impriſoned upon ſuſpicion of having murdered her child; and altho' ſhe had weaned her baſtard-child a year before, yet, upon examination, ſhe was found to have as much milk in her right-breaſt, as a woman lately delivered; and notwithſtanding this circumſtance appeared very ſuſpicious, the woman perſiſted in her innocence, and denied her having been delivered of any child ſince that above-mentioned; but ſaid that her menſtrual diſcharge had been obſtructed ever ſince. This gentleman, therefore, deſired my opinion in this caſe.

I wrote him that from this ſign only, in an affair of ſuch importance, where life and death depended, nothing could be determined with certainty; for it frequently happened in unmarried and married women, nay, ſometimes in old women; and what was more remarkable, milk had been frequently obſerved in the breaſts of men and children; and this therefore might happen to this woman, without her being pregnant, particularly as her menſes had been obſtructed the whole time; in which caſe, the blood which ſhould be diſcharged by the uterus, was determined to the breaſts, and produced milk; which has been obſerved by Hypocrates, in his 39th Aphoriſm, ſect. 5. "Si mulier, quæ non prægnans eſt, nec recens peperit, lac habet, ſcilicet in mammis, ei menſtrua defecerunt."

And that in caſe there were no other ſigns, as the child, or placenta, or the uſual purgations of child-bed women, nothing could be proved againſt her upon the foundation of phyſic.

Altdorff, Feb. 9, 1715. LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION CCLXXIV.

Of the wonderful ſtructure of the cerebellum.

ALTHOUGH many excellent anatomiſts have examined and deſcribed the curious ſtructure and texture of the cerebellum, and ſome, particularly towards the end of the laſt century, ſeem to have devoted themſelves entirely to this work; as, Willis, an Engliſhman, in his excellent book upon the brain; Vieuſſens, a Frenchman, in his account of

of the nerves; and Ridley, alſo an Engliſhman, in his anatomy of the brain: yet having left ſeveral things unnoticed, they have afforded ſufficient room for poſterity to make additions or amendments to their works. Indeed, to ſay the truth, they have treated and deſcribed the cerebellum but ſuperficially, the other parts of the cerebrum appearing chiefly to have engroſſed their attention, and the cerebellum, except as it juſt preſented at firſt ſight, being paſſed over by them, without entering into a cloſe examination of its internal texture. If we compare the natural ſtructure of the cerebellum with their figures, we ſhall ſee they agree but little: in Willis's treatiſe upon the brain, he has not repreſented a ſingle figure of the human brain which ſhews its internal form, the fourth figure excepted, taken from a youth who had loſt his ſenſes, in which caſe the brain has a different appearance. The other parts of the cerebellum, repreſented in the ſeventh and eighth figure, were not taken from the human ſubject, but from ſheep; beſides, they are delineated in ſuch a manner, as if the medullary and cineritious ſubſtance were one confuſed maſs running into each other. Neither is there any thing better to be met with in Ridley's figures, who otherwiſe was a good examiner of the brain, nor in Bidlow's, nor in Verheyen; Ruyſch is only to be excepted, the greateſt anatomiſt of his time, who has given a true delineation of its texture, in his 12th epiſtle, tab. 15, fig. 8: but this figure was drawn for another intention, and neither repreſents the wonderful ſtructure of the cerebellum, nor deſcribes in what manner the parts are to be prepared and ſeparated, to ſhew its ſtructure. I therefore have had other drawings taken, different, indeed, from what I have ever ſeen before, but yet deſcribing the human cerebellum according to nature; which, together with the method of preparing the parts, and the deſcription I ſhall give of them, I flatter myſelf will not be diſagreeable to the diligent examiner of the human body.

Plate 4, fig. 1, repreſents the human cerebrum *aaaa*, cut directly through the middle, and parted from each other, as it ſhews itſelf recent. The two hemiſpheres *bbbb*, with the medulla oblongata *ccc*, in which the nates *dd*, teſtes *ee*, and glandula pinealis *f*, are obſerved, a paſſage which paſſes under the nates and teſtes, called anus, and aquæ ductus Sylvii, *g* the valvula magna Vieuſſenii diſtended, *h* the calamus ſcriptorius, *i*, *kk* crena, *ll* pedunculi cerebelli; the white branches of which, proceeding from the medulla oblongata, ſpread through the cerebellum, repreſenting the ramifications of a tree, which is here expreſſed better *mmmm*, than by Willis or Vieuſſens. Laſtly, between theſe ramifications is the cineritious ſubſtance, in a greater quantity than commonly repreſented; but the internal ſtructure, by recent diſſection, is not yet expoſed,

Fig. I.

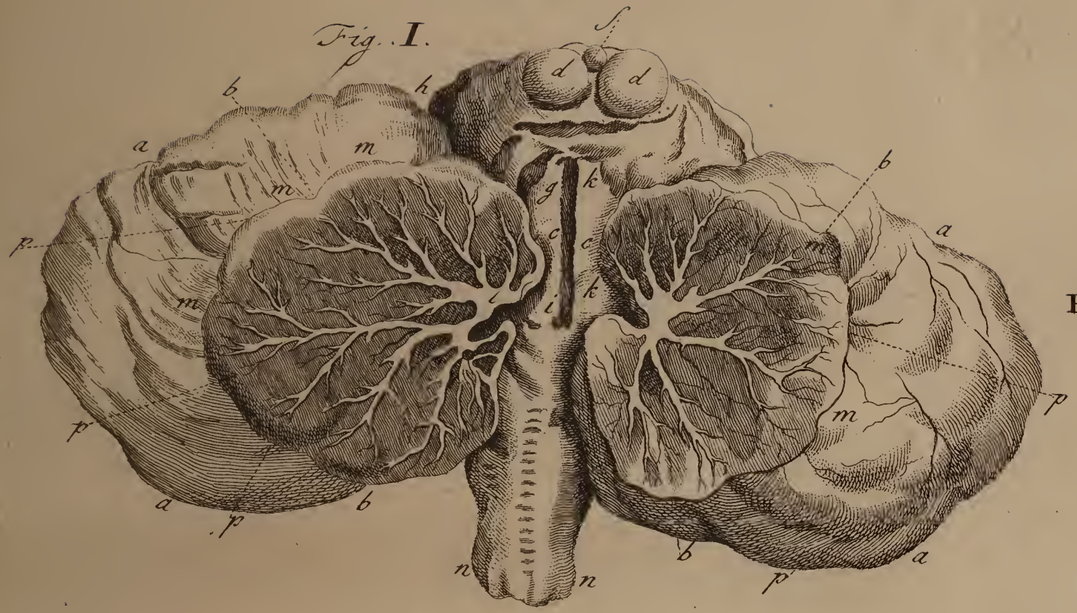


Fig. II.

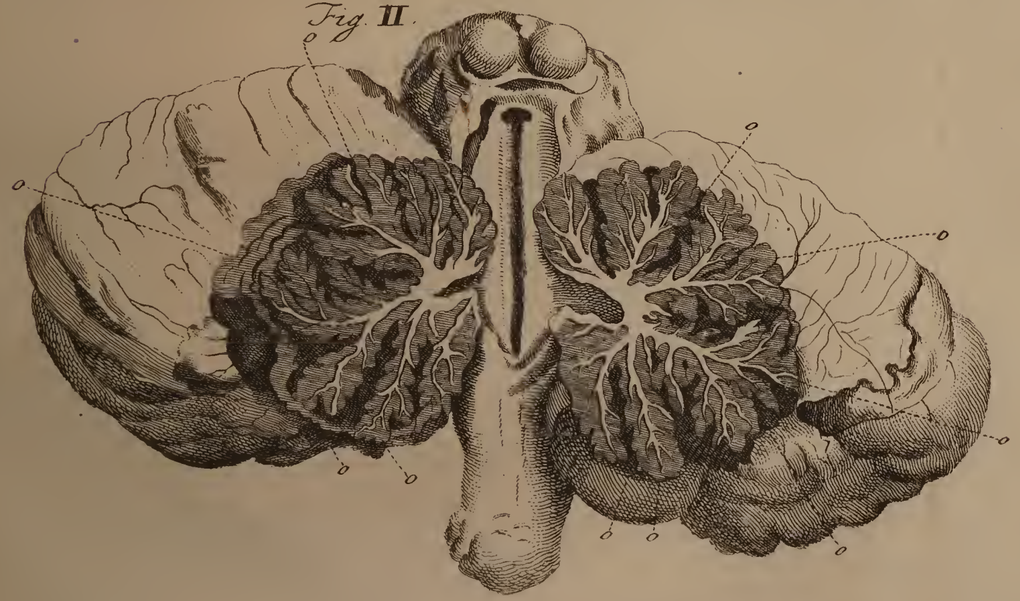
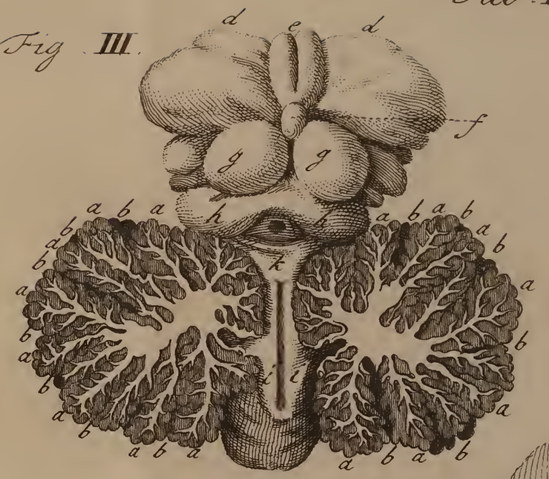
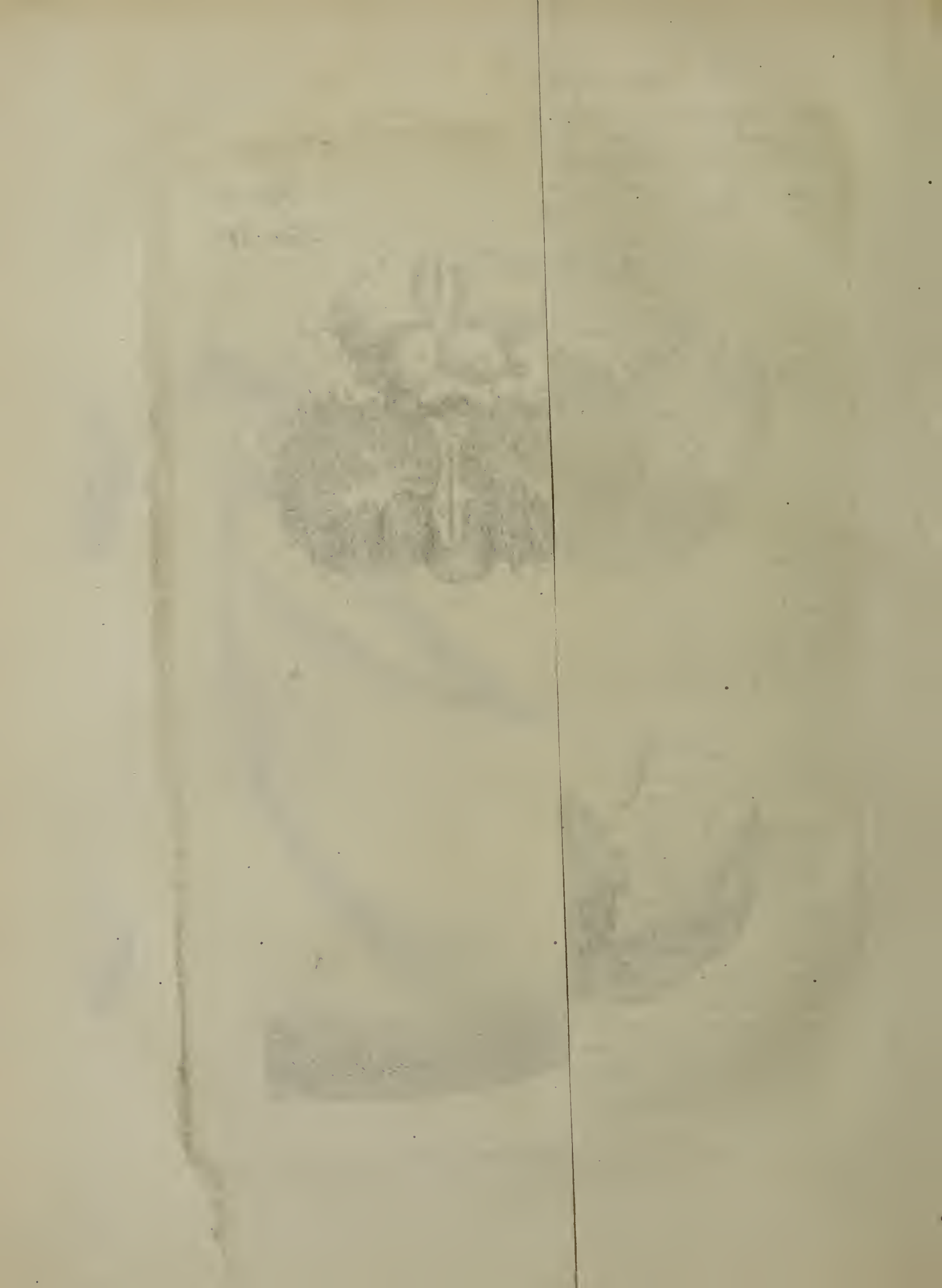


Fig. III.


d
e
d
f
g
g
a b a
h
i
a b a b
b
a
k
b
a
b
a
b
a
i
l
b
a
b
a
b
a



expoſed, but appears like a ſubſtance immediately adhering, as if juſt laid together; but in the next figure it will be better and more accurately explained; *nn* is the beginning of the medulla ſpinalis, which paſſes on through the foramina of the vertebræ, ſending off many nerves all the way to the different parts of the body.

Fig. 2, tab. 4, repreſents the ſame as in the firſt, but ſo prepared that its admirable ſtructure, concealed for the moſt part in diſſections before, may be more diſtinctly and accurately ſeen, viz. the neat diviſion of it into lobos & lobulos minimos, which lie together, but are diſtinct from each other.

The art of ſeparating theſe lobuli ſeems difficult, but when underſtood, it is ſimple and eaſy. The method is this: the cerebellum muſt be carefully divided perpendicularly into two equal parts, as in fig. 1, and put into a glaſs-veſſel, covered all over with rectified ſpirit of wine, and tied down to prevent the diſſipation of the ſpirit, and thus kept infuſed for one night, or longer. When it is taken out again, we may ſee that, by the aſſiſtance of the ſpirit, the two parts of the cerebellum are ſubdivided into ſeveral lobes, diſtinct from each other, as *oooo*, which diviſion could not have been done better with a knife, and how theſe diviſions penetrate through the whole cerebellum.

Each lobe is ſubdivided again into many ſmall lobules, nearly in the ſame manner as the lobuli of the lungs are divided, as may be ſeen in fig. 2. upon a nearer examination, notwithſtanding the painter could not expreſs them all ſo accurately, on account of their minuteneſs: each lobule, the ſmalleſt not excepted, conſiſts of a cineritious and medullary ſubſtance, the latter ſurrounded pretty thick by the former. The medullary ſubſtance is extremely thin and delicate, not ſo thick as commonly repreſented by moſt anatomiſts, the minuteſt branch being encompaſſed with a much thicker cortical ſubſtance; and this conſtitutes what I call the minuteſt lobules, which are in a manner the leaves of the branches, each of which, however ſmall, is diſtinct from the others, and, though contiguous to the others, yet does not adhere, as if the whole was one ſubſtance.

Between the lobules is the pia-mater, with a great number of blood-veſſels, which form the cortical ſubſtance, from which ariſe the ductuli excretorii, which receive the humour ſeparated from the blood in the cortical ſubſtance, as in the cerebrum. Theſe lobules, as deſcribed here, do not appear in a recent cerebellum, or but very obſcurely and indiſtinct, as is repreſented fig. 1, *ppp*.

This texture is the reaſon why the cortical ſubſtance of the cerebellum has a greater ſuperficies, and room for the better and more regular poſition

ſition and diſtribution of the blood-veſſels; each lobe, nay each lobule, receiving its own peculiar veſſels, that each point of the medullary ſubſtance may be ſupplied with the ſecreted juice.

We ſhall only mention, that wherever a diviſion of the lobules is obſerved, it always is extended in length and breadth, ſo that the whole texture of the cerebrum conſiſts of innumerable laminæ, one upon another.

Laſtly, this texture is not found only in the human cerebellum, but alſo in brutes. I have prepared ſeveral cerebella of brutes in the ſame manner, particularly thoſe of calves, which, when prepared, I had drawn as repreſented fig. 3, where, in the ſame manner as in the human ſubject, are obſerved innumerable lobules or leaves, and from them other lobules or branches may be ſeen, ariſing diſtinct from each other. That this is not an invention, but a genuine obſervation, I can prove every day from my own preparations of the cerebellum.

It is much to be wondered at, that notwithſtanding it is now forty years ſince I firſt publiſhed this account, with the figures of the cerebellum annexed, I have not ſeen them deſcribed or delineated by any one, except lately by an Italian phyſician of Rimini, Giovanni Bianchi, who publiſhed his obſervations in Italian, without any name, place, or year, upon an abſceſs he found in the right-ſide of the cerebellum, and repreſented the lobes and lobules ſomewhat differently; which, however, ſerves to ſtrengthen theſe diſcoveries and obſervations of mine, though he does not mention me, in his book, as the diſcoverer, or as having publiſhed any plates about them.

The explication of fig. 3, plate 4, of the cerebellum of a calf.

aaaaaa, ſhew the diviſions of the lobuli, in the cerebellum of a calf.

bbbbbb, repreſents the lobules more beautifully than in fig. 2, where the pia-mater enters, carrying the blood to the cerebellum.

cc, the trunks of the medullary ſubſtance, ariſing from the medulla oblongata, called pedunculi cerebelli.

dd, the two eminencies of the medullary ſubſtance of the brain.

e, the rima, leading to the infundibulum.

f, the glandula pinealis.

gg, the teſtes.

ii, the calamus ſcriptorius, in the ſuperior part of which is an aperture.

k, the aquæ ductus Sylvii.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCLXXV.

A new deſcription of the pylorus.

HAVING obſerved that the repreſentations of the pylorus, in moſt anatomical books, were neither delineated or deſcribed as found in the human ſubject, I have deſcribed the true nature of this part, as I have frequently found it. For if we conſider Willis's plate of the ſtomach, in his pharmac. rationalis, or that in Verheyen's anatomy, and other anatomical plates, repreſenting the pylorus, we ſhall find that the valve and ſphincter is repreſented in a horizontal ſituation, but which I have found, upon a nearer examination, in all the ſubjects I have diſſected, very different; for which reaſon, I have cauſed an accurate drawing to be taken from the human ſubject.

Fig. 4, plate 4, repreſents the right-ſide of a recent ventricle, AAAA, inflated, BBBB a portion of the duodenum laid back, to expoſe the pylorus C, with its valve DE, in the natural ſituation as I found them in this ſubject, and in moſt others; between CDE is the aperture of the pylorus, which may be contracted or dilated by the ſphincter-muſcle.

From this figure we may ſee, that the valve is not placed in a horizontal poſition, but oblique, and in ſuch a direction as to paſs obliquely downwards from the left-ſide D, to the right-ſide E; but I have remarked, that this valve is not ſo broad in all ſubjects as in this, being here three lines broad; for, in ſome it is only two lines, in others only of the breadth of one line. Hence, perhaps, we may account why the food, in ſome, paſſes too haſtily; in others, ſlower and with more difficulty, through the ſtomach. This I leave for the examination of the learned, whether this oblique ſituation of the valve, or prominent membrane of the pylorus DE, does not prevent the food from paſſing out of the ſtomach too haſtily? and whether this poſition does not reſiſt the paſſage of the groſs food, and thus better retaining the food not ſufficiently digeſted, than if its poſition was horizontal? for I ſee no better reaſon for this poſition.

OBSERVATION CCLXXVI.

Of inflamed watery eyes.

MR. Horny, who had been troubled ſome days with a great inflammation of his eyes, and defluxion of many watery humours, deſiring my advice, February 15th, 1715, I ordered him to take fifteen of the following pills, going to reſt, and to repeat them in a fortnight:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā* gr. xv.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. ℈ſs.
Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. q. ſ. f. pilulæ xxx.

I directed him to waſh his eyes with the following collyrium, ſeveral times a-day:

℞. Aq. plantag.
— chelidonii maj.
— valerianæ *aā* ℥iſs.
Spirit. vin. ℥ſs.
Vitriol. alb. gr. x. m.

I alſo ordered him to be cupped, and, as he was plethoric, directed him to loſe eight or ten ounces of blood every ſpring and autumn, to be regular in his diet, and to avoid drinking ſtrong liquors, and not to write much by candle-light in the evening.

OBSERVATION CCLXXVII.

Of a quartan ague.

A Cook at Amberg, who had been troubled with a quartan ague ever ſince the latter end of the ſummer, conſulting me, February 28th, 1715, I ordered him to take an emetic, and to work it off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. iiſs.
Elæoſach. mac. ℈ſs. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning, afternoon, and night, going to reſt:

℞. Tart. vitriol. Tacken.
Sal. abſynth.
Sacchar. alb. *aā* ℥ſs. m.

And directed fifty or ſixty drops of the following elixir to be taken early in the morning in ſome ſoup, and after dinner, and at ſeven in the evening, in a glaſs of wine, and deſired him to live temperately:

℞. Elix. antefebril. Mynſ. ℥iſs.
Eſſ. cort. peruv. ℥ſs. m.

March

March the 12th, he informed me that the emetic had operated well, and that the other medicines had been of ſervice; for when the fever returned, the fits were more gentle. I then ordered the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, to be taken every three hours in the julep:

℞. Conſ. roſ. rubr.
—— flor. tunicæ *aā* ʒvi.
Cort. caſcarillæ.
—— peruviani *aā* ʒi.
Nuc. moſchat. Ind. cond. ʒſs.
Calam. aromatic. cond. ʒii.
Syrup. cinamom. q. ſ. f. elect.

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒvii.
— cinamom. cum vin. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ʒſs. m.

I directed him to drink, inſtead of tea, an infuſion of carduus benedictus, or camomile flower, ſweetened with ſugar: by this method the fever went off, and he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLXXVIII.

Of the dropſy.

A Farmer, forty years of age, was invaded with a dropſy, attended with a difficulty of breathing; his legs were very much ſwelled. He conſulted me, March 20th, 1715, and I preſcribed for him the following purging bolus:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒſs.
Tart. emetic. gr. i.
Conſ. roſ. ʒi.
Syrup. roſar. q. ſ. f. bolus.

To relieve the difficulty of breathing, I directed him to take forty-five drops of the following elixir, in a cup of the infuſion, an hour before dinner:

℞. Spirit. ſal. ammon. aniſ. ʒſs.
Elix. pectoral. ʒvi. m.

And to drink a pint of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock:

℞. Herb. veronic.
—— heder. terreſt.
—— hyſſop. *aā* mſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

I directed alſo the following electuary, of which he was to take the quantity of a nutmeg every morning, in the afternoon at four o'clock, and going to reſt:

℞. Conſerv. cochlear.
——— abſynth. *aā* ʒiſs.
Extr. card. benedict.
—— abſynthii.
—— gentian. *aā* ʒii.
Pulv. rad. helen. ʒiſs.
Syrup. cinamom.
—— caryoph. *aā* q. ſ. f. elect.

Having continued the medicines eight days, I directed him to take the following purging pills, to live moderately, and to perſiſt in the uſe of the medicines preſcribed above:

℞. Elater. gr. vi.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ v.
Conſperg. ſem. lycopod.

By this method he was entirely relieved of his complaint.

OBSERVATION CCLXXIX.

Of ſeveral complaints in a young lady, from a diminution of the menſtrual diſcharge.

A Gentleman ſent me, March 23d, 1715, the following account by letter, of his daughter's caſe, a young lady about twenty years of age. She complained of a great inward heat during the whole winter, towards the end of which ſhe was invaded with intolerable pains in both legs, ſometimes in her left-ſide, attended with great weakneſs, and violent pain in her head; her eyes were very yellow, and ſhe was become quite emaciated; her menſtrua returned at the uſual period, but in a ſmall quantity, and very pale.

I returned for anſwer, that ſhe ſhould firſt loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood from her foot, and adviſed, that on the next day ſhe ſhould take a gentle emetic, as I judged the inward heat and yellow colour of her eyes to proceed from a redundancy of bile. The emetic I directed to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon, working it off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
Sal. abſynth. ℈ſs. m.

I adviſed the uſe of balm and roſemary, infuſed like tea, of which I directed four or five diſhes to be taken every morning and afternoon, ſweetened with ſugar, with fifty drops of the following elixir, in the firſt diſh of the infuſion:

℞. Elixir. aperit. Claud. ʒiſs.

And half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every night in black-cherry-water, going to reſt:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tart. vitriolar. Tacken. *aā* ʒſs.
Sal. card. benedict.
Nitr. depurat. *aā* ʒii, m. f. pulvis.

I directed ten of the following deobſtruent pills to be taken every night, going to reſt, for ten days before the uſual time of the return of the menſes:

℞. Gum. ammoniac.
—— galban.
—— myrrh. rubr.
—— aloes depurat.
Ext. meliſſ.
—— ariſtoloch. rot.
—— cent. minor. *aā* ʒſs.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ gr. iii. pond.

I ordered her to uſe every night a pediluvium for half an hour, with roſemary, mugwort, and feverfew, boiled in water, and to go immediately afterwards into her warm bed; to obſerve a moderate diet, avoiding all hard, indigeſtible, and aſtringent food; to drink ſmall light beer, or wine and water, at meals, and to guard againſt any violent affections of the mind.

April 14th, I received a letter from the gentleman, by which he informed me, that his daughter had begun taking the medicines the 29th of laſt month, and that the emetic operated ſeven times, bringing off a large quantity of bilious humours from her ſtomach; the pills, ſome days, purged her nine or ten times; the weakneſs in her legs was not quite gone, neither had ſhe any appetite to her food, and from thence was very much waſted.

He

He desired to know, as she had been accustomed to bleed in the foot in the spring, and had been bled with benefit in the last autumn, whether it would not be proper, now in the spring, to repeat it?

I acquainted him that she might bleed, but, as she was very weak, I thought if she lost four ounces of blood from the foot, it would be sufficient.

To restore her decayed appetite, I ordered her to take from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture, every morning in tea, and an hour before dinner, in some soup:

℞. Ess. cort. aurant. ʒss.
— gentian.
Elix. vitriol. Mynsi. *aā* ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in a glass of fair water:

℞. Pulv. temper. n. ʒi.

I ordered her to drink milk in her tea, and to eat frequently, for dinner and supper, bread and milk, instead of other diet, till such time as her appetite for other food should return. By persisting in the use of these medicines and regimen, she was restored to her former health.

OBSERVATION CCLXXX.

Of a wound in the eye.

A BOY about eight years of age, by accident received a wound through the tunica cornea, albuginea, and uvea, which was succeeded by a violent inflammation of the eye. Consulting me, April 5th, 1715, I ordered the following bolus to be given him immediately, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℈i.
Conf. ros. ʒi,
Syrup. ros. solut. q. s. f. bolus.

I then directed that the wound should be anointed gently with the ung. alabastrin. by means of a fine hair-pencil, and the following mixture to be applied fresh every hour, upon a plaister of soft linen:

℞. Album. ovor. N° ii.
Camphoræ gr. vi.
Aq. rosar. ʒiiss.
Ol. rosar. ʒss. m. probe exagitando.

April

April the 7th, the eye ſtill continued inflamed: I therefore directed two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following electuary to be given the child, and to be repeated every hour till it ſhould operate:

℞. Pulp. tamarind. ʒiſs.
Crem. tart. ʒſs. m.

And ordered a bliſter to be applied to the neck.

Over the former bolſter I ordered another to be laid, moiſtened with camphorated ſpirit of wine; by which means the inflammation was removed, and the wound healed: but he recovered but very little ſight, becauſe the iris was injured at the ſame time, and became irregular and unequal, which generally deſtroys the ſight, as it prevents the rays of light from falling on the bottom of the eye.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXI.

Of a large tumour on the under-part of the jaw, on the left-ſide.

THE ſteward of a convent at Seeligenpforten, about fifty years of age, pretty corpulent, had a large hard tumour adhering to the left-ſide of the jaw, upon the neck: he had had it a year, but it had greatly increaſed in magnitude the laſt winter. April 12th, 1715, he deſired that I would preſcribe ſome remedies for him. I informed him, that I believed medicines would be of little ſervice; but, as he deſired it, I preſcribed the following ointment, directing that the bigneſs of a bean ſhould be rubbed into the tumour, every night and morning:

℞. Merc. viv. ʒiſs. ſubigat. cum terebinth Venet. q. ſ. adde
Balſ. peruv. ʒi.
Axung. porcin. ʒii. m.

And a plaiſter of the empl. de raniſ. cum merc. to be applied on the tumour after the unction; and to take, every night, going to reſt, a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, with any diſtilled water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.
Antimon. diaphoret. *aā* ʒvi.
Merc. dulc. ʒi. m.

To prevent a ptyaliſm, that might ariſe from the uſe of theſe medicines, I ordered fifteen or twenty of the following pills, according to their operation, to be taken every fourth night, going to reſt, and to omit the powder that day:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ʒiſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. ℈ſs. m. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

And to take four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, like tea; and to take the morning doſe in bed, lying afterwards, to promote a gentle ſweat:

℞. Rad. chinæ ʒii.
Herb. paronych. mji.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi.
Sem. badian. ʒi. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

And, in the firſt diſh of the infuſion, to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartariſ. ʒvi.
Eſſ. lign. ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXII.

Of a dyſpnœa, cough, and anxiety about the præcordia.

THE abbeſs of the convent of the viſitation of the bleſſed virgin, at Amberg, ſent me the following caſe of one of the nuns, drawn up by her phyſician.

Anna Thereſia Walpole, about fifty-eight years of age, of a hot, dry temperament, very lean, had been long troubled with a violent cough, attended with a great anxiety and oppreſſion of the breaſt; theſe complaints, for ſome years, were generally ſoon relieved by the family-remedies, but at length returned ſo ſeverely as to oblige her to keep her bed; many medicines were exhibited, but without affording any relief. They applied to me two or three months ago. I found her extremely weak, with an oppreſſed breaſt, a violent cough, with but little expectoration; ſhe had a latent fever, was without appetite, and had but little ſleep; her urine was oily, with a reddiſh ſediment; and ſhe was much waſted in her fleſh. Having conſidered theſe ſymptoms, I judged the patient to labour under a conſumption in the ſecond degree; and thence concluded, that this diſorder would be of difficult cure, particularly, as ſhe was ſo emaciated, ſo far advanced in years, and of a melancholic temperament, yet I did not doubt of prolonging her life; the medicines I ordered were ſuch as are uſed in phthiſical caſes, balſamics, expectorants, mixed with corroborants, and the frequent uſe of ſperma ceti; after the uſe of them, ſhe found herſelf indifferently well for a little time: but her complaints returned again as bad as before, particularly the oppreſſion

and

and difficulty of breathing, notwithſtanding ſhe now expectorated a good quantity of purulent matter, which ſunk to the bottom of warm water, and turned reddiſh; ſhe became every day more emaciated, and had no appetite, as the medicines ſhe took had no effect. I tried decoctions of medicinal herbs, milk-whey, and jellies. She drank, for common drink, ſmall brown beer. This is the lady's caſe; and I ſhould be glad to have the opinion of ſome other phyſician.

April 21ſt, 1715, I viſited the lady at Amberg; and having conſidered her caſe, ordered the following ingredients, directing them to be uſed like tea, drinking four diſhes every morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. veronic.
—— hyſſop.
—— tuſſilag. *aā* mſs.
Jujub. N° vi.
Caric. ping. N° ii.
Rad. liquir. ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

I directed from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wed. ʒſs.
Spir. ſal. ammon. aniſ.
Eſſ. pimpinell. alb. *aā* ʒii. m.

And ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every morning at ten, afternoon at five o'clock, and going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Tart. vitriol. Tacken.
Pulv. Marchion.
Sperm. ceti recent. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. antimon. ʒſs.
Lap. bezoar. orient. ℈i.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒvi. m.

℞. Aq. meliſſ.
— ceraſ. nig. *aā* ʒiiiſs.
— cort. citri ʒſs.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ.
—— papav. rhæad. *aā* ʒii.
Conf. alk. inc. ʒi. m.

Of this julep I alſo directed a ſpoonful to be taken, between the doſes of the powder.

When the cough was troubleſom, I directed from three to five of the following pills to be taken in the julep, going to reſt:

℞. Maſſ. pil. de cynogl.
——— — — ſtyr. *aā* ℈i.
Eſſ. balſ. peruv. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

April 22d, I had three ounces of blood taken from her foot; and to ſtrengthen her, I adviſed her to take a ſpoonful or two of hartſhorn-jelly frequently.

April 24th, ſhe was much better, and was able to walk about the room.

May 5th, I received a letter from the abbeſs, who informed me that ſhe was much the ſame as when I ſaw her laſt; that ſhe was conſtantly worſe every other night, and coughed up a white chalky thick viſcid matter. The tincture agreed very well with her, and had reſtored her appetite, and what ſhe eat cauſed no pain in her ſtomach, as before.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXIII.

Of a paralyſis of the right-arm.

A Woman, about thirty years of age, was afflicted with a palſy of her right-arm, which came after the rheumatiſm. Conſulting me, April 20th, 1715, I ordered her to take fifteen of the following pills, going to reſt, and to repeat them in eight days:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ℈i.
Merc. dulc. rit. preparat. ℈ſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iii.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pil. N° xxx.

And ordered as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between four fingers, to be infuſed like tea, and that ſhe ſhould drink four or five diſhes twice a-day:

℞. Rad. caryophyl.
——— apii *aā* ℥ſs.
Herb. ſalviæ.
——— betonicæ *aā* mj.
Flor. roſmarin.
——— lavend.
——— cheir. *aā* p. i. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

She took alſo forty-five drops of the following tincture twice a-day, in the firſt diſh of the infuſion; and after ſhe had continued it for a week, I directed her to take it every other morning in bed, lying ſome time afterwards, to promote a diaphoreſis:

℞. Eſſ. Scordii ʒiii.
— lignor.
— ſuccin. *aā* ʒiſs.

I directed the part affected to be well bathed with the following ſpirit, warm, three times a-day, rubbing the part well with a cloth, or the hand:

℞. Aq. reg. Hung. ʒiv.
Spir. formicar. ʒii.
—— lumb. ter.
—— cornu cervi.
Eſſ. euphorbii *aā* ʒſs. m.

I directed the following ingredients to be ſewed up in bags, and infuſed in hot wine, and when wrung out, to be applied, warm, to the arm:

℞. Herb. ſalviæ.
—— majoran.
—— roriſmarin. *aā* mji.
—— matricariæ.
Flor. lavendul. *aā* mj.
Lign. guaiac.
—— ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

And the following plaiſter to be applied at night to the ſhoulder:

℞. Empl. de ran. Vigonis cum merc. ʒiii.
—— oxycroc.
Malaxentur ol. deſt. ſuccin. & balſ. peruv. q. ſ.

I adviſed her alſo to have her lame-arm ſwung backwards and forwards frequently; by which means, in about four weeks time, ſhe was able to uſe it again.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXIV.

Of an indurated tumour in the breaſt, and a diminution of the menſtrual diſcharge.

MISS N. of Amberg, had but a very ſmall diſcharge of the menſtrua, and was affected with frequent anxieties about the præcordia; ſhe had alſo been troubled ſome time with a hard tumour in her breaſt. As it was much about this time that ſhe expected the return of her menſes, ſhe conſulted me, April 23d, 1715. I ordered her, firſt, a pediluvium, with roſemary, feverfew, mugwort, and ſavin, and that ſhe ſhould loſe ſix ounces of blood from her foot the next morning.

I preſcribed alſo the following tincture, directing her to take fifty drops of it twice a-day, in roſemary-tea:

℞. Elix. proprietat. ſ. acid. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒii.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. iii.
— —— caryophyll.
— —— cinamom. *aā* gutt. ii. m.

And ordered ſeven of the following pills to be taken every night, going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Tart. vitriol. Tacken. ℈ii.
Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac.
Aloes.
Myrrh. *aā* ʒſs.
Extr. meliſſ.
—— gentian.
—— croci *aā* ℈i.
Eſſ. myrrhæ q. ſ. f. pilulæ piſi magnitud. conſp. elæoſ. caryoph.

I applied the following plaiſter to the tumour of her breaſt:

℞. Empl. de ſperm. ceti ʒii.
Malax. ol. terebinth. q. ſ.

And upon changing of the plaiſter, I ordered her to rub the tumour well with her hand for ſome time, and adviſed her to take as much exerciſe in the day as ſhe could. By theſe means her menſes returned more copiouſly than before, and the tumour gradually reſolved.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXV.

Of a defect in hearing, and noiſe in the ears.

CLARA THERESIA, a young lady in the ſame convent, was frequently troubled with colds in her head, and ſinging in her ears, which frequently ſo affected her hearing, that ſhe could not hear the clocks ſtrike, nor what was ſpoke to her. She conſulted me, April 25th, 1715. I ordered her to loſe ten ounces of blood from the foot; and directed fifteen of the following pills to be taken, going to reſt, and to be repeated every eighth day:

℞. Extr. marocoſtin. Mind. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ϑſs.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilul. gr. i. pond. conſperg. elæoſ. mac.

And to take forty drops of the tincture every morning, and afternoon at three o'clock, in roſemary or ſage-tea:

℞. Eſſ. pimpinell. alb.
— ſuccin. *aā* ʒiii. m. f. tinct.

I directed alſo, that ſhe ſhould take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every night going to reſt, in ſome black-cherry, or lime-tree-flower-water:

℞. Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert. ʒiiſs.
Tart. vitriol. ʒii.
Cinnab. antimon.
Succin. preparat.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ʒi.
Extr. caſtor. gr. vi. m. f. pulv.

And directed her to put about the quantity of a lentil, of the following powder, into each ear, upon ſome cotton:

℞. Sal. vol. C. C. ʒſs.
Extr. croci gr. x.
Ol. deſtill. ſuccin. gutt. vii.
— —— carui. gutt. iii. m.

Theſe medicines were of great ſervice to her.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCLXXXVI.

Of an obſtinate ſcabies.

MISS Englin, a nun about ſixteen years of age, had been long troubled with the itch, and had uſed a number of remedies without any relief. Her menſtrual diſcharge was not yet come down. She conſulted me, April 25th, 1715, and I preſcribed the following ingredients for a medicated wine, directing them to be ſewed in a bag, and a pint of boiling water to be poured on them; adding, when cold, a quart of good wine: of this infuſion I directed her to take a wine-glaſsful, milk-warm, every morning:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut. ʒſs.
—— 5 rad. aperient. *aā* ʒi.
Herb. fumariæ.
—— card. bened. *aā* mj.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiſs.
Rhabarb. elect. ʒſs.
Fibr. helleb. nigr. ʒii.
Tart. ſolubil. ʒiii. conciſa craſſo modo dentur in ſind. alb.

The following ſpecies I directed to be infuſed like tea, and ordered four diſhes of the infuſion to be drank one hour after the medicated wine:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. ſcabioſ. mj.
Ras. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs. m. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

She took alſo a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in fumitory-water, every afternoon at three o'clock, and going to reſt:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut. *aā* ʒiſs.
Regul. antim. medicinal.
Myrrhæ rubr. *aā* ʒi.
Flor. ſulph. ℈ii.
Ol. deſt. caryophyll.
— —— lign. ſaſſafr. *aā* gutt. iii. m. f. pulvis.

And directed her joints to be rubbed with the following mixture, night and morning:

℞.

℞. Nitri antimon. ʒiii.
Aq. fumariæ.
— ſcabioſæ *aā* ʒvi. m. coque per ¼ horæ.

Theſe medicines proved efficacious, her menſes came down, the ſcabies diſappeared, and ſhe was perfectly reſtored to health.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXVII.

Of a ſmarting pain, and difficulty of making water.

BARON Alderſheim, of Amberg, ſixty years of age, complained of a ſmarting pain when he made water, and that he frequently could not make any at all. Conſulting me, May 4th, 1715, as he was plethoric, and of a florid complexion, and as I judged his complaint to ariſe from a determination of the blood to the bladder, which ſollicited a diſcharge by the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood, and to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every two hours, in his ordinary drink, when troubled with the dyſuria:

℞. Pulv. gum. arabic. ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb.
Teſtar. ovor. preparat. *aā* ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimon. ʒiſs.
Ol. deſt. cinamom.
— —— caryophyll.
— —— lign. rhodii *aā* gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

I directed as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between four fingers, to be boiled in two quarts of water for half an hour, and to be drank for ordinary drink:

℞. Herb. altheæ mji.
—— malvæ mj.
Rad. altheæ ʒi.
Sem. cydonior. ʒiii.
—— dauc. cretic. ʒii. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

When the pain was violent, he took a ſpoonful of the following linctus:

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. recent. expreſſ. ʒii.
Syrup. dialth. Fernel. ʒi.
Balſ. capaiv. ʒi.
Sacchar. cant. q. ſ. f. linctus.

The

The following ſpecies I directed to be ſewed up in two bags, and to be applied, warm, alternately to the abdomen:

℞. Herb. menthæ.
—— matricariæ.
—— abſynth.
—— heder. terreſtr.
Flor. chamomil.
—— lavendul. *aā* mj.
Sem. 4 carminat. *aā* ℥ſs. m. conciſa & contuſa.

I alſo directed him to take, when the pain was violent, a clyſter, once or twice a-day, of camomile-flowers boiled in milk, till he found himſelf relieved.

I adviſed him further, to drink his coffee with milk, and inſtead of milk to drink emulſions twice a-day. By this treatment he was perfectly freed from his complaints.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXVIII.

Of an epiplocele.

AN epiplocele is that ſpecies of hernia, when the omentum is protruded or fallen down, through the proceſſus peritonæi, and rings of the abdominal muſcles, into the groin or ſcrotum. This is a caſe ſeldom obſerved by practitioners, and, indeed, denied by ſome, or its reality doubted, as Veſalius, lib. 5, cap. 4. de fabr. corp. hum. atteſts.

1. Becauſe they had never ſeen an inſtance of one, though old and experienced.

2. Becauſe the omentum, in moſt ſubjects, ſeldom comes lower down than the navel, and very rarely to the fund of the abdomen; much leſs could they believe it could fall through the proceſſus peritonæi, as it makes no great preſſure, or but a very weak one; beſides, the proceſſus peritonæi, in healthy perſons, are cloſely ſhut, which frequently induced me, before I had ſeen this caſe, to doubt of its exiſtence.

But it is eaſier to comprehend that the omentum, with the inteſtines, may fall into the proceſſus peritonæi, than that it ſhould fall down alone; thence it is more agreeable to reaſon, that an entero-epiplocele ſhould oftner happen than a ſimple epiplocele. In the mean time, the following caſe freed me of my doubts, and proved that there might be epiplocele without any protruſion of the inteſtines.

I was diſſecting, in May, 1715, the body of an old man, ſixty-eight years of age, and found a preternatural tumour in the groin, on both ſides,

ſides; which yielded to the touch, and was ſoftiſh, feeling like a piece of fat.

I concluded it could be no enterocele, and as it was very unlike a ſarco, or varicocele, I was determined to examine into the cauſe of this diſorder; for which purpoſe, having opened the abdomen, I obſerved that the omentum was much longer than common, covering all the inteſtines, extending itſelf to the proceſſus peritonæi; and tracing the omentum in the preſence of many ſpectators, I found it was fallen through the rings of the abdominal muſcles, or proceſſus peritonæi, on both ſides, which were greatly dilated.

On the right-ſide it was fallen deep into the ſcrotum, almoſt to the teſticle, adhering to the proceſſus peritonæi, from which it could not be ſeparated without tearing it aſunder, or cutting; but, on the left-ſide, it was protruded only about three fingers-breadth, was free, and without any adheſions; for, when pulled up towards the cavity of the abdomen, it paſſed eaſily in and out. Having taken out the omentum, the rings of the abdominal muſcles were ſo much dilated, that I could eaſily introduce my thumb, and this ſpace was entirely occupied by the omentum, without any portion of the inteſtines. Hence we all ſaw a true epiplocele, which could not be eaſily diſtinguiſhed externally, as it ſo ſeldom occurs: I, therefore, to prove the real exiſtence of this ſpecies of hernia, thought this deſcription and obſervation deſerved a place here, becauſe ſome, for the reaſons aforementioned, may ſtill doubt, and think it has the appearance of fiction, and that when patients occur afflicted with this diſorder, we may know there is ſuch a diſorder, and may relieve them by reducing the omentum and applying proper truſſes, or, according to the circumſtances of the caſe, aſſiſt them by the operation. Sometimes ſuch ruptures, particularly, when the omentum is protruded, inflame, from the ſtrong contraction of the rings of the abdominal muſcles, producing a ſtrangulation of the part, and requiring the operation to preſerve the patient's life, which operation is deſcribed by Dionis in his ſurgery, treating upon the epiplocele.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXIX.

Of an irregular intermittent.

A BOY, about ſix years of age, had an irregular intermittent, which obſerved no certain period; he had been troubled with it many weeks, and had uſed many medicines, but without any benefit. Conſulting me, May 12th, 1715, I ordered the following purging bolus to be taken early in the morning:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. xiii.
Merc. dulc. gr. v.
Conſ. roſ. q. ſ. f. bolus.

And directed that a tea-ſpoonful of the following electuary, might be taken every three hours, beginning the day after the operation of the purge:

℞. Conſ. roſ. rub. ʒi.
—— diatunic. ʒſs.
Cort. peruvian. ʒſs.
—— caſcarill. ʒii.
Syrup. cinnamom. q. ſ. f. elect.

By which method he was cured of the fever.

OBSERVATION CCXC.

Of a pain in the head.

A Clergyman's wife, two months gone with child, was invaded, about a fortnight ago, with a violent pain in her head, attended with a ſhivering, continual thirſt, and difficulty of breathing; ſhe had loſt her appetite, was very weak, and had a pain in her ſtomach, not being able to ſuffer even her ſhift to touch it. Conſulting me, May 13th, 1715, I ordered the following emetic to be taken in the morning, or afternoon about four or five o'clock, working it off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
—— vitriol. gr. xv. m.

I directed her to take the febrifuge tincture and powder, page 107, and 203, alternately every three hours, which I had ſo frequently found ſucceſsful in febrile diſorders. By the uſe of which ſhe was entirely relieved of all her complaint.

OBSERVATION CCXCI.

Of a nephritis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL la Tour, ſent for me in a violent fit of the nephritis: he complained of a ſevere pain in his back and loins; he had loſt his appetite, and was greatly conſtipated, which always increaſed his pain. He had already taken oil of ſweet-almonds and ſperma ceti; but theſe affording him no relief, I ordered him to take one of the following powders every three hours, in the emulſion:

℞.

℞. Tartar. vitriol. ʒiſs.
Sal. geniſtæ ʒſs.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ℈i.
Laud. opiat. gr. iii. m. divide in 6 partes æquales.

℞. Sem. violar. ʒvi.
Amygd. dulc. recent. ℥ſs.
Aq. veronic. ℥x. f. emulſio.
Adde ſacchar. perlat. ʒiii.
Aq. cinamom. ter. ʒii. m.

I alſo directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken between the doſes of the powder:

The following ingredients I ordered to be boiled in two quarts of water, for ordinary drink when thirſty:

℞. Rad. malvæ. ℥ſs.
Herb. malvæ.
—— altheæ *aā* mj.
Dactylor. recentium.
Jujubar. *aā* N° vi.
Sem. dauc. cret. ℥ſs.
—— fœnicul. ʒi. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

The following herbs I directed to be ſewed in a bag, and applied warm to the back:

℞. Herb. malv.
—— altheæ
Flor. chamom.
—— ſambuc. *aā* mj. craſſo modo inciſa miſce.

As he had no ſtool, at ſix o'clock I ordered him the following clyſter:

℞. Herb. veronic.
Flor. chamom. *aā* mj. coque in lact. lbi. per ¼ horæ.
Adde colaturæ ol. lini. ſach. rub. *aā* ʒi. m.

By the next day the pains were gone off; but as his appetite was not returned, I ordered forty drops of the following elixir to be taken every day, an hour before dinner:

℞. Elix. ſtomach. Hoffman. ʒvi.
—— vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

And he took a tea-ſpoonful and a half of the following ſtomachic powder, upon a piece of toaſted bread, ſoaked in wine, twice a-day:

℞. Trag. aromatic. Aug.
Pulv. ſtomach. Birck. *aā* ʒvi.
Sal. abſynth.
Conch. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION CCXCII.

Of the rheumatiſm.

A Young lady was troubled with the rheumatiſm, which generally fixed itſelf in her hands, with violent pains, ſwellings, and knobs in the joints of her fingers. Being conſulted, May 19th, 1715, I ordered the following purging draught to be taken early in the morning, drinking five or ſix diſhes of the decoction afterwards, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Fol. ſennæ elect.
Tamarind. *aā* ʒſs.
Rhabarb. inciſ. ʒi.
Crem. tartar. ʒſs. ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii.
Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒſs. m.

I ordered a ſpoonful of China-roots, thin ſliced, to be gently boiled for half a quarter of an hour, in a pint of water, and to drink it every morning and afternoon, in bed, ſweetened with ſugar; and to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh, and half an hour before dinner, in ſome ſoup:

℞. Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rot. ver. ʒi.
— pimpinellæ alb. ʒii. m.

She took a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in the julep, at ſix o'clock every evening, and going to reſt:

℞. Tart. vitriol.
Sal. abſynth. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnab. antim.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒii. m.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc. ʒiv.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi. m.

I directed bags, filled with camomile and elder-flowers, to be applied to her hands and legs; and that ſhe ſhould take fifteen of the pilulæ balſamicæ of Becher, every night, ten days before the uſual periodical return of the menſes. I ordered ſome roſemary to be added to the tea. By this method the pains and ſwellings were removed, and ſhe recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCXCIII.

Of an intermittent fever.

LADY Hund, about fifty years of age, was invaded with an intermittent fever, attended with ſhivering, violent pain in the head, heat, great thirſt, and oppreſſion of the breaſt. I ordered the following emetic to be taken at five o'clock in the evening, working it off with warm water:

℞. Tartar. emetic. gr. ii.
Sal. abſynth. ℈i.
Ol. deſt. caryophyll. gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

It operated very well, and relieved her head and breaſt greatly.

I ordered fifty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning in tea, and an hour before dinner and ſupper, in ſome gruel or wine:

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. comp. ʒi.
Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

At ten in the morning, and four in the afternoon, ſhe took a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in the julep:

℞. Sal. abſynthii.
—— card. bened. *aā* ʒiii.
Tart. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii.

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— ceraſor. nigr. *aā* ʒiv.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ʒſs. m.

I ordered two handfuls of barley to be boiled for half an hour in two quarts of water, adding to the ſtrained liquor a lemon cut in ſlices, half a pint of wine, and as much ſugar as agreeable: this proved a pleaſant drink, and allayed the heat and thirſt.

But

But as the fever was not quite gone, June 2d, 1715, though the fits did not return with the ſame violence, I ordered two tea-ſpoonfuls of an electuary of pulv. cort. peruv. ℥iſs. cum ſyrup. caryophyll. q. ſ. to be taken every three hours; which prevented the return of the fit, and entirely freed her of the fever.

OBSERVATION CCXCIV.

A further relation of the caſe of the nun, page 336.

THE abbeſs of the convent of the viſitation of the bleſſed virgin, wrote word that the nun was much better till the 22d, but that on the 25th ſhe was worſe again, coughing violently, and expectorating but little; ſhe was extremely weak ſtill, notwithſtanding ſhe had punctually taken all the preſcribed medicines. She deſired my further advice in this caſe. I ordered her to continue her former infuſion, and to take fifty drops of the following elixir in the firſt diſh, and when troubled with difficulty of breathing, to repeat it in the ſame tea, or in fennel-water:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wedel. ℥vi.
Spirit. ſal. armoniac. aniſ. ℥ii. m.

I adviſed her to continue the cordial medicines when weak or faint.

May 26th, ſhe informed me, that the medicines had been of ſingular ſervice; the cough was greatly abated, though ſhe ſtill continued to expectorate, but the difficulty of breathing ſtill continued. I ordered her to continue the medicines as before.

OBSERVATION CCXCV.

Of an eryſipelas of the leg.

A Citizen of Altdorff, about ſixty-four years of age, was ſeized with a violent inflammation, or eryſipelas of the leg, attended with a great heat and ſenſe of burning all over his body, anxiety about the præcordia, and a very quick inflammatory pulſe. He conſulted me, May 26th, 1715. I ordered fifty drops of the following tincture to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every three hours:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl.
Eſſ. ſcordii *aā* ℥i. m.

And ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every three hours alternately:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr. ʒii.
Antimon. diaph. ʒi.
Nitri depur. ℈ii. m. f. pulv.

I ordered the following powder to be ſewed up in a bag, and to be applied warm to the part affected:

℞. Lythargyr.
Cretæ.
Ceruſſ.
Pulv. liquirit. *aā* ʒi.
Flor. ſamb. mj. m. f. pulv.
Adde camph. contuſ. ʒi. m.

For common drink I ordered barley-water, or bread and water, and to drink elder-flower-tea twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar; by means of which he fell into a breathing ſweat, and was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCXCVI.

Of the piles.

A Clergyman's wife, about twenty-eight years of age, was attacked, after her laſt lying-in, with the bleeding piles, which were extremely painful, particularly when going to ſtool, and afterwards, the pain was ſo ſevere as to make her cry out; ſhe was hardly able to ſit or walk, ſometimes ſhe voided blood, and it ſeemed to her as if the rectum was contracted, ſo that nothing paſſed without putting her to exceſſive torment. She conſulted me, May 28th, 1715. I ordered her to drink, for ordinary drink, either fair water, or bread and water, and directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning and evening, in ſome fair water, or in ſome diſtilled water:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *aā* ʒii.
Tart. vitriolat.
Arcan. dupl. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri puriſſ. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

An hour before dinner ſhe took from forty to forty-five drops of the eſſentia millefolii, and drank, twice a-day, three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea:

℞. Herb. millefol. cum flor. mji.
Flor. 4. cord. *aā* p. i. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

I ordered the pained parts to be anointed with the following ointment morning and evening, and at any other time when the pain was violent:

℞. Acet. lytharg. ʒvi.
Ol. infuſ. ſolan.
— —— roſar. *aā* ʒſs. m. & terantur in mortario plumbeo ut fiat nutritum.
Adde ſacchar. ſaturn. ϑſs.
Camphoræ gr. vi.
Opii gr. iii. miſce.

If coſtive, I directed her to take a clyſter, prepared of a pint of milk, one ounce of ſugar or honey, and a ſpoonful of butter; and if the pain in the inteſtine was great, to introduce a long thick piece of butter, which is very cooling and anodyne.

For diet I ordered light ſoft food, as ſpinage, aſparagus, boiled prunes and cherries, barley, bread-puddings, water-gruel; and to avoid dry aſtringent food, as dry bread, cakes, ſpices, and other heating food, as well as ſtrong liquors. By this method ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION CCXCVII.

Of a dyſpnœa, ariſing from a diminution of the menſtrual diſcharge.

MISS Schönſtedt, ſee Obſerv. 266, informed me, that the medicines I had preſcribed, were of great ſervice, but that ſhe was ſtill ſometimes troubled with ſhortneſs of breath, and that her menſes flowed not in a proper quantity, and were very pale coloured. From this account I judged her difficulty of breathing to proceed from the diminution of that diſcharge, and therefore ordered from forty-five to fifty drops of the following elixir, every morning at eight, and in the afternoon at four o'clock, in an infuſion of half tea and half roſemary:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒvi.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒii.
Ol. deſt. lig. ſaſſafr. gutt. iii.
— —— cinnam.
— —— roſmar.
— —— caryoph. *aā* gutt. ii. m.

And directed ſeven of the following pills to be taken every night, going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞.

℞. Gum. ammoniac.
—— galban.
Aloes opt.
Myrrh. rubr. *aā* ℈ii.
Extr. ariſtol. rot.
—— cent. minor.
—— croci.
—— menthæ *aā* ℈i.
Ol. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. ii.
Eſſ. myrrhæ q. ſ. f. pilulæ piſi magnitud.

I ordered her to uſe a pediluvium, every night, with artemeſia, matricaria, and roſmarinus boiled in it; and adviſed her to drink the Egra-waters after the uſe of theſe medicines.

OBSERVATION CCXCVIII.

Of a quartan ague.

A Butcher had been troubled with a quartan ague thirty-eight weeks; he had taken repeated vomits, purges, and a great quantity of other medicines, without any relief; and deſiring my advice in this ſtubborn caſe, I ordered him twenty grains of pilulæ polychreſtæ, to clear the ſtomach and primæ viæ, and directed from fifty to ſixty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in wine or beer, every morning, and evening at ſix o'clock:

℞. Eſſ. abſynthii comp. ʒi.
— cort. peruvian ʒſs. m.

At ten in the morning, four in the afternoon, and going to reſt, I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of this powder, in ſome wine or beer:

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒſs.
Sal. card. bened.
— abſynthii *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered him to obſerve a regular and moderate diet.

When he had finiſhed theſe medicines, the ague, though ſomewhat abated, ſtill continued; I therefore ordered him to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, every three hours:

℞. Conſerv. roſar. rubr.
——— abſynth. *aā* ʒi.
N. M. Ind. cond. ʒſs.
Pulv. cort. peruvian. ʒiſs.
Syrup. cinamom. q. ſ. f. elect.

After the uſe of this remedy for ten days, the paroxyſms returned no more. Nevertheleſs, I ordered him to perſiſt in its uſe three times a-day; which entirely prevented a return, and he was perfectly reſtored to his health.

OBSERVATION CCXCIX.

Of a conſumption.

A Clergyman was afflicted with a violent cough, and an expectoration of a viſcid phlegm, attended with loſs of appetite, continual thirſt, and dryneſs of the mouth, and accompanied with fluſhing heats in the face, and his body was quite emaciated. Conſulting me, May 30th, 1715, I acquainted him with the danger of his caſe, and informed him how much depended upon a proper diet; I preſcribed for him a manna draught, and directed him to drink a quart of goats-milk, little by little, every morning, and to uſe moderate exerciſe at the ſame time; and fourteen days after, I directed him to begin with a whey prepared with the following herbs, equal parts of each:

℞. Herb. acetoſ.
——— acetoſell.
——— cherefol.
——— bellid.
——— taraxaci.
——— veronic.

I directed as much of each of theſe herbs, cut ſmall, as could be held in three fingers, to be boiled up in a quart of goats-milk, and to add to it the juice of half a lemon, ſeparating the curds by paſſing the whey through a linen-cloth: this I directed to be taken every morning, for three days; after which time I ordered three pints of the whey, with the juice of one lemon, to be continued, and to take from forty to forty-five drops of the tinctura propriet. Mynſ. in ſome gruel before dinner.

He took alſo a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in hyſſop-water, at three every afternoon, and going to bed:

℞.

℞. Matr. perl.
Lap. cancror. citr. *aā* ʒii.
Tart. vitriol. n.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒiſs
Nitri puriſſ. ʒi.
Croci orient. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

I directed him to uſe frequent gentle exerciſe, but particularly riding, in fair temperate weather.

June 18th, his appetite was much reſtored, the dryneſs of his mouth, and the heat and thirſt were removed, but he was ſtill troubled with the cough, difficulty of breathing, and a hoarſeneſs, and expectorated much: I ordered therefore the continuance of the whey for another fortnight, and directed him to take the following powder as the former:

℞. Succin. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citr.
Tart. vitriol. n. *aā* ʒii.
Arcan. duplicat.
Cinnab. antim.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ʒi.
Croci orient. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

I preſcribed alſo the following pills, directing him to take eleven of them early in the morning, and to repeat them in a week, omitting the whey the days he took the pills:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll.
Maſſ. pilul. de ſuccino Crat. *aā* gr. xii.
Ol. deſt. aniſi.
—— —— fœnicul. *aā* gutt. i.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilulæ N° xxii.

As he coughed much in the night, I ordered two or three of the following pills to be taken every other night:

℞. Pil. de cynogl. ʒſs.
—— ſtyrac. ℈i.
Eſſ. theriacal. q. ſ. f. pilulæ xxx.

By this method he recovered, ſo as to be able to do the duties of his function.

The good effect and ſervice of milk-whey I have frequently experienced in conſumptive caſes.

OBSERVATION CCC.

Of an ulcer on the right-ſide.

A Woman, about forty-five years of age, had an ulcer on her right-ſide, juſt under the falſe ribs; ſhe had been long troubled with it; it was fiſtulous; her belly was much ſwelled; ſhe had not had her menſes for ſome time, had been accuſtomed to bleed every quarter of a year, but had neglected it of late. Conſulting me, May 31ſt, 1715, I ordered her to be bled immediately, and to bleed again every quarter of a year as before, and directed thirteen of the following pills to be taken, going to reſt, and to be repeated in five days:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā* gr. xii.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iii.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. iii.
Eſſ. balſ. peruvian. q. ſ. f. pilulæ N° xxvi.

And to take forty drops of the following elixir in the herb-tea, every morning and afternoon; and to drink a few diſhes of the ſame, twice a-day:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒſs.
Eſſ. balſam. peruv. ʒii. m.

℞. Herb. agrimon. cum flor. mji.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒiii.
—— aniſi ſtellat. ʒiſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

The ulcer was dreſſed with lint, dipped in tinctura balſ. peruvian. twice a-day; before the application of which, I directed the following mixture to be injected:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lb i.
Merc. ſublimat. ʒſs. m.

And on the bottom of the fiſtula I directed a compreſs to be bound tight, and adviſed her to be moderate in her diet, as ſhe was very fond of hard ſalt meats. Theſe medicines were of great ſervice; for in ſix weeks the ulcer was much better, and I adviſed her to continue the ſame medicines till it ſhould be perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION CCCI.

Of a difficult labour.

A Joiner's wife had been in labour three days, but could not be delivered; and ſending for me, January 2d, 1715, I found the right-leg of the child hanging out of the uterus, and the left-leg lay, as in tab. 33, fig. 12, of my ſurgery.

I thought it moſt convenient to place this woman upon a table, with her breech raiſed high, and head low, that the child might fall the eaſier back, and leave more room for the introduction of my hand to get hold of the left-leg.

I deſired the women to hold her ſteady by the ſhoulders and feet; and having rubbed my hand all over with butter, to facilitate its introduction, I inſinuated it along the child's right-leg into the uterus, paſſing on to the thigh, thence to the leg, bent that downwards, and got hold of both ancles, then pulling outwards, brought down this leg equal with the other, and thus eaſily pulled the child forwards to the hips.

But as the child's toes were then erect, and the child lay on its back, in which poſition it is in danger of being ſtopped by its chin at the os pubis, I got hold of the child on each ſide by its hips, and turned it about, that the face and belly became undermoſt; then pulling the child forwards by the hips, without uſing any inſtrument, I delivered the woman with eaſe.

The poſition of this child, and of thoſe repreſented, tab. 33, fig. 3 and 4 of my ſurgery, ſeems to prove to me, that all children do not lie with their heads downwards in the pelvis, from the beginning to the time of delivery, as ſome moderns affirm; for I cannot comprehend, on account of the weight of the head, and weakneſs of the fœtus, how thoſe children, whoſe heads lay at the bottom during the whole time of pregnancy, ſhould raiſe them upwards again in the time of delivery, and bring down the feet.

OBSERVATION CCCII.

Of another difficult labour.

JUNE 13th, 1715, I was called to a woman who had been in labour three days, without being delivered, notwithſtanding the many forcing medicines ſhe had taken, and no part of the child preſented as yet. The midwife informed me, that the waters had been diſcharged the firſt day. The woman was become exceſſively weak, from the great fatigue

tigue ſhe had ſuffered, and want of ſleep. I gave her ſome cordial julep, laid her upon a table, and examined into the true poſition of the child, and found, by the ribs I touched, that one ſide of the breaſt preſented. I endeavoured to introduce my hand to the feet, but the child was forced ſo far down into the pelvis, that I could get it no farther than the hips; after many fruitleſs endeavours, I found it neceſſary to have recourſe to inſtruments, to extract the child and preſerve the mother, as it was not to be ſuppoſed that, after ſo tedious a labour, the child could be living, eſpecially as the day before there were no ſigns of life. I opened the breaſt with a long pair of ſciſſars between the two ribs which lay neareſt the os uteri, dilated the opening, by tearing away ſome ribs, partly with a hook, and partly with my hand, till I at length got into the thorax, and brought out its contents, and afterwards the diaphragm and contents of the abdomen.

Then fixing the hook internally to the pelvis, by pulling ſtrongly, I brought down the two buttocks, which were preſently followed by the feet, then taking hold of both hips with my hands, I brought the cheſt, neck, and head quite down, and preſently after the ſecundines. I gave her ſome cordial julep, and preſcribed ſome temperant powder, and ordered, for ordinary drink, bread and water, and for her nouriſhment thin ſoups; and that the parts ſhould be fomented: but three days afterwards, I received an account that ſhe was dead. She had not been contented with the regimen I adviſed, but would drink cold brown beer, which probably did her harm.

OBSERVATION CCCIII.

Concerning the prevention of an accuſtomed hæmorrhage.

THE dutcheſs of Sultzbach had a retention of the menſes nine weeks, which returned, January 14th, 1715; and as ſhe had frequently been troubled with hæmorrhages from the uterus, and great weakneſs and fainting, ſhe was apprehenſive of a return of theſe complaints, and therefore conſulted me. I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken immediately in the julep, and to be repeated every ſix hours:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat.
Corall. rub. preparat.
Tart. vitriolat. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒvi.
— cinamom. cydon. ʒii.
Syrup. granat. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

I had taken with me, when ſent for, ſome aq. aſtringens Sylvii, but had no occaſion to give her any. I directed her, when faint, to ſmell to the liq. C. C. ſuccinat. and that her wriſts and temples ſhould be bathed with it. As her complaints were not very great, and the uterine diſcharge was moderate, ſhe recovered without any accident.

OBSERVATION CCCIV.

Of a cardialgia.

THE ſame lady was troubled frequently with a ſourneſs in the ſtomach, producing a cardialgia, for which ſhe deſired my advice. I preſcribed for her two ſcruples, or a dram of magneſia alba, to be taken every morning in her tea, and to continue it as long as it kept her open: this was of great ſervice to her. However, on account of this complaint, as well as the former, I adviſed her to drink the Seltzer-water this ſummer, with or without goats-milk, as they are effectual in correcting any acrimonious humours in the ſtomach and blood, and in abating the commotions and heats of the blood; to this ſhe agreed, of which more will hereafter be mentioned.

OBSERVATION CCCV.

Of a tertian fever.

JUNE 12th, 1715, a man forty-ſix years of age was attacked, at ſeven in the morning, with a ſhivering fit, which continued an hour and a half, and was ſucceeded by a violent heat, which laſted near ſix hours, the heat never going entirely off, but remained out of the fit, though not ſo great as in it. The third day afterwards the cold fit returned, but did not continue ſo long, and was ſucceeded by the hot fit. Towards evening he was ſeized with a ſingultus, which continued the whole night and the next day. Conſulting me, I preſcribed the following emetic, to be taken in the morning in any warm liquor, working it off with carduus-tea:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. iiſs.
Elæoſ. caryophyll. ϑſs. m.

At ten in the morning, four in the afternoon, and going to reſt, I directed one of the following powders to be taken in the julep:

℞.

℞. Arcan. duplic. ʒſs.
Sal. abſynth. ʒiſs. m. divide in xii. part. æqual.

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒvi.
— cinamom. ʒiſs. m. f. julep.

And forty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning in ſome tea, and repeated at one in the afternoon and ſeven in the evening, in a glaſs of wine:

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. comp. ʒvi.
Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

By the uſe of theſe medicines his fever left him.

OBSERVATION CCCVI.

Of the epilepſy.

A Merchant's child at Nurenberg, a year old, was frequently attacked with epileptic fits at the time of dentition, was very reſtleſs, and was inclined to be rickety. Being conſulted by the friends, I preſcribed the following purge to be taken in the morning:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iv.
Merc. dulc. gr. ii.
Sacchar. alb. gr. viii. m. f. pulv.

And directed them to give half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, in tea, or lime-tree-flower-water:

℞. Specific. ceph.
Pulv. Marchion. *aā* ʒii.

When in the fits, I directed them to give five drops of liq. C. C. ſuccinat. and to rub it under the noſe, upon the temples, the crown of the head, and nape of the neck, and after the fits were gone off. To ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and correct the acrimony of the humours, to oppoſe the increaſe of the rickets, and to expel the wind, I preſcribed the following powder, half a tea-ſpoonful to be taken three times a-day:

℞. Sem. aniſ. ʒſs.
—— fœnicul.
Matr. perlar. preparat.
Fulig. ſplendent. *aā* ʒii.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

I adviſed them to feed the child very moderately, not to ſet it upon its feet as yet, but to give it all the motion and exerciſe, by rocking and drawing it about, which ſort of exerciſe is of the greateſt ſervice to ſuch weakly children.

OBSERVATION CCCVII.

Directions for the uſe of the Seltzer-waters.

THE dutcheſs of Sultzbach deſiring to know how to uſe the Seltzer-water, and what quantity I thought would be neceſſary, I ſent her word that thirty bottles was the quantity I would adviſe her to drink; and gave her the following directions in what manner to uſe them:

That, before ſhe began to drink them, it was neceſſary to prepare the body for their uſe, by obſerving a ſlender diet a few days, whereby they are obſerved both to agree better with the patient, and to be more efficacious. It is alſo neceſſary to premiſe a doſe of gently purging phyſic, to evacuate any bad humours, ſuch as the following draught:

℞. Rhabarb. opt. ʒii.
Tart. ſolubil. ʒſs. ebull. leniter in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl.
Colaturæ ʒii. adde ſyrup. roſar. ſolutiv. ʒſs. m.

A day or two after which, the waters may be begun; and firſt, let ſix glaſsfuls, milk-warm, be taken gradually, beginning at ſeven in the morning, and increaſing the number of glaſſes, one daily, to ten; or, if the ſtomach will bear it, and it does not operate too much, to twelve; and let this quantity be continued for ten days: then gradually diminiſh the number of glaſſes to the number begun with.

The water is not to be drank too quick; but when one glaſs is taken, the patient ſhould walk about in the garden, or long-room, for half a quarter of an hour; then repeat another glaſs, walking about as before; thus alternately drinking the water and walking till the whole quantity is drank, which may be generally accompliſhed in about two hours: after which it is proper to walk an hour or more, till the water all paſſes by ſtool or urine. The exerciſe of walking muſt be moderate, never ſo violent as to promote ſweat, leſt the waters, which ſhould be rejected by ſtool or urine, ſhould be determined to the limbs, where, being overheated, and producing unſeaſonable ſweats, they may give riſe to various diſorders:

The time between drinking of the waters and dinner, ſhould be ſpent in gentle exerciſe, as walking, or taking the air in a coach, and in chearful

converſation. After dinner, the time may be ſpent in the ſame manner; but the afternoon's ſleep is not to be indulged during the drinking of the waters.

It is much better not to drink the water in the afternoon, as ſome have done, as digeſtion, particularly when the organs deſtined thereto are weak, will not be ſoon completed, the effect of the water being rather preventive of digeſtion, and the food itſelf taken in weakens the virtue of the water, whereby both intentions may be injured; but, if thirſty, a diſh or two of tea or coffee, or a glaſs of wine and water, may be drank. It is beſt to dine early, and not to eat or drink haſtily, or to overload the ſtomach, nor to ſit long at dinner, and to ſup early, obſerving the ſame rules as at dinner; and, above all, that the ſtomach may not be ſurcharged, for this may prevent reſt, and the proper operation of the water the next day.

The diet muſt be ſuch as is light and nouriſhing, as water-gruel, rice-gruel, fleſh-broths, chicken-broths, crayfiſh-ſoup, ſorrel, chervil, parſley, and celery ſoups; freſh meats, fowl, or fiſh, all of the younger kind, and of eaſy digeſtion; and ſpices may alſo be moderately uſed without prejudice.

On the contrary, all hard food, and difficult of digeſtion, is to be avoided, all meats under-dreſſed, all flatulent food, and dried, ſalt, hard, or fat meats, or bacon, hams, ſauſages, geeſe, ducks, &c. cheeſe, or eggs hard boiled, and the larger fiſh, eſpecially ſalt or pickled fiſh. Among garden-herbs, white-cabbage, ſour-kraut, dried peas, beans and lentils, potatoes, bete-root, muſhrooms, champignons, morels, cucumbers, melons, ſallads, leeks, garlic, radiſhes, muſtard, onions, and unripe fruits are hurtful, as are all kinds of paſtry.

For drink, at meals, I ordered good old white-wine, or Rheniſh, but not to exceed three glaſſes; if thirſty, and the ſtomach will bear it, ſome Seltzer-water, mixed with wine, may be taken.

The paſſions of the mind are to be guarded againſt, as much as poſſible.

If the waters ſhould not purge ſufficiently, or if coſtiveneſs ſhould attend, two tea-ſpoonfuls of tartar. ſolubile may be taken, diſſolved in warm water.

If the waters ſhould not agree with the ſtomach during the courſe, candied orange-peel, caraway, or aniſeed, may be taken, and a quarter of an hour before dinner, fifty drops of the following warm ſtomachic tincture, in ſome ſoup, or in a glaſs of wine:

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant.
— card. benedict. *aā* ʒſs.
Spirit. nitri dulcis ʒii. m.

The

The water is to be drank freſh every morning; for that which has remained open all night loſes moſt of its virtue: what remains of the day before may be drank mixed with wine, in the afternoon when thirſty.

Towards the end of the courſe, if the body ſhould be coſtive, the lenient purge above directed may be repeated. After having continued the waters a few days, a little goats-milk may be added to each glaſs, to try if it agrees, as I think it ſerviceable in correcting the ſharpneſs, and is uſeful in repairing the ſtrength.

OBSERVATION CCCVIII.

Of epileptic fits and gripes.

LADY Clarſtein, who had been delivered of a ſon the 6th of July, 1715, deſired I would ſend her ſome proper medicines for her child, who was troubled with epileptic ſymptoms. July 12th, 1715, I ſent the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given the child in the nurſe's milk, or in lime-tree-flower-water, two or three times a-day, with five or ſix drops of the liq. C. C. ſuccinat. in each doſe:

℞. Pulv. Marchion.
Specific. cephalic. Mich. *aā* ʒſs.
Pulv. lumbric. terreſt. preparat. ʒii.

If the child ſhould be coſtive, I ordered the following powder to be given in the nurſe's milk, or in tea, three times: and directed a clyſter prepared with camomile-flowers boiled in milk, with a ſpoonful of ſugar and oil, to be injected:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iii.
Merc. dulc. gr. ii.
Sacchar. gr. vi. m.

OBSERVATION CCCIX.

Of an ardent fever in a lying-in woman.

A Clergyman's wife, ſixteen days after her lying-in, was ſeized with a rigor, ſucceeded by intenſe heat, great thirſt, loſs of ſtrength, continual watchings, violent pain in the head, attended with a ſlight delirium; her lochia flowed regularly. Conſulting me, I ordered the ſame medicines as at page 226; beſides which, I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every fourth hour in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphoretic. ʒiſs.
Nitri depurat. ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. ſambuci *aā* ʒiv.
Succ. citri recent.
Syrup. flor. papav. *aā* ʒſs. m. f. julep.

I directed alſo two ſpoonfuls of the julep to be taken every two hours, during the hot fit.

For ordinary drink I ordered the cooling apozem, page 227, when thirſty, and to drink tea twice a-day.

I preſcribed veneſection; but this, as her huſband informed me three days afterwards, ſhe would not conſent to: yet, notwithſtanding, ſhe was much better; for a breathing ſweat coming on, entirely freed her from all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCX.

Of a bloody flux.

A MAN was troubled with the bloody flux. A perſon, to whom he had applied, had already purged him: it was attended with great thirſt, intenſe heat, and ſevere pains in the bowels. He conſulted me, and I preſcribed the following reſtringent powder, directing a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every four hours in the julep:

℞. Spec. de hyacinth.
Gum. arabic. ʒi.
Nitri depurat. ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— fumariæ *aā* ʒvi.
— cinamom. cydon. ʒii.
Syrup. acetoſat. citr.
—— papav. rhæad. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I alſo directed two ſpoonfuls of the ſame julep to be taken every hour.

I directed four grains of the pilulæ de cynogloſſ. to be taken every evening at ſix o'clock; and two drams of rhubarb, groſsly powdered, to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a pint of milk, adding a ſpoonful of ſugar;

ſugar; and directed him to drink a cup of this decoction milk-warm, two or three times a-day, and adviſed him to eat nothing but ſoups, and bid him be careful of taking cold.

OBSERVATION CCCXI.

Of a puncture of the bladder above the os pubis, in a ſuppreſſion of urine.

EVER ſince I began to ſtudy anatomy, I have obſerved, that when the bladder is inflated, or filled with water, there is a great ſpace, ſometimes of the breadth of three or four fingers, and ſometimes more, between the os pubis and peritonæum, which covers the fund of the bladder. This induced me to think that it was very poſſible to extract a ſtone out of the bladder, by a proper careful inciſion above the os pubis, as Peter Franc and Francis Rouſſet taught, two hundred years ago. So alſo, in a ſuppreſſion of urine, when the catheter cannot be paſſed, which ſometimes happens, or when the patient will not ſubmit, for fear of the pain, the urine may be extracted through an inciſion made in the forementioned place; which, according to Hippocrates, was eſteemed dangerous, as the bladder would be injured. However, notwithſtanding this opinion, I reſolved to try the experiment, when ſuch a caſe ſhould occur, for the improvement of ſurgery and ſervice of mankind. For the puncture above the os pubis I thought ſafer and preferable to the punctura in perinæo through the neck of the bladder, and extracting the urine through a canula introduced for that purpoſe, which generally gives the patient great pain in the introduction, beſides ſubjecting him to the hazard of an inflammation of the wound, and a fever. Farther, as the puncture muſt be made deep in adults, the wound is difficult of cure, from the conſtant diſcharge of urine through the orifice, and is, beſides, liable to become fiſtulous. Now, by a proper inciſion above the os pubis, theſe conſequences are not to be apprehended, neither do they ever happen.

Whilſt I was indulging theſe thoughts, a barber-ſurgeon came to conſult me about a patient, and related to me the following caſe, which appeared to him very extraordinary.

He was ſent for to a lying-in woman, who was delivered with difficulty, and now laboured under a ſuppreſſion of urine. The midwives and nurſes had adminiſtered a number of medicines, but without ſucceſs. On examination, a tumour was perceived at the bottom of the belly, where the bladder is ſituated, which had gradually increaſed, giving her ſuch ſevere pains about the abdomen and the uterus, that the parts ſeemed as if they were renting aſunder.

As

As ſhe thought herſelf that this tumour contained matter, ſhe deſired this perſon to open it: he was alſo of the ſame opinion, but was, for ſome time afraid to open it, for fear of injuring the inteſtines and bladder. But the pain ſhe ſuffered being ſo exceſſively great, ſhe intreated him to open it, and told him ſhe would be anſwerable for the conſequences, if any injury ſhould be done, for ſhe was unable to bear the agony any longer, and muſt die. After much intreaty, he made a puncture with his lancet, at the inferior part of the tumour, and immediately about three pints of water ſpurted out, without any mixture of matter: this ſurpriſed him a little, for he could not conceive that this was urine; and he had never ſeen a tumour which diſcharged only water. The pain and anxiety immediately abated, and the tumour ſubſided, the woman was able to take nouriſhment, and reſted well the night following; he dreſſed the wound with nothing but diachylon-plaiſter for the preſent, and the next morning only with ſome vulnerary balſam, and the wound preſently healed up; and then he firſt began to think that this liquid which was diſcharged, muſt certainly have been urine, a ſuppreſſion of which ſhe had laboured under four days.

In the evening, and the day following, the urine came through the natural paſſages, and, in a very little time, the patient recovered without taking any medicine.

This operation, though not performed with the view to extract the urine, but to diſcharge the matter from a ſuppoſed abſceſs, ſhews us, however, that the bladder may be opened, without endangering life, this patient having been preſerved thereby: for we have few inſtances of perſons recovering who have had a total ſuppreſſion of urine five days: in ſuch caſes, therefore, aſſiſtance muſt not be deferred. Probably the urine, in this caſe, might have been extracted by the catheter, if this perſon had underſtood enough of ſurgery to have led him to uſe it. However, as this operation was attended with ſucceſs, though performed by chance, one may infer the ſucceſs would be no leſs certain, when performed by a rational practitioner; at leaſt, we may learn from this caſe, that this operation is not dangerous.

This caſe induced me to reflect farther on the ſubject, and ſtrengthened my former opinion, of the propriety of performing lithotomy the ſame way, and firſt encouraged me, which I ſhould otherwiſe have not ventured, to extract the ſtone through an inciſion above the os pubis, which I have performed on ſeveral patients with ſucceſs.

From this caſe we may learn, that many improvements may be made, by the accidental ſucceſs attending the practice of perſons not ſufficiently

ſkilled in ſurgery, who are often led to perform operations through the earneſt intreaty of the patient, or their own ſelf-opinion.

OBSERVATION CCCXII.

Of ſeveral boils ſucceeding the ſmall-pox.

AUGUST 5th, 1715, I was conſulted about a child, ſeven years of age, who had a number of boils broke out in ſeveral parts of his body, after the ſmall-pox; ſome were whole, others had broke ſome weeks before, but did not heal. Theſe complaints frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, when the patient has not been ſufficiently purged. I preſcribed the following purging-powder, one to be taken early in the morning, in ſome tea, and to repeat it every eight days for three times:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. x.
Merc. dulc. gr. vi.
Reſin. jalap. gr. iii. miſce divide in 3 partes.

I ordered as much of the following ingredients, as could be held between three fingers, to be infuſed with boiling-water, and juſt boiled up; and directed three diſhes to be drank in the morning, and afternoon at four o'clock:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill. ʒii.
—— chinæ.
Ras. lign. ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒi.

And ordered fifteen or twenty of the following drops to be taken twice a-day, in the ſame decoction:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartariſ.
Eſſ. lignor. *aā* ʒiii.

I directed half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken, going to reſt, in elder-flower-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaph. *aā* ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ʒſs. m.

I ordered the ulcers to be dreſſed with lint, moiſtened with the following mixture:

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ʒvi.
Merc. dulc. ʒi. m.

And

And applied the following plaiſter to the boils:

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒii.
Merc. viv. ʒi.
Ol. terebinth. q. ſ. f. empl.

By this method I have cured many of theſe diſorders after the ſmall-pox.

OBSERVATION CCCXIII.

Of a diabetes.

AUGUST 6th, 1715, a clergyman, ſeventy-two years of age, conſulted me: he complained, that every day, for ſome time paſt, he had a profuſe and frequent diſcharge of urine, of an entire pale colour, and cloudy appearance; the quantity evacuated daily was conſiderably more than what he drank; he had pains in his loins, and particularly about the kidneys, was become extremely weak and emaciated; had a ſwimming in his head, and had very little appetite. I ordered him to take a dram of powdered rhubarb in ſome warm ſoup, or beer, early in the morning; and directed the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and that he ſhould drink three diſhes every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon:

℞. Rad. tormentil.
—— biſtort. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. millefol. cum flor. mji.
Cinamom. ʒii. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

And forty drops of the following ſtrengthening tincture to be taken in the firſt diſh of the infuſion:

℞. Spirit. C. C.
Tinct. antimon. tartar. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I preſcribed alſo the following powder, two tea-ſpoonfuls to be taken every morning at ten, and going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Succolad. opt. (cacao) ʒii.
Raſ. C. C. ſubtiliſſ.
Gum. arabic. *aā* ʒſs.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

And directed the following plaiſter to be applied to the pained part:

℞. Empl. oxycroc. ʒii.
Malax. eſſ. balſ. capaiv. q. ſ. m.

At dinner I adviſed him to drink a glaſs or two of Spaniſh wine as a cordial. Three weeks afterwards he informed me, that he was much better; and I ordered him to perſiſt in the uſe of the ſame medicines.

OBSERVATION CCCXIV.

Of a nephritis.

MR. Silberbauer was ſeized with a ſevere fit of the nephritis, and ſending for me, Auguſt 8th, 1715, I preſcribed the following powder; directing a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every third hour, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr. ʒſs.
Cinnab. antimon.
Tartar. vitriol. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri puriſſ. ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. fragar. ʒiv.
— diuretic. cum nucleis.
— epilept. Lang. *aā* ʒi.
Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒſs.
Syrup. papav. rh. ʒiii. m. f. julep.

Of this I directed a ſpoonful to be taken frequently alone.

I ordered one or two of the following pills to be taken, going to reſt, and to be repeated, if the pain ſhould continue:

℞. M. pilul. de Cynogloſſ. ℈i. f. pilulæ N° xii.

And I directed him to drink frequently a cup of the decoctum nephriticum Foreſt. and to drink milk with his tea. When coſtive, or in great pain, I directed the following clyſter to be injected:

℞. Decoct. flor. chamomil. cum lact. lb i.
Adde ol. lini ʒiſs.
Sacchari rubr. ʒi. m.

Theſe remedies procured him great relief: but having taken them all, I ordered him to perſiſt in their uſe for ſome time longer; and, to take, beſides, a hundred drops of the liq. terr. fol. tartar. every morning, in the firſt diſh of tea. Some time after he voided a ſtone, and perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCXV.

Of a cholera morbus.

PRINCESS Erneſtina of Sultzbach was ſeized with a violent purging and vomiting, about the time of her menſes, which had weakened her extremely. I was ſent for early in the morning, Auguſt 9th, 1715, and adviſed her, firſt, to drink ſeveral glaſſes of water, milk-warm, to bring off and correct the ſharpneſs in the ſtomach; and then directed a ſpoonful of the following mixture to be taken every half hour, till the vomiting ceaſed:

℞. Aq. menth. ℥iv.
— zedoariæ aniſat.
— cinamom. cydoniar. *aā* ℥i.
Eſſ. cort. aurant.
Spirit. nitri dulc. *aā* ʒi. m.

This relieved her in about two hours.

Afterwards, to ſtrengthen her ſtomach, I preſcribed the following tincture; directing fifty drops to be taken every morning, in ſome tea or coffee, and an hour before dinner, in a glaſs of wine, or ſome gruel:

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒiii.
— gentian. ʒi.
— caſcarillæ ʒſs. m.

Two hours after dinner, I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken in the julep preſcribed above:

℞. Pulv. ſtomachic. Birckman. ℥i.
Trag. aromatic. Aug. ʒſs.
Flaved. cort. aurant. ʒi.
Croci opt.
Cardamom. *aā* ℈i.
Elæoſacch. mac. ʒii.

By the uſe of theſe remedies her complaints went off, and ſhe perfectly recovered.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCXVI.

Of a difficulty of breathing and cough.

A Young man, thirty years of age, complained of a difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough, particularly in the night, preventing him from ſleeping; the matter he expectorated was extremely tough, like glue. Conſulting me, Auguſt 27th, 1715, I preſcribed as follows:

℞. Ext. panch. Croll. gr. xxv.
Merc. dulc. ℈i.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. vi.
Extract. hellebor. nigr. gr. iv.
Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ N° xxxiii.

Eleven of theſe pills to be taken every third day; and every night and morning, I directed him to drink five diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients:

℞. Spec. pectoral. Aug ʒii.
Herb. veronicæ.
—— hyſſop. *aā* mj.
Sem. badian. ʒii. m.

Early in the morning, and two hours before dinner, I directed him to take forty drops of the following tincture:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wedel.
Spirit. ſal. ammon. aniſ. *aā* ʒiii.

And to take, three times a-day, a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citr. *aā* ʒiiſs.
Rad. helenii.
—— pimpinell. *aā* ʒi.
—— ari ʒſs.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi.
—— badian. *aā* ℈ii. m. f. pulv.

In about eight days time the difficulty of breathing ceaſed, and the cough went entirely off:

OBSERVATION CCCXVII.

Of an inflammation of the eyes, with a ſpot upon the cornea.

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1715, Mr. Kraſt conſulted me. His complaints were, that he was frequently troubled with inflammations of his eyes, and that he had a ſpot upon one eye, which greatly obſtructed his ſight. Upon finding him plethoric, I ordered him to bleed in the foot, and to uſe a pediluvium in the evening, to determine the blood from the eyes to the lower extremities, and to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ every fifth day. I directed him alſo to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder every evening at ſix, and going to reſt, in black-cherry-water:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒſs.
Tartar. vitriol. ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

And fifty drops of the following tincture, morning and afternoon, in the infuſion of the ingredients:

℞. Eſſ. ſcordii.
— fumariæ.
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ʒii. m.

℞. Herb. euphraſiæ mj.
—— veron. mſs.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſaf. ʒi. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

I directed him to infuſe theſe ingredients like tea, drinking three or four diſhes, twice a-day, and to hold his eye over the tea, to receive the warm vapour in his eyes.

I ordered the following ointment to be tied up in a ſoft linen-rag, and to lay it in roſe-water, to anoint the eyes with it night and morning:

℞. Unguent. roſat. ʒi.
Merc. præcip. rubr. ϑi.
Sacch. ſaturn. ʒſs. m.

I alſo adviſed him to waſh his eyes with fair water.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCXVIII.

Of the ſcabies.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1715, I was conſulted by a woman, who, with her two children, had got the itch. I preſcribed, as a purge for the mother, fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ.

For the eldeſt child, ſix years of age, the following purging-powder:

℞. Pulv. jalapii ℈ſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Diagryd. gr. i. m. f. pulv.

And for the youngeſt child, four years of age, the ſame powder without the diagrydium.

I directed the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and to be drank in the morning, and afternoon at four o'clock, either by itſelf, or mixed with milk:

℞. Rad. ſarſap.
—— lap. acut. *aā* ʒvi.
Herb. ſcabioſ. mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

I directed the mother to take fifty, the eldeſt child twelve, and the youngeſt child eight drops of the following tincture, three times a-day, in the tea:

℞. Eſſ. lignor. ʒſs.
— ſcord.
— fumariæ *aā* ʒii. m.

The mother alſo took a tea-ſpoonful, and the children half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every night going to reſt:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒſs.
Antimon. diaph. ʒiii.
Flor. ſulph. ʒiſs.
Merc. dulc. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

After they had perſiſted in the uſe of theſe medicines a week, I repeated the ſame purges; and then directed them to anoint the parts where the breaking out was worſt, with the following ointment, and to continue the ſame medicines as before:

℞.

℞. Bol. armen. ʒiii.
Amalg. merc. & ſaturn. ʒii.
Unguent. roſat. q. ſ. f. unguent.

By the uſe of theſe remedies they were in a ſhort time perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCXIX.

Of a dropſy.

ABOUT the end of the ſummer 1715, I was ſent for to Nurenberg, to Mrs. Sichart, a young Lady, who had been afflicted with the dropſy ſome time. She had conſulted her phyſicians; but the ſwelling of the abdomen was not in the leaſt abated, but rather increaſed. Finding that none of the medicines had afforded any relief, they adviſed her to be tapped, as ſhe was young; becauſe young people generally undergo the operation better than perſons more advanced in years, and frequently recover their health.

Upon a conſultation with the other phyſicians, we agreed to perform the operation the next morning, without any farther preparation, as ſhe had already taken a great number of purging medicines: we only gave her ſome ſtrong ſoup, before we proceeded to the operation. It was agreed to extract only ſix or eight pound of water, to prevent her being too much weakened. I ſeated her in an arm-chair. A ſurgeon preſent held a napkin round the abdomen, the two ends croſſing one another upon her back, that a gentle compreſſion might be made, to prevent her fainting whilſt the waters were running off. I then took my trocar, and pierced it into the cavity of the abdomen, on the left-ſide, in the middle between the navel and os innominatum; and then withdrawing the perforator extracted about ſix pints of water, the ſurgeon drawing the napkin gently tighter. The phyſicians thinking this quantity enough for the preſent, I pulled out the canula, applied a piece of plaiſter to the wound, and a compreſs, and rolled a long broad roller round her body. She found herſelf very well, without fainting, or any other particular complaint.

After ſhe was dreſſed, ſhe took ſome cordial powder in ſome julep, and repeated it occaſionally; ſhe eat for dinner ſome ſoup, with ſome tender meats, and with a pretty good appetite. We viſited her again in the evening, and found her better, her reſpiration eaſier than it had been for ſome time paſt: we adviſed her to eat ſome ſoup for her ſupper, and to drink a glaſs of good old Rheniſh wine, mixed with water, and to repeat the cordial powder and julep after ſupper, wiſhed her a good night, and appointed to meet again next morning.

The next morning we found that ſhe had reſted pretty well all night, and ſeemed to be more chearful. I now prepared for the ſecond operation, which we had agreed to have performed on the right-ſide, and accordingly pierced the trocar into the cavity of the abdomen, in the middle ſpace between the navel and os innominatum, but to our ſurprize, upon withdrawing the perforator no water followed.

Some of the phyſicians preſent thought, that, perhaps the trocar had not paſſed into the cavity of the abdomen, but I ſhewed them that it was introduced as far as the day before, and that the canula might be thruſt deeper, which was a manifeſt ſign of its being in the cavity, and I paſſed my probe through the canula into the abdomen, which entered the length of my finger, without any water being diſcharged; ſome thought the canula might be obſtructed, but the eaſy admittance of the probe proved the contrary. The ſurgeon preſent was of opinion, that the liver, or ſome of the other viſcera, might lie againſt the opening of the wound, and obſtruct the paſſage of the water; but, upon the introduction of the probe we could not perceive any thing like it; we compreſſed the abdomen, on all ſides, with our hands extended, to ſee if we could not force out the water, but all was fruitleſs. We therefore deſiſted from any farther trial, to prevent her being too much fatigued and alarmed, and agreed to perform the operation the next day, on the left-ſide. The wound was dreſſed as before, and ſhe was put to bed to recover herſelf, and took ſome cordial medicines, which ſhe continued all that day. I viſited her again in the evening, and found her pretty well, without any change in the pulſe, or any other new complaint. But about midnight ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with a rigor and extreme anxiety, attended with exceſſive uneaſineſs. We were immediately ſent for; we found her pulſe quick; ſhe was feveriſh, very thirſty, and extreme low; we judged it to be a ſymptomatic fever, ariſing pincipally from the fright, and fear of worſe conſequences; we thought that if ſhe would but keep up her ſpirits, take a few febrifuge medicines, and obſerve a proper diet, that theſe complaints would go off, and determined to defer the operation till ſhe was recovered of this diſorder. The febrifuge medicines were continued the next day and the third; but as ſhe was no better, they were perſiſted in the fourth and fifth day, with alterations, as her fever and ſtrength indicated. We then perceived that it would be ſome time before ſhe would be able to undergo a third operation.

But although ſhe recovered her ſtrength a little at the beginning, it was of no duration; for towards the end of October ſhe was invaded with a complication of diſorders, had entirely loſt her appetite, was ſeized with fre-

frequent vomitings, and becoming daily weaker and weaker, expired about the middle of November 1715.

What was obſerved upon opening her, after her deceaſe, will be the ſubject of another obſervation.

OBSERVATION CCCXX.

Of a gutta ſerena.

A Woman had a gutta ſerena of her left-eye, ſhe having loſt the ſight of that eye about a fortnight when ſhe applied to me. At the time this happened, ſhe had her menſtrual diſcharge upon her; but being obliged to ſtand in cold water to waſh flax, it ſuddenly ſtopped, and a blindneſs of the left-eye immediately ſucceeded. She conſulted me October the 20th, 1715. I directed her to infuſe euphraſia and roſmarinus, of each one handful, in a pint of water, and to drink it like tea three times a-day, and to take fifty drops of the following elixir in the firſt diſh:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒi.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒſs. m.

I directed twenty of the pilulæ Becherianæ to be taken every night going to reſt till her menſes returned, and then to omit them for fourteen days.

I directed her to waſh her eyes four times a-day with the following collyrium, and to apply a piece of linen, moiſtened with it, to the eye affected:

℞. Aq. valerianæ ʒvi.
Spirit. roſmarin.
—— lavendulæ *aā* ʒi. m.

I adviſed her to uſe a pediluvium prepared with matricaria, artemiſia, roſmarinus, and ſabina, boiled in a ſufficient quantity of water, half an hour every night before bed-time, and to rub her legs very well. I applied alſo a bliſter to her head and neck, and ordered her to loſe ten or twelve ounces of blood from the foot, about the uſual time of the menſes returning.

November 11th, ſhe informed me that ſhe could ſee a little with the diſordered eye, but that her menſes had not come down. I therefore ordered her to continue the pediluvia and friction of the legs, as before, and to perſiſt in the uſe of the preſcribed medicines, and to apply another bliſter to the head and to the neck.

January 2d, 1716, ſhe came to me again, to let me know that ſhe was better, but could not yet ſee diſtinctly with the left-eye, nor had ſhe her menſes returned. I ordered again the repetition of all the medicines as before; that ſhe ſhould begin to take them fourteen days before ſhe expected the menſtrual diſcharge, and ſhould uſe the pediluvium eight days before that time; then, that ſhe ſhould be cupped on the inſide of the calves of her legs, and upon each thigh above her knee. By the uſe of theſe means the menſtrua came down, and ſhe recovered the ſight of her eye.

OBSERVATION CCCXXI.

Of the ſymptoms of the ſtone, where the patient would not ſubmit to be ſearched.

DR. Weiſman, of Urach, ſent me the following caſe, and deſired my opinion.

The patient complains of the ſtrangury, and a teneſmus, attended with a very painful contraction of the ſphincter veſicæ, a ſmarting pain in making water, and ſevere pains about the neck of the bladder and urethra, a numbneſs of the whole leg, and a ſenſe of tickling in the ſole of the foot. Nothing that he has taken has been of any ſervice to him; the phyſicians who were conſulted, ſometimes thought his diſorders to ariſe from a ſtone in the kidney or bladder, ſometimes from an ulcer in the bladder.

Dr. Mogling, of Wurtenberg, thinks that there is a ſtone in the bladder, and has adviſed him to be ſearched; I hope we ſhall be able to get his conſent: but he deſires you would firſt be ſo kind as to preſcribe ſomething to eaſe the ſevere pain he feels before and after making water.

I adviſed him to take one or two ounces of oil of ſweet-almonds in his coffee, drinking after it three or four diſhes of milk.

I directed from ſixty to eighty drops of the following liquor, every afternoon at three, and evening at ſeven o'clock, with black-cherry-water, and to drink at three or four o'clock ſome tea or coffee, with milk.

℞. Liquor. terr. foliat. tart. ʒii.
Laud. liquid. ʒi. m. d. ad vitr.

I adviſed that the parts about the bladder ſhould be well rubbed with oleum lumbricor. terreſtrium ſeveral times a-day, and that he would ſubmit to be ſearched, that it might be known with greater certainty what his diſorder really was, for that as long as the true cauſe remained unknown, the cure would be uncertain and faulty.

OBSERVATION CCCXXII.

Of a luxation of the os femoris from an internal cauſe.

MR. Fourtenbach ſent for me to conſult with Mr. Gaſter, a very eminent ſurgeon at Nurenberg, concerning his ſon, who, about twelve weeks before, had been ſeized with pains in his legs, and about the hip. Upon examination, we found that there was a true luxation of the femur, from an internal cauſe, the head of the bone having ſtarted upwards, one leg being ſhorter than the other, nor could we find that it had proceeded from any external cauſe. We got the proper bandages in readineſs, and then deſired an aſſiſtant to hold the left-hip; then taking hold of the thigh, juſt above the knee, we pulled it gently downward, and brought the head of the bone into the acetabulum, ſo that both legs were now of an equal length, and then applied the bandage for the luxation of the femur, as deſcribed in my ſurgery, and directed the part to be well bathed and rubbed with the following ſpirit, warm:

℞. Spirit. lavendul.
—— roſmarin. *aā* ʒvi. m.

We alſo directed ſome of this ſpirit to be poured into a particular lamp, and lighting the cotton, contrived that the vapour ſhould be conveyed through a convenient chair, with holes in it, to the thigh, but particularly to the articulation, for a quarter or half an hour, every morning, putting him carefully to bed afterwards.

I ordered the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and three diſhes to be taken night and morning:

℞. Herb. betonicæ.
—— meliſſæ *aā* mj.
Flor. roſmarin.
—— lavendul. *aā* p. i.
Caſſ. caryophyll. ʒii.
—— cinamom. ʒi. m. conciſa & contuſa.

And thirty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartariſ.
Eſſ. lignor. *aā* ʒiii. m.

The effect of theſe remedies will ſoon follow.

OBSERVATION CCCXXIII.

Of a chlorosis.

MISS Fourtenbach, about eighteen years of age, was troubled with the chlorosis, an irregular discharge of the menses, and a difficulty of breathing. Consulting me, November 20th, 1715, I prescribed the following medicines, directing her to begin to take them fourteen days before the usual period of the menstrual discharge, viz.

The following ingredients to be infused like tea, and four dishes to be taken every morning, and at four in the afternoon:

℞. Fol. rosmarin. elect. mj.
—— melissæ mss.
Flor. anthos.
—— cheir.
—— millefol. *aā* p. i.
Cinamom. acut. ʒiss.
Cassiæ caryophyll.
Cort. culilabani *aā* ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

And in the first dish of the tea, forty or forty-five drops of this elixir:

℞. Sal. vol. oleos. Sylvii.
Elix. propriet. dulc. *aā* ʒiii.
Ess. helenii ʒii.
Ol. dest. caryophyll. gutt. iii.
— —— cinamomi.
— —— maceris *aā* gutt. i. misce.

I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken upon a piece of toasted roll, soaked in wine, every day after dinner:

℞. Trag. aromatic. Aug. ʒiss.
Pulv. stomach. Birckman. ʒi.
Limaturæ martis subtilissim. tritæ ʒiss. m. f. pulv.

She took also seven of the following pills, every night, going to rest:

℞. Myrrhæ rubræ.
Aloes opt.
Gum. galban.
Ext. meliſſæ.
—— helenii.
—— caſcarill.
—— croci *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſtillat. cinamom.
— ——— caryophyll. *aā* gutt. iii.
Eſſ. myrrhæ q. ſ. f. pilulæ parvi piſi magnitud.

And directed a plaiſter of the empl. de galban. crocat. to be applied warm to the abdomen, and to be kept on fourteen days.

OBSERVATION CCCXXIV.

Of the examination of the body of Mrs. Sichart, mentioned in Obſerv. 319.

NOVEMBER 21ſt, 1715, I received an account, that on the examination of the body of Mrs. Sichart, upon opening the abdomen, eleven gallons of water were diſcharged, which was contained in a cyſt, and in many hundred veſicles, or hydatids, connected to one another, proceeding from the ovaria on the right-ſide.

This ſort of dropſy is termed, by ſome writers, the hydrops veſicularis, or ſaccatus; and I have ſeen ſeveral inſtances of it at different places: one woman particularly, at Helmſtadt, whoſe abdomen was much more ſwelled. Upon opening her after her deceaſe, I found the cavity of the abdomen filled with innumerable hydatides; of which I ſhall take farther notice, from time to time, hereafter.

In the caſe of Mrs. Sichart, we are to conſider what could be the reaſon that the waters were ſo eaſily extracted on the left-ſide, and not on the right: if there was a mediaſtinum in the abdomen, as there is in the thorax, the reaſon would be obvious.

My thoughts upon the ſubject are, that there muſt have been, on the left-ſide, where I pierced the trocar, a weaker, thinner cyſt, which was eaſily perforated by the inſtrument, and having a communication with the others, the quantity of water might be thereby diſcharged; or perhaps there might have been that quantity in the cavity of the abdomen, not contained in any veſicle; but on performing the operation the ſecond time, the reaſon why no water followed, ſeems to be, that there was no more water contained in the cavity, or that the cyſt was ſtronger, and

the

the trocar therefore might ſlip to one ſide, which might happen eaſier on the ſecond day, as the cyſts were emptier and more flaccid, and therefore no water was diſcharged.

OBSERVATION CCCXXV.

Of an extraordinary ſtrangury and dyſury.

DR. Sultzer, of Francfort, ſent me the following caſe of a man he had ſeen at Schwalbach, who had been afflicted many years with a ſtrangury and dyſury, attended with great pain. He had been treated all along as a nephritic patient; but without any relief. At length he was adviſed to try the effect of the Schwalbach waters; but his former complaints became ſo very bad, that, in two or three hours, after the moſt excruciating pains and convulſions, he was ſeized with an hemiplegia, and death ſoon followed. Upon opening his body, we found all the viſcera in the abdomen ſound, except the veſica urinaria, which was ſo large as to contain one gallon of water, and ſo very thick and fleſhy every where, that at the fund it was an inch thick; internally it was full of wrinkles and plaits, like the ſtomach, but no ſtone or ulcer was to be diſcerned. Hence we ſee with what uncertainty we judge of a ſtone in the bladder without ſearching, the ſymptoms frequently deceiving.

OBSERVATION CCCXXVI.

Of an extraordinary exoſtoſis.

THE ſame gentleman communicated the following caſe: a prince of Weimar, who had long laboured under a number of uncommon complaints, died and was opened. We found the os pubis quite carious, and an exoſtoſis proceeding from the ſpina oſſis illii dextri, which almoſt filled the whole cavity of the pelvis, weighing thirteen pounds. Thus we ſee what diſorders may lie concealed, beyond human wit to inveſtigate.

OBSERVATION CCCXXVII.

Of a painful ulcer upon the nipple.

A Young woman, about twenty-five years of age, who had large breaſts, had an ulcer come upon the nipple of her right-breaſt; her ſhift frequently ſtuck to it, and when ſhe looſened it, would be extremely painful, bleed and inflame. She conſulted me, and I ordered her, December 4th, 1715, a ſcruple of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, going to reſt, and directed the following powder to be ſtrewed on the ulcer:

2 ℞.

℞. Gum. arabic. ʒi.
Lap. calamin. preparat.
Tutiæ preparat. *aā* ʒſs. m.

And that it ſhould be waſhed every night and morning with the following mixture, before the powder was uſed:

℞. Aq. plantag.
— calcis viv. *aā* ʒi.
Sacch. ſaturni ℈ſs. miſce.

And a thin plate of lead to be laid over it, to prevent her ſhift ſticking to it. By this method, in about a week, it was perfectly healed.

I cured another perſon, having the ſame complaint, with the following mixture:

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒii.
Sacchari ſaturni ℈ſs.
Vitrioli albi gr. ii. miſce.

I directed the ſore to be waſhed three times a-day with this mixture, and only ordered the empl. de ſpermate ranarum to be applied, to prevent the ſhift from ſticking to it.

OBSERVATION CCCXXVIII.

A further account of the luxation of the os femoris, Obſerv. 322.

THE ſame gentleman wrote me word, that his ſon, who had luxated the os femoris, had, at firſt, uſed the lamp and chair as directed, which ſweated him profuſely; and that he had now, as he found it weakened him greatly, only uſed it every other day: he had found benefit by it, and was able to walk the day before between two chairs, from his bed to the table; but as ſoon as he was put again into bed, the leg was a little ſhorter, but was ſoon reduced again. I directed the ſweating by vapour, to be continued only every other day, and after that was over, and he put to bed, if the leg ſhould be found ſhorter it ſhould be again reduced, and the ſame bandage applied as we had directed before, and the limb kept in its proper poſition. I directed the medicines above preſcribed, to be continued, particularly as he took them with pleaſure, and had hitherto found them of great ſervice.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCXXIX.

Of cryſtalline eruptions.

TWO of my children, the eldeſt about three years of age, the youngeſt about three quarters old, were invaded with ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and great heat, they had loſt their appetites, were faint and liſtleſs, their eyes appeared dull, as is commonly the caſe with children, on the invaſion of the ſmall-pox; I had the room kept moderately warm, and preſcribed, December 12th, 1715, the pulvis temporans, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be taken night and morning, and waiting the event, as there was yet no eruption. The powders were taken in the following julep, of which alſo they took a ſpoonful alone frequently:

℞. Aq. fumariæ ʒiii.
— ceraſor. nigr. ʒi.
Tinct. roſar. ʒii.
Syr. acetoſitatis citr.
— rubi idæi *aā* ʒi. miſce.

As the youngeſt child ſtill ſucked, ſo nothing but the mother's milk was directed. The other drank tea in the morning, with, or without milk, as he liked. At noon I gave him to drink milk with two parts of water, ſweetened with ſugar. I allowed no fleſh ſoups, but let him have panada, and oatmeal or barley-gruel for drink, and to eat prunes, cherries, and apples.

A number of red ſpots came out the third day, which on the fifth day were raiſed, and of the ſize of a lentil or vetch, containing a cryſtalline fluid. I continued the ſame medicines, but more ſparingly, as they were pretty well after the eruption; for in this diſorder, nature, a moderate diet, and keeping the patients temperate, is generally ſufficient for the cure.

The ſeventh day they began to dry, and on the ninth day they were both quite well. On the tenth day, I ordered them a purge with pulv. jalapii, and mercurius dulcis. This is the method I always proſecute whenever I ſuſpect the ſmall-pox, meaſles, or any eruption, which generally anſwers very well.

I remember the having this ſort of eruption when I was a boy, about ſeven or eight years of age, but without any bad ſymptoms. I then had nothing but carduus, or fumitory-water, which was then greatly uſed for children, and eſteemed a ſpecific in theſe diſorders, people thinking that theſe

theſe waters expelled the bad humours from the blood, and ſo cured the patient. They indeed do no harm, neither can they do much good; nature requiring nothing more in theſe diſorders, provided they are not of a bad ſort, but the keeping the apartments temperate, and moderation in diet. I never had the true ſmall-pox afterwards, though I have attended great numbers in that diſorder, which many attributed to my having had this ſort. But that theſe do not ſecure one from the true ſmall-pox, I have obſerved in my youngeſt ſon, who, although he had this eruption ſo young in Altdorff, was afterwards ſeized with the true ſort in 1727, at Helmſtadt, was dangerouſly ill, had them very full, and attended with a violent delirium. I have afterwards obſerved the like in ſeveral others of my patients.

OBSERVATION CCCXXX.

Of the milk of a nurſe whoſe menſes are returned.

LADY Clarſtein, whoſe child was ſix months old, enquired of me, whether I thought the nurſe's milk, whoſe menſes were now returned, was proper for the child? I anſwered, that it was my opinion that the milk was neverthèleſs good. It has indeed been the common opinion, that the milk of women who give ſuck, is not good at ſuch times; but I have often experienced the contrary, having known them to give ſuck, without any injury to the child. It may be, that the quantity of milk is diminiſhed a little, but that it ſhould become of a bad nature afterwards, is without reaſon; nay, it may be better, ſince by the menſtrual purgations many impurities are evacuated, and the remaining blood is more wholeſom and pure; and many women of a plethoric habit, perceive no loſs of milk, notwithſtanding the return of their menſtrua.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXI.

Of the diſſection of a woman who died of violent convulſions.

A Single woman, ſervant to a citizen of Altdorff, about thirty-three years of age, was ſuddenly ſeized, in the month of December 1715, with a ſevere colic, and particularly, with a violent pain in her ſtomach, with convulſions or contractions of the abdomen, arms, and legs, which ſhook, as it were, the whole abdomen, making a croaking, rumbling noiſe, ſo that ſhe could neither ſtand nor ſpeak, but fell to the ground, though ſhe ſtill retained her ſenſes; ſhe had alſo ſtrong palpitations of the heart. They ſent for a ſurgeon immediately to bleed her, but he attempted it in vain; for ſhe was ſeized with an univerſal convulſion, called tetanus, her body appearing rigid and inflexible,

like

like a ſtatue; for neither the arms, legs, or neck, could be bent by any means; the jaw was alſo ſo ſtrongly contracted, that ſhe could hardly open her mouth. She continued ſenſible all the time, as ſhe did before, during the ſevere motions of the belly, pain of her ſtomach, and palpitation of the heart, many thinking that ſhe had been poiſoned. Whilſt ſhe was in this miſerable condition I was ſent for. I preſcribed ſeveral nervine, and uterine medicines, internally and externally, as I ſuppoſed the diſorder to ariſe from the uterus, but without ſucceſs, for the terrible ſymptoms continuing without abatement, ſhe expired on the third day.

I opened her, in order to examine whether theſe ſuſpicions of poiſon were well grounded, as many, from the ſuddenneſs of her death, had concluded was the caſe; but, inſtead thereof, found a great number of worms in the duodenum, and about the cardia, ſome being fifteen or ſixteen inches long.

The ſtomach about the cardia, where the worms were, was bloody, and, as it were, gnawed and corroded; ſo that it is pretty certain that theſe ſevere ſymptoms proceeded from worms, and principally from thoſe about the cardia, which is a very ſenſible part, from the number of nerves diſtributed about it.

I have frequently cured children of the epileptic fits, by the exhibition of anthelmintics, which perform more than the whole tribe of nervines and anti-epileptics. I juſt give this hint, becauſe phyſicians, in ſpaſmodic and epileptic complaints, in adults, ſeldom think of worms, as was the caſe with me in this inſtance, though they are very frequently the cauſe of theſe complaints, and ſometimes of death itſelf.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXII.

Of an extraordinary ſituation of the uterus, in the ſame woman.

IN this ſame ſubject, as I was examining and demonſtrating the viſcera of the abdomen, and parts of generation, to ſeveral young ſtudents, in order to diſcover whether ſhe had been pregnant, I obſerved that the uterus was not ſituated in the middle of the pelvis, as it commonly is, but obliquely on the right-ſide, and adhered ſo ſtrongly as to require ſome force to pull it into the middle; which oblique ſituation of the uterus, is very often the cauſe of preternatural labours, as is remarked in the Brandenburg treatiſe on midwifery, and by Daventer and other practitioners: but we found no fœtus, nor any thing uncommon in the uterus. Some ſay that the oblique ſituation of the uterus always ariſes from the adheſion of the placenta to the one ſide of the fund of the uterus; but this obſervation informs us, that ſuch an oblique ſituation may be natural, and may,

in many women, be the cauſe of their conſtantly having difficult labours, and who cannot be aſſiſted otherwiſe than by extracting the child with the hands, when the true pains come on. In the left ventricle of the heart, we found a large polypus, which occupied a great part of the vena cava, conſiſting of mere fat, and ſeems to have been the cauſe of the palpitation of the heart, and the great anxieties ſhe was under. All the other parts were perfectly ſound.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXIII.

Of a troubleſom dryneſs of the mouth.

PRINCESS Erneſtina of Sultzbach, complained that her mouth and throat were always dry, and ſo particularly troubleſom in the night as to hinder her ſleep. Deſiring my advice, I directed her to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in fair water, drinking a glaſsful afterwards, every afternoon at five o'clock, and at night about bed-time, walking afterwards about the room for a quarter of an hour:

℞. Tart. vitriol.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *aā* ʒiii.
Cinnabar. nativæ,
Nitri pur. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.
Fol. aur. N° ii.

I directed her to gargle her mouth and throat frequently with the following mixture:

℞. Aq. endiviæ ℥v.
— roſar. ℥iii.
Lap. prunell. ʒi.
Syrup. moror. ℥ſs. m.

I adviſed her to drink a pint of milk-whey, made with lemon-juice, every morning at eight o'clock, and at four in the afternoon; and directed her to uſe a pediluvium.

I alſo directed the lips and tongue to be frequently moiſtened with the following mucilage:

℞. Mucilag. ſem. cydon. aq. roſar. parat. ℥ii.

I adviſed her to drink plentifully of tea in the morning, and of water at dinner, as the dryneſs might ariſe from not drinking ſufficiently of thin liquors.

In eight days this complaint was entirely removed, and ſhe could ſleep well of nights.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXIV.

Of the rheumatiſm and delirium, from a ſuppreſſion of the menſes.

A Clergyman's widow wrote me word, December 30th, 1715, that her daughter, who was ſubject to the rheumatiſm, had been invaded with that diſorder, about the latter end of laſt November; that her menſes were ſuppreſſed, which ſhe ſuppoſed might be the cauſe; and that, at times, ſhe was delirious, and had but little ſleep. I ordered veneſection, to eight ounces, in the foot; and that a ſpoonful of the following ingredients, ſhould be juſt boiled up in a pint of water, and that ſhe ſhould drink it every morning, and at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, as tea:

℞. Rad. chinæ ponder. ʒii.
Herb. melliſſ.
—— roſmarin. *aā* mj.
Flor. calendulæ p. ii.
Croc. ʒi. miſce.

And directed her to take from fifty to ſixty drops of the following elixir, in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Elix. aperitiv. Claud.
Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rot. *aā* ʒvi. m.

I preſcribed alſo the following powder, of which ſhe was to take half a tea-ſpoonful every afternoon at ſix o'clock, and going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒſs.
Sal. card. bened. ʒii.
Nitri depur.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ziſs.
Camphoræ ʒſs. miſce f. pulv.

℞. Aq. melliſſæ ʒvi.
— pulegii. ʒii.
Syrup. cinamom. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

I directed her to uſe, ten days before the menſtrual period, a pediluvium for half an hour, about bed-time, with roſemary, ſabine, and mug-

wort, boiled in it, and to rub her legs well with her hands; and immediately afterwards to go into her warm bed, and to uſe what exerciſe ſhe could in the day-time, as that much conduces to the recovery in theſe caſes.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXV.

Of the tunica allantois.

IN the 198th obſervation, page 433, of the ephemerides naturæ curioſorum, cent. ii. I once denied the exiſtence of an allantois in the human fœtus, becauſe the urachus had been moſtly found imperforate at both ends, by the beſt anatomiſts; and ſaid, that I alſo doubted of it in brutes, although the urachus in them is pervious, becauſe I had never ſeen it demonſtrated by Ruyſch and Rau, in their examinations; neither could I ever find it, although I applied myſelf with the greateſt aſſiduity to diſcover it. However, I did not entirely deny its exiſtence in brutes, becauſe ſo many good anatomiſts have publiſhed figures of it, and affirmed their having ſeen it. I only ſaid, that I had hitherto not been ſo fortunate as to have ever ſeen it demonſtrated by others, or to find it myſelf. But as we have been daily improving in knowledge, and as I am myſelf ſo diſpoſed as not eaſily to believe what others teach, if not agreeable to experience; ſo that I might be enabled to diſtinguiſh truth from falſhood in this doubtful affair, I have ſpared no pains nor time, to examine the allantois; and at laſt, was ſo ſucceſsful as to find it in a cow, in the form of a ſack, obviouſly communicating with the bladder and umbilical chord: it did not ſurround the fœtus, but proceeded under part of the breaſt and abdomen, extending itſelf as far as the two horns of the uterus, and of the ſame nature as deſcribed by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, de fœtu humano, plate 13 and 14, and by Needham in his anatomical obſervations, plate 1, and by Verheyen, plate 5, fig. 5, of his ſupplement. Being now therefore fully convinced of the exiſtence of an allantois, I have both freed myſelf and my hearers from all doubts, by frequent demonſtrations. Nor am I aſhamed of having heretofore doubted of the exiſtence of this membrane, and indeed publicly confeſſed, that I could never find it, and deſired better proofs from others; for many anatomiſts have undergone the ſame fate with me, and particularly the great Harvey, that excellent and experienced anatomiſt, who, notwithſtanding he, in a manner, conſecrated his whole life to the examination of the parts belonging to the fœtus; and though he laboured with the greateſt aſſiduity, yet he could never find this membrane, as he himſelf confeſſes, in a treatiſe on the membrane and juices of the fœtus annexed to his book of the generation of animals; and therefore contends with Fabri-

cius



Tab. V.

Fig. I.

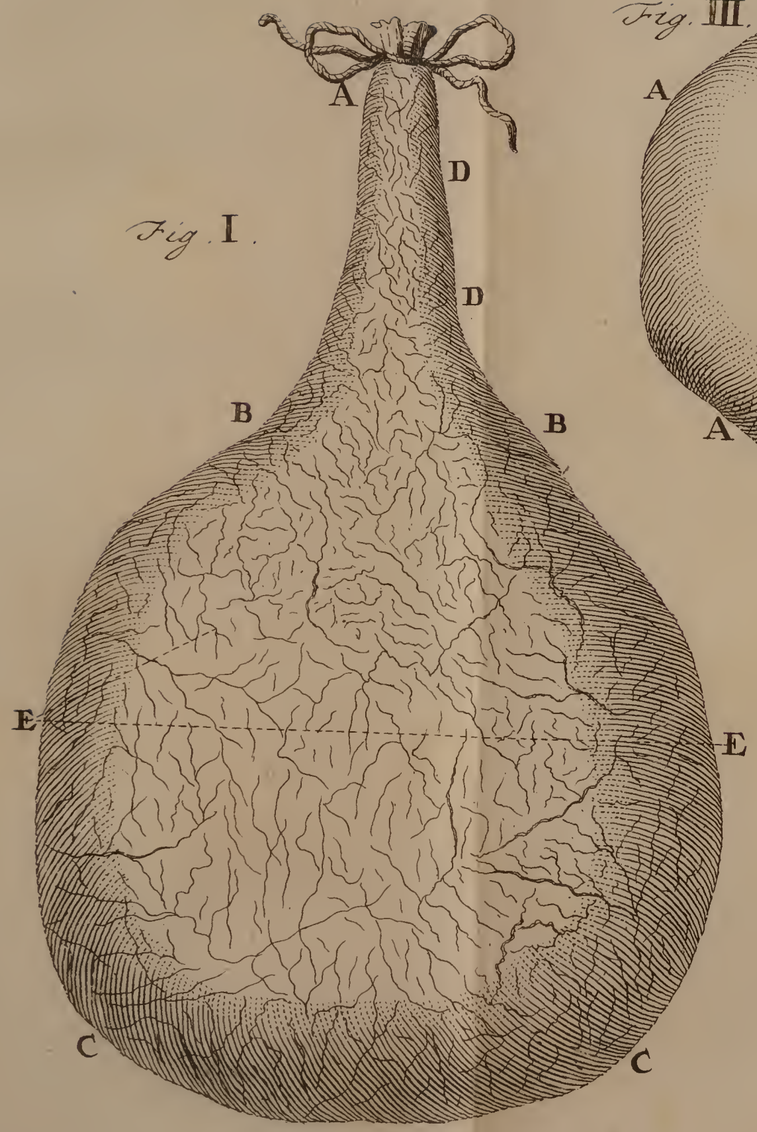


Fig. III.

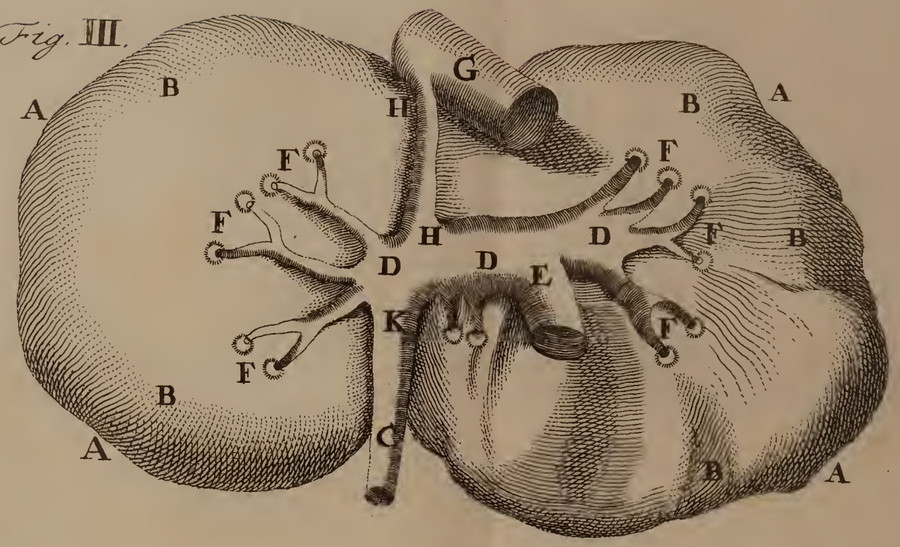


Fig. IV.

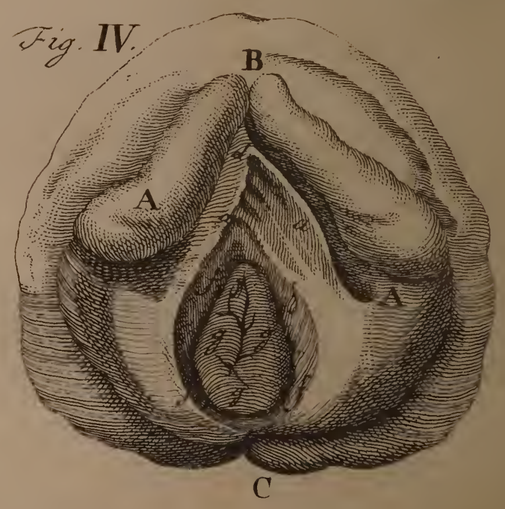
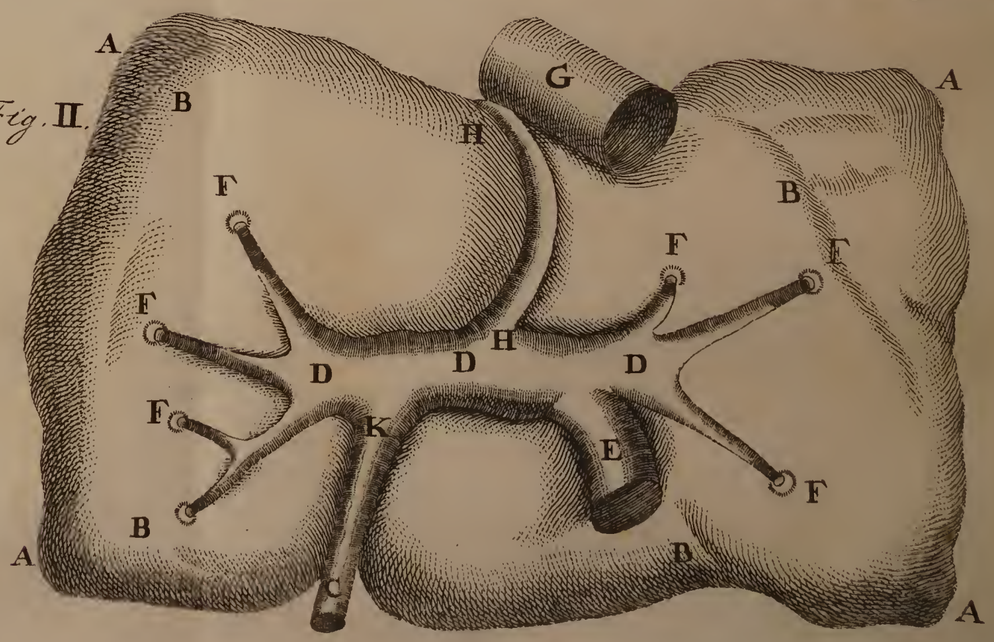


Fig. II.



cius ab Aquapendente, and ſays, that he never could find this membrane, either in the human fœtus, cows, ſheep, or other animals; and hence one may eaſily gueſs what difficulty there generally is in finding it. Beſides, this membrane is frequently injured by thoſe who bring the uterus, or is torn in the examination, as it is ſo very fine and delicate, and falling aſunder cannot afterwards be found; and as ſo great an anatomiſt could not find this membrane, though he took ſo much pains in the enquiry, I doubt not but I ſhall be eaſily pardoned by thoſe who judge candidly, eſpecially as I, at length have had the good fortune to diſcover it, which Harvey had not, and can now always demonſtrate it in cows and ſheep, as I have frequently done to my pupils. And having alſo diſcovered and demonſtrated the numerous blood-veſſels, which are extremely minute, I have had them engraved, which has not been hitherto publiſhed by any anatomiſts, the authors above-mentioned having taken no notice of them, nay ſome having denied their exiſtence.

Plate, 5, fig. 1. repreſents the allantois taken from a cow, inflated and dried, where the blood-veſſels are very conſpicuous, without being injected. A, repreſents a part of the allantois inflated, proceeding from the umbilical chord, and running with the urachus, tied together with a piece of thread. BB, the place where it ſpreads itſelf. CC, the place where this part was cut off from the reſt. DD, the minute blood-veſſels at that part where the allantois is narrower and ſmaller. EE, ſhews where theſe veſſels paſs through the broader parts, which, extending themſelves ſomewhat farther than here repreſented, at length are loſt.

Through the other parts of the allantois I could not obſerve any blood-veſſels, but always met with it quite tranſparent, without any veſſels carrying red blood, being nouriſhed by means of the ſerous or lymphatic veſſels, in the ſame manner as the tunica cornea, albuginea, and cryſtalline humour of the eye.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXVI.

Concerning dogs whoſe ſpleens have been cut out.

IN the fourth century of obſervations in the ephemerid. natur. curioſ. page 468, I promiſed to relate what farther obſervations I ſhould make from time to time, upon the bitch who had her ſpleen cut out, and particularly, whether ſhe could conceive. Afterwards, in the third century, page 55, I found an extraordinary obſervation of Valliſnerius, upon a bitch of the ſame breed, which lived five years after ſhe had loſt the ſpleen, when he killed her. Every thing that Valliſnerius obſerved in this bitch, I found the ſame at firſt in my bitch, from which I took

took the ſpleen, as mentioned in Obſerv. 199 of this book, viz. that ſhe was very briſk after the operation, ran ſwift, eat much, &c. But there was this difference between that of Valliſnerius's and mine, that although mine was frequently proud, and had dogs, yet ſhe never had any puppies; on the contrary, Valliſnerius's bitch had puppies. This obſervation of his ſeems to oppoſe what Verheyen, in his anatomy, and others, have ſuppoſed, viz. that the ſpleen was of ſome uſe in the work of generation.

As Valliſnerius took out the ſpleen from more dogs, as he mentions in his obſervation, had he deſcribed the reſult of thoſe obſervations, and whether the event, in all, was ſimilar or different, we might then, from a number of experiments, or from the principal ones, or thoſe which moſt frequently occur, have been enabled to judge what the real uſe of the ſpleen is, and whether the exciſing it does not injure health, or ſhorten life, or prevent procreation, or produce ſome change in the liver, gall, and other parts; for one experiment is not ſufficient to remove doubts. I propoſed making ſome farther experiments on other dogs; but a multiplicity of other affairs intervening, prevented me.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXVII.

Of the lacteals in a horſe, of the fibræ annulares, and ductus thoracici.

IN the year 1715, I diſſected a horſe which I had fed, and given to drink plentifully before I killed him, that the vaſa lymphatica, and ductus thoracicus, might be well filled, before I demonſtrated them to the ſpectators. Upon opening him, they appeared very conſpicuous, as he was very lean: but what is remarkable, the lymphatics aroſe from the large inteſtines, as well as from the ſmall ones, containing a milky fluid, which, upon opening them, flowed out; for the large meſenteric nerves in a horſe, which lie contiguous, may eaſily deceive us, if we were to truſt to our eyes alone.

I afterwards demonſtrated the thoracic duct, which at ſome places was as thick as a finger, at others only the thickneſs of a gooſe-quill. I ſeparated the duct, and diſſected it entirely out, inflated it, and dried it; then the annular fibres were very conſpicuous, almoſt as conſpicuous as in the ſmall inteſtines of the human ſubject. I do not remember to have met with this deſcribed by any author before, and therefore have inſerted it. Hence one may judge, or rather it is plainly demonſtrated, that the ductus thoracicus has a power of contraction, and of propelling the chyle; and though theſe fibres may not appear in the human ſubject, or other ſmall animals, we have no reaſon to doubt of their exiſtence in ſmaller animals,

animals, and that they have the ſame uſe, as the ſtructure is the ſame, though, on account of their minuteneſs, they are not perceptible.

Hence likewiſe one may, with reaſon, be led to conclude, that the ſtructure of the lacteal veſſels, and ductus thoracicus, is the ſame; and that the chyle, in the ductus thoracicus and lacteals, is propelled and moved forwards, in the ſame manner, by the contractile power of the chyliferous and lymphatic veſſels.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXVIII.

Of the true termination of the umbilical vein in a fœtus.

THE fœtus has ſeveral peculiar veſſels or paſſages, whence the circulation of the blood herein is ſomewhat different from that of the adult; theſe paſſages remain ſome time after delivery; there are three of them mentioned by anatomiſts, beſide the umbilical veſſels, as the foramen ovale, and the canalis arterioſus in the heart, and the tubus venoſus in the liver, making a communication between the vena portarum and vena cava, through which, as through a wide canal, the blood is conveyed from the ſinus venæ portarum to the vena cava; ſo that the blood of the umbilical vein, and vena portarum, does not paſs through the liver and capillary veſſels, but a great, nay the greateſt part, through this canal into the trunk of the vena cava, and ſo to the heart.

As I have obſerved, that theſe canals have been, by ſome authors imperfectly, nay ſometimes erroneouſly deſcribed, and that the learned have differed much about them, I have therefore taken upon me to rectify theſe errors in anatomy, and to deſcribe them, together with the inſertion of the umbilical vein in the liver. But, firſt, it will be proper to examine what ſome of the beſt anatomiſts have ſaid on this ſubject, for moſt of the others are, I find, of their opinion.

I ſhall quote Verheyen firſt, whoſe anatomy is the manual moſtly uſed at preſent. In the firſt edition of his anatomy, part 2, chap. 31, ſpeaking of the umbilical vein, he ſays that it iſſues out from the liver, calls it a branch of the vena portarum, and ſays it is inſerted (radicatur) ſometimes in the vena portarum, ſometimes in the vena cava. Now this expreſſion appears to me, as it has done to other unprejudiced perſons, very obſcure or falſe; hence I am inclined to believe, that this author was not himſelf certain where the umbilical vein terminated in the liver, and ſo has uſed the ambiguous word radicari, that, as he himſelf was undetermined concerning its inſertion, he might leave the reader in the ſame doubt.

If he underſtands, by the umbilical vein's being inſerted (radicatur) partly in the vena portarum, partly in the vena cava, that the umbilical vein divides, one branch entering the vena cava, and the other the vena portarum, which is very probable, as Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and Spigelius, in his treatiſe de formato fœtu, write thus, I cannot agree with him; but believe they are all miſtaken, particularly when ſpeaking of what occurs in the human ſubject. I hnow it is very different from what we meet with in dogs, cats, rabbits, and other animals: but I have obſerved not only in the human fœtus, but in calves, that the umbilical vein always enters ſingly, in one trunk, without any diviſion, into the ſinus venæ portarum, and never terminates in the vena cava; and indeed, ſhould it ever happen, it ought to be regarded as extraordinary, and not to be mentioned, as a thing cuſtomary, or commonly occurring, as our deſcription and figures will ſoon demonſtrate.

Neither has Verheyen altered his opinion of the diviſion of the umbilical vein in the laſt edition, but has rather added farther obſcurity; for in his ſupplements, tract. v. cap. xi. concerning the ſecundine, where he deſcribes the umbilical vein, he ſays, that the umbilical vein proceeds from the liver, and is called here and there a branch of the vena portarum; the greater branch runs directly to the vena cava, namely, a large venous canal proceeds from this vein, under the concave part of the liver, to the vena cava, and terminates in the vena cava, as it comes out of the liver, that the blood from the placenta may be returned the ſhorteſt way to the ventricles of the heart; the lower branch proceeds through the navel to the placenta, a little below the trunk of the umbilical vein, runs through the navel of the fœtus, and, dividing one part, runs directly to the vena portarum, the other along the concave part of the liver to the vena cava, as before-mentioned.

Here Verheyen is again very obſcure, and his real meaning not eaſily to be underſtood, nor can his words be reconciled without a contradiction; for he ſays, as above quoted, that the umbilical vein terminates in the vena cava, but makes no mention of its going into the vena portarum; and only ſays, that it terminates in the vena cava alone, although it conſtantly paſſes ſolely into the ſinus venæ portarum; but in the words following, he confirms again what he ſaid in the firſt edition, that the trunk of the umbilical vein goes partly into the vena portarum, and partly under the broad concave part of the liver, directly into the vena cava; now, if there was no contradiction in theſe words, they cannot be freed from the imputation of obſcurity and confuſion; for I cannot ſee how they can be reconciled, or both be equally true, though I have frequently read and conſidered them.

Tab. VI.

Fig. I.

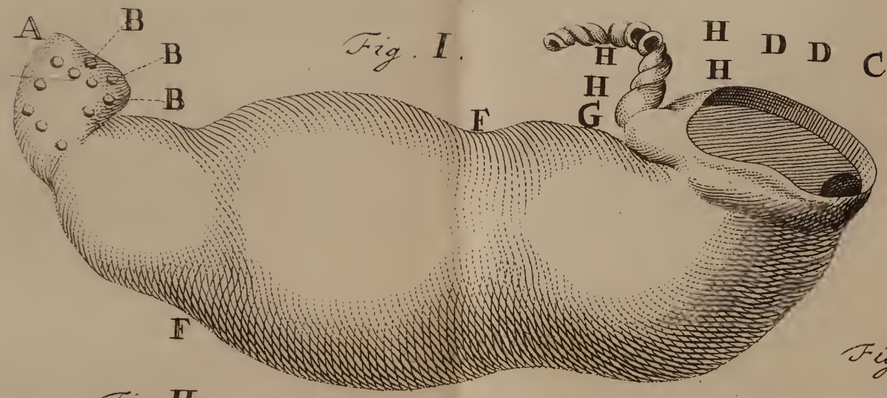


Fig. II.

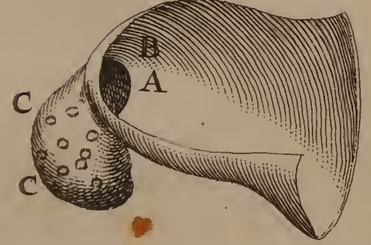


Fig. III.



Fig. V.



Fig. IV.

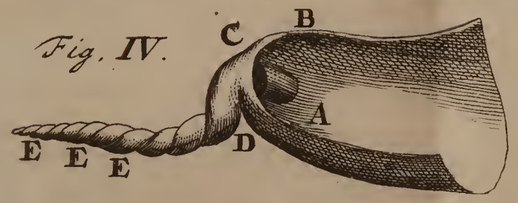


Fig. VI.



Fig. IX.

Fig. X.



Fig. VII.



Fig. VIII.



Fig. XI.

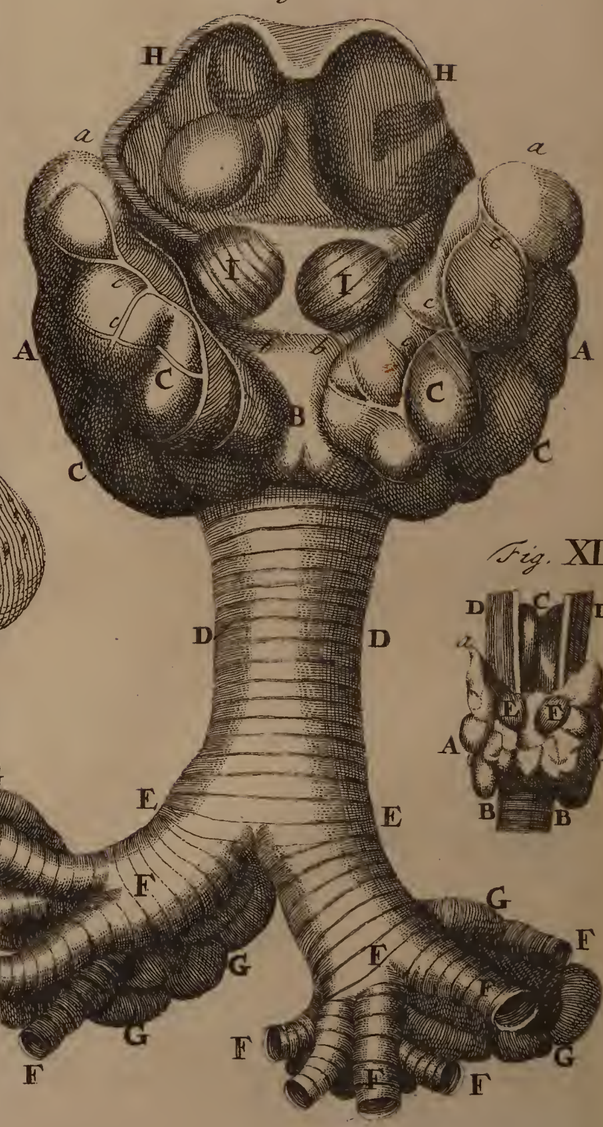


Fig. XII.

Fig. XIII.

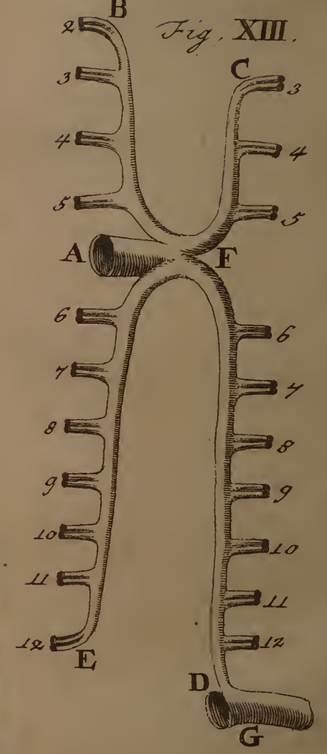


Fig. XIV.

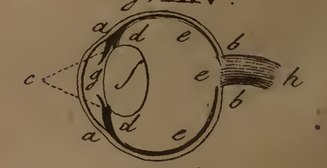


Fig. XV.



Beſides, I have already mentioned, that it is not as Verheyen affirms, let him be taken in what ſenſe one will, and that the umbilical vein neither paſſes alone into the vena cava: nor have I ever met with ſuch a diviſion, where one part enters the vena cava, and the other the vena portarum; for I have always found both in the human ſubject, and in calves, that the whole trunk of the umbilical vein paſſes into the ſinus of the vena portarum, and proceeds through the canalis venoſus through the broad concave part of the liver to the vena cava, and which is plainly very different, nor can ever be called, properly, a part of the umbilical vein. And herein Gliſſonius, in his treatiſe on the liver, and Needham in his anatomical obſervations on the umbilical veſſels, agree with me; and, indeed, the very plate, tab. vi. fig. 1, Verheyen himſelf has publiſhed in his ſupplement, is very different from his deſcription.

In the explanation of the above figure, he has repreſented, contrary to what he has been deſcribing, that the umbilical vein paſſes ſolely into the ſinus venæ portarum, through the canalis venoſus, which is diſtinct from the umbilical vein, to the vena cava; thus he does not prove what he has before aſſerted, namely, that the umbilical vein paſſes partly into the vena portarum, and partly terminates in the vena cava; beſides, he alſo repreſents the ſinus venæ portarum, the canalis venoſus, and vena cava, different from what I have ever met with.

Notwithſtanding ſeveral excellent anatomiſts have wrote upon the fœtus in utero, and others have particularly treated upon the liver, and illuſtrated its parts by ſome good and pretty regular deſigns; amongſt whom Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, Needham, and Gliſſonius, have the preference, I have obſerved that Gliſſonius, in his treatiſe of the liver, is neareſt to the mark, and moſt agreeable to nature, though his figure, indeed, only ſhews it in adults, which is different from the ſame parts in a fœtus, not expoſing the canalis venoſus entirely, but cut off before its inſertion into the vena cava. The deſcriptions given by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, and Verheyen, have coſt me much labour, when I was a ſtudent, to examine the inſertion of the umbilical vein into the vena cava, or its diviſion, as deſcribed by Verheyen; but I never could find any ſuch diviſion. For the benefit, therefore, of ſtudents in anatomy, I have inſerted a true deſcription and delineation of theſe parts, both in the human fœtus and in calves.

At the opening of the abdomen of a child, or calf, the umbilical vein muſt be immediately cut off from the navel, and then the liver is to be carefully diſſected from the diaphragm and neighbouring parts, in ſuch a manner as not to injure it, that it may be taken entire, out of the abdomen. The liver, tab. v. fig. 2, or 3, AA, is repreſented inverted: BB,

the concave part of the liver. C, the umbilical vein turned towards the demonſtrator; this vein enters, with one trunk, through a ſulcus of the liver, into its ſubſtance, about the middle of the concave part, CK, where the ſaid vein may be cut off from the liver, and the bilious veſſels, with the gall-bladder, may be carefully diſſected out, to examine the reſt with more accuracy. At length we come to the ſinus venæ portarum, DDD, which muſt be cleared of the ſubſtance of the liver with which it is covered, and which may be executed with greater eaſe, if a probe is previouſly introduced into the umbilical vein; this done, we not only ſee the termination of the trunk of the vena portarum E, and the ſize of the ſinus hepaticus DDD, but alſo the principal branches of the vena portarum, ſpread about upon the concave part of the liver FFFFFF, ſeparated partly from the ſubſtance of the liver; and what is here principally to be regarded is, that the umbilical vein terminates ſingly, at K, in the ſinus venæ portarum DDD, and not in the vena cava G, as Verheyen and others have aſſerted.

To find the canalis venoſus, open the umbilical vein, and the wideſt part of the ſinus venæ portarum with a knife, or paſs a middling probe up the umbilical vein, and turn it obliquely downwards towards the lower part H, and by moving the probe ſlowly, a paſſage will ſoon be perceived, through which the probe will eaſily paſs into the trunk of the vena cava; for if the probe does not paſs eaſily into the trunk of the vena cava G, it is a certain ſign that the probe is not in the right paſſage, but in a branch of the vena portarum, ſeveral of which ariſe from the great ſinus venæ portarum DDD, branching through the liver; this canal may be afterwards cleared from the ſubſtance of the liver, from the beginning to the end, whereby it will become more conſpicuous; but as the canalis venoſus is of the ſame texture and ſubſtance as the other branches of the vena portarum, it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from them, becauſe it is not branched as the other branches of the vena portarum are. When the probe is withdrawn, I have obſerved, that this canal is not direct but curved, deſcribing a line of a ſemilunar form, particularly in calves, as fig. 2, HH, ſhews. In a human-fœtus, indeed, the line is not ſo much curved as in calves: hence it is evident, that Gliſſon and Needham have repreſented it more direct than it really is; for it runs obliquely towards the umbilical vein, but at a diſtance from it, for the moſt part beginning about the midway, between the umbilical vein and the trunk of the vena portarum, and terminating in the vena cava, where it is connected with the diaphragm.

It is alſo evident, that it is not true, that the umbilical vein divides, and is inſerted, partly into the vena portarum, and partly into the vena cava, much leſs that it terminates in the vena cava alone, for it is entirely inſerted

inſerted in the ſinus venæ portarum. This duct of communication between the vena cava and vena portarum, cannot be regarded as a branch of the umbilical vein, as Verheyen, and Spigelius de formato fœtu, and others, aſſert, becauſe it ariſes on the other ſide of the ſinus venæ portarum, much leſs can it be eſteemed a portion of the vena cava, as Fabricius ab Aquapendente de formato fœtu, tab. xvii. intimates. And in his explanation of the 16th plate, G, he calls this canal, for what reaſon I cannot tell, a trunk of the vena cava, notwithſtanding it is very different from it. As moſt anatomiſts, before me, have deſcribed and repreſented theſe parts erroneouſly, as is manifeſt from what has been ſaid above, I hope the labour I have beſtowed on the ſubject will not be diſagreeable to thoſe, who are buſied in the improvement of anatomy, and will render this ſtudy more perfect; and learners have a way pointed out to them to find theſe parts with eaſe: for the obſcure and erroneous deſcriptions and delineations of authors, have been a great hindrance to them in their progreſs, and have frequently deterred them from giving themſelves any more trouble in their reſearches after truth.

The repreſentations and figures of theſe parts, taken from Verheyen, are very different from thoſe of Fabricius ab Aquapendente; for he repreſents the curve or angle of the vena portarum, and canalis venoſus, as if they were met with out of the ſubſtance of the liver, and gives them a very different ſituation from what I have ever obſerved. I ſhall juſt take notice, in this place, that fig. 2, is taken from the liver of a calf, a fortnight old, the veſſels deſcribed being already much collapſed, which in a freſher ſubject they are not; it is alſo delineated ſomewhat ſmaller than natural, for want of room: but the other figure is taken from the liver of a child fourteen days old, and is of its natural ſize.

The explanation of fig. 2, and 3, plate v.

AAAA, the liver.

BBBB, the concave part of the liver, wherein are ſeveral eminencies and ſulci.

C, the umbilical vein, which, though a fortnight old and much contracted, yet is ſtill pervious.

DDD, the ſinus venæ portarum.

E, the trunk of the vena portarum.

FF, the principal branches of the vena portarum, proceeding from the ſinus.

G, the trunk of the vena cava.

HH, the canalis venoſus between the ſinus venæ portarum, and the trunk of the vena cava, which is only found in the fœtus and new-born children.

K, the place where the umbilical vein terminates ſingly in the ſinus venæ portarum.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXIX.

Of the diſſection of two perſons who drowned themſelves, having been a long time melancholy.

LAST ſpring, a perſon who had been a long time afflicted with a melancholy, was found dead in a moraſs, not far from Altdorff, and brought to our theatre.

Upon the diſſection, I met with nothing preternatural, except, 1. That the pancreas was very hard, like a ſcirrhus, and its ſecretory duct very ſmall, and compreſſed by the indurated ſubſtance of this gland.

2. As I was endeavouring to paſs a middling ſized probe up the cyſtic duct into the gall-bladder, which generally paſſes very readily, I met with a reſiſtance or obſtruction, which prevented the probe's paſſing into the gall-bladder, nevertheleſs the air entered very freely, upon blowing into it: I then deſired Mr. Trew, a gentleman who had attended my courſes above four years, to ſeparate the gall-bladder, with its duct, from the liver, to inflate and dry it; this being done, we obſerved, beſides the uncommon figure of the gall-bladder, which Mr. Trew delineated, according to its natural ſize, as repreſented, tab. 6, fig. 1: 1. The peculiar beginning A, wherein ſeveral ſmall bodies are obſerved, reſembling glands, which had no opening into the duct.

2. In the neck of the gall-bladder, which is ſhewn here open, at the place where the gall is diſcharged out of the cyſt E, was a large valve C; afterwards the cyſtic duct began DD, which is not only curved like the neck of a ſwan, but makes alſo a large angle, before it proceeds in a direct line.

3. This was alſo remarkable, that the cyſtic duct appeared externally twiſted like a rope HH, and internally we obſerved a number of ſpiral valves reſembling the inteſtines of the thornback, and great inteſtines of a hare, as repreſented, fig. 3, *hh*, where this duct is expoſed to view, opened.

The bile contained in the gall-bladder, was thick and viſcid, and did not run out, except the gall-bladder was preſſed.

Fig. 2, repreſents the mouth of the appendix, in the gall-bladder A, and the lunar valves.

Scarce a month after this, a Jew-woman, who, as I learnt, had alſo been in a melancholy way, drowned herſelf.

In

In this ſubject, as in the former, I could not diſcover any thing extraordinary, except, 1. That the pancreas was very thick, and filled with black blood; the gall-bladder was dried, as repreſented tab. vi. fig. 4, A. At the paſſage C, was an extraordinary large valve B, which covered half of the orifice of the cyſtis fellea.

The cyſtic duct D, was furniſhed much in the ſame manner as in the former ſubject, with a number of ſpiral valves EE, ſuch as have not been hitherto deſcribed or obſerved by any perſon, as far as I know, yet I do not queſtion but that they would be frequently found, if cloſely attended to, ſince, in the ſpace of one month, I met with two inſtances myſelf.

Gliſſon, chap. 14, of the liver, ſays, that ſome anatomiſts imagined there were valves in the cyſtic duct, but he thinks they have taken the ſphincter or annulus fibroſus for them, for he had never found a valve there; nevertheleſs theſe valves are not derived from imagination, but really exiſt, and are very beautiful in their appearance, and I have not met with them in one ſubject only, but in two ſucceeding each other; the ſpleen was perfectly ſound in both ſubjects, and nothing preternatural was to be ſeen in it, either as to ſize, colour, or hardneſs, though this viſcus is, for the moſt part, held to be the ſeat of this diſorder, melancholy.

We ſee, from the foregoing obſervations, that the bile, and particularly the ſuccus pancreaticus, in both ſubjects, was not of a proper nature, and was neither ſeparated nor ſecreted in due quantity; hence the chyle could not be ſufficiently diſſolved and attenuated, and from thick chyle, not duly prepared, a thick and heavy blood may proceed, which, as ſoon as ſome other cauſe combines with it, may produce a heavineſs of the body, ſadneſs, anxiety, wearineſs of life, a confuſed underſtanding, or, in a word, a melancholy.

Hence it is evident, that the ſpleen is not always, but that the pancreas, and the obſtruction of the paſſage of the bile, may, perhaps, be more frequently the cauſe of melancholy; for which reaſon, it would not be an uſeleſs employment farther to examine melancholic perſons, whenever occaſions occur.

OBSERVATION CCCXL.

Of ſome peculiar oſſa ſeſamoidea, upon the os femoris and little finger.

ABOUT two years ago, as Mr. Trew, before-mentioned, was cleaning ſome bones at Altdorff, and preparing the joints, he, at my deſire, examined accurately into the number of the oſſa ſeſamoidea, as I knew anatomiſts differed about their number, and found ſome not hitherto, or very imperfectly, deſcribed by authors, and that many do not

not exiſt, which have been attributed to the human ſubject by ſome, and which are found only in dogs and other brutes.

The firſt thing we perceived, that we were ignorant of before, was in the undermoſt part of both thigh-bones, upon the exterior condyl, where we diſcovered, in a groove, a pretty large, flattiſh, round bone, as repreſented, tab. vi. fig. 5, C, nearly of the figure of the patella, as repreſented ſingly, fig. 6. We then thought it an extraordinary appearance, but afterwards, when we came to examine other thigh-bones; and firſt in the ſkeleton, we found a groove in all the thigh-bones at the ſame place, hence concluded, that this groove was not there by chance, or for no purpoſe: we therefore agreed to examine farther about it, which we accordingly did in all the ſubjects we diſſected afterwards, and conſtantly found this groove in all, except in young ſubjects, where the ſeſamoid bones are generally wanting, or only in a cartilaginous ſtate, which in adults become oſſified.

The other bones not deſcribed, to my knowledge, by others, are in the little finger, fig. 7, in the middle of the joint, where the metacarpal bone A, is articulated with the firſt bone of the finger B, repreſented fig. 9, alone, and out of its natural ſituation; and this bone, though ſmall, I have conſtantly obſerved in elderly ſubjects. Veſalius, Spigelius and Caſſerius, attribute two ſeſamoid bones to each joint of the fingers, and reckon after this manner more than forty, which is contrary to experience, for I never could meet with them.

For in all the ſubjects I, and other anatomiſts with me have diſſected and examined, we found none in the fingers, and only two upon each thumb and great toe, and one in each foot, under the tarſus, where the os cuboides is united to the os cuneiforme, making ten in the whole; excepting that on the little finger, which is found in the middle of the articulation: other anatomiſts place them on the ſide, and deſcribe them as if they really exiſted.

I know very well that dogs have theſe ſeſamoid bones in the articulations between their legs and feet, and have alſo two of theſe bones in the firſt joint of all their toes, but then they are not roundiſh as in the human ſubject; but in large dogs they are of a ſemilunar form, about three or four lines long, and one broad, as tab. vi. fig. 8, repreſents *e*. Fig. 10 ſhews their natural ſituation, ſize, and form.

The explanation of the figures, plate vi.

Plate vi. fig. 5, A, the lower part of the os femoris.

BB, the two lower condyls.

C, a round large ſeſamoid bone ſituated in a cavity of the external condyl, which may be found in the thigh-bones of adults.

Fig.

Fig. 6, repreſents this ſeſamoid bone of the os femoris of its natural ſize.
Fig. 7, repreſents the little finger.
A, the metacarpal bone.
B, the firſt phalanx of the finger.
C, the ſecond.
D, the third.
E, the ſeſamoid bone in its natural ſituation in the middle of the articulation.

Fig. 8, repreſents the toe of a dog.
a, the bone of the leg.
b, the firſt phalanx of the toe.
c, the ſecond.
d, the third.
e, the two oblong ſemilunar ſeſamoid bones.

Fig. 9, repreſents the ſeſamoid bone of the little finger of its natural ſize.
Fig. 10, repreſents the two ſeſamoid bones of a dog, which are ſhewn, fig. 8, in their natural ſituation.

OBSERVATION CCCXLI.

Of a fever and fluor-albus in a child-bed woman.

A Woman was delivered of a ſon, December 17th, 1715, but a few days afterwards was invaded with a fluor-albus, which complaint ſhe had never been troubled with before. December the 25th, ſhe was ſeized with a ſhivering, ſucceeded by great heat, attended with a violent pain in the head, and exceſſive thirſt, and had no reſt, ſeveral ſmall inflammatory puſtules broke out in her mouth, and about her lips, and the flux ſtill continued; ſhe had a pain all over her body, particularly in her loins, and about her hips, and complained of a ſickneſs at her ſtomach; her common drink was water, with ſome galangs boiled in it, and as ſhe was coſtive, ſhe had taken ſome boiled prunes and ſena. Her huſband, who ſent me this account of her caſe, deſired I would preſcribe for her. Accordingly, I ordered her to take fifty drops of the following elixir, every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in ſome tea:

℞. Elix. aperitiv. Claud. ʒvi.

And directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken at eleven in the morning, and ſix in the afternoon, with the julep:

2 ℞.

℞. Pulv. bezoard. ſen.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depurat. ʒi.
Cinnab. antimon. ϑii.
Camphoræ ϑi. miſce fiat pulv.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— lilior. alb.
— puleg.
— meliſſ. *aā* ℥ii.
Antim. diaphor. ʒi.
Syrup. acetoſ. citr. ʒiij.
—— flor. papav. rhæd. ʒii. m.

I alſo directed one or two ſpoonfuls of this julep to be taken between the other medicines, when very hot:

And eleven of the following pills to be taken, every night, going to reſt, with the julep:

℞. M. pilul. Immanuel. ʒſs.
Ext. ariſtoloch. rot.
—— millefol. *aā* ϑſs.
—— croci gr. vi.
Eſſ. myrrhæ q. ſ. f. pilul. 44. conſperge pulv. lycopod.

I ordered the following ingredients to be boiled in a ſufficient quantity of water, to the conſiſtence of a cataplaſm, which I directed to be applied warm, four times a-day, to the abdomen, as I was fearful of an inflammation, particularly of the uterus:

℞. Herb. malvæ.
—— altheæ.
—— roſmarin.
—— artemiſiæ.
Flor. chamomel. *aā* mj.
Sem. lini ʒi. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

For common drink, I ordered, inſtead of wine and water, two handfuls of barley, and one of currants, to be boiled in two quarts of water, adding a lemon ſliced, and half a pint of wine, with as much ſugar as agreeable.

If her bowels ſhould be conſtipated, I ordered her to take a clyſter, or introduce a ſuppoſitory. By which method ſhe was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCXLII.

Of bloody urine.

A Farmer, about forty-eight years of age, otherwiſe very healthful, was troubled, after any violent exerciſe, or after drinking too much wine, or other ſtrong liquors, but particularly after drinking of brown beer, with a great diſcharge of bloody urine. Conſulting me, January 13th, 1716, as he was of a plethoric habit, and pretty corpulent, I ordered him to loſe ten or twelve ounces of blood, and to repeat the veneſection every ſpring and autumn; and directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning and afternoon, at four or five o'clock, in ſome water:

℞. Gum. arabic. ℥ſs.
Lap. cancr. citr. ʒvi.
Lap. hæmatit. preparat.
Nitri depurat.
Sang. dracon. *aā* ʒii. miſce.

I directed alſo as much millefolium as could be held between three fingers, to be boiled in a pint of water, and to be drank gradually every half quarter of an hour, mornings and afternoons.

I directed three pills of Venice-ſoap, of the bigneſs of a pea, to be taken every night, going to reſt, in milk or water, and adviſed him to abſtain from violent exerciſe, ſtrong liquors, and brown beer.

OBSERVATION CCCXLIII.

Of ſeveral venereal complaints.

AN officer, of a plethoric, and corpulent habit of body, complained that he had been afflicted for a long time with a violent pain in his head, juſt above the left-eye, and that he had been troubled with a gonorrhœa virulenta four years, but without any pain, and had a lameneſs of the penis.

I told him I could not for certain promiſe to cure him, as he had been ill ſo long, but hoped to relieve ſome of his complaints.

Firſt, I ordered ten ounces of blood to be drawn from the foot: and preſcribed him the decoction of the woods, as directed page 79, to be taken night and morning.

That he ſhould take from forty-five to fifty drops of the following tincture, in the decoction of the woods:

℞. Eſſ. lignor.
Tinct. antimon. tartar. *aā* ʒſs. miſce.

I directed one of the following pills to be taken every night for fourteen days, and then to take two every night afterwards :

℞. Extract. ſarſaparill.
——— lign. guaiac.
——— fumariæ.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ʒi. f. pilulæ piſi magnitudine.

And the following purging-powder to be taken, once in eight days, in the decoction :

℞. Pulv. jalapii ℈i.
Merc. dulc. ℈ſs.
Reſin. jalapii ſubact. gr. v.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pulv.

I ordered the quantity of a pea of the following ointment, to be rubbed in warm, upon the legs and pained part, every night and morning :

℞. Merc. viv. terebinth. ſubact. ʒiſs.
Unguent. roſat. q. ſ. f. unguent.

I directed the empl. de raniſ. cum quadrupl. mercur. to be applied to the pained part after the friction.

Four weeks afterwards, he informed me that the pains in his head were gone off, and for his other complaints I adviſed him to uſe the baths of Carlſbad the enſuing ſpring.

OBSERVATION CCCXLIV.

Of the rheumatiſm.

A Shoemaker, who was much given to drinking, was ſeized with the rheumatiſm, and loſt the uſe of his arms and legs, which were contracted ; he had been very irregular in his diet, and conſulting me, January 28th, 1716, I ordered him the following emetic, to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon, working it off with warm water, with the intention that it ſhould purge upwards and downwards :

℞. Pulv. jalapii ℈i.
Tart. emetic. gr. ii. m,

I ordered him a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every fourth hour, in ſome cowſlip-water, ſweetened with the ſyrup of the ſame:

℞. Tartar. vitriolat. ʒſs.
Sal. abſynth. ʒii.
Cinnab. antim.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. m.

I directed a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled in a quart of water, and ordered him to drink the third part every morning and evening; and adviſed him to be temperate in his diet.

℞. Rad. polypod.
—— chinæ *aā* ʒiſs. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

Three days after, he was able to lift his hands to his head; and by perſiſting in the uſe of theſe remedies, and rubbing the parts well three times a-day with cloths, he was perfectly recovered in a fortnight.

OBSERVATION CCCXLV.

Of an inveterate head-ach.

A Lieutenant of the garriſon at Amberg had been long afflicted with a continual fixed pain in his head, juſt above his left-eye; he had taken many medicines, but without relief: and as he had been infected with the venereal diſeaſe, he thought he had not been entirely freed from it, and therefore deſired to be ſalivated, if I thought it would cure him. And as I had no objection, I ordered him, January 28th, 1716, to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, and directed twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ to be taken the night after bleeding.

I ordered him to take about a pint of the decoction of the woods, three times a-day, for three days, with fifty drops of the eſſentia lignorum, and half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in ſome conſerve of roſes every ſix hours:

℞. Antimon. diaphoret. ʒi.
Mercur. dulc. ʒiii. m.

For ordinary drink, when thirſty, I ordered barley-water, with ſome aniſe or fennel-ſeed boiled up in it; and adviſed him to eat thin ſoups only, and to drink a pint of the decoction of the woods every morning and afternoon, at four o'clock. On the fourth day he began to ſpit, which continued the fifth and ſixth day; and when it abated, I directed a tea-

ſpoonful of the powder, to promote the ptyaliſm. Thus, by perſiſting properly in this method for four weeks, he was perfectly cured of his head-ach.

OBSERVATION CCCXLVI.

Of an ulcerated cancer.

IN February 1716, I was ſent for to a farmer about ſixty years of age. He had an ulcerated cancer on his under-lip, which had corroded the one half of the lip, as delineated in the ephem. nat. cur. cent. viii. tab. vi. fig. 1, *a b a.*

Upon enquiry into the cauſe, he informed me, that in the winter 1714, he had a painful chop upon this lip, which he thought proceeded from the weather: he applied to a barber-ſurgeon, who cured it with an ointment prepared of litharge and ceruſe.

The beginning of the following winter, 1716, this fiſſure returned upon the ſame place. He applied to his former ſurgeon, who ordered him to apply the ſame ointment, hoping to cure it the ſame way as he did the winter before, but he was much deceived; for the fiſſure increaſed from day to day, attended with exceſſive and intolerable pain, and a cadaverous ſtench, which is peculiar to cancers.

About the beginning of February 1716, the lip was ſo corroded and deſtroyed, that the barber-ſurgeon could not tell how to give him any aſſiſtance, and at laſt called me in. As I ſaw that the cancer had ſpread already ſo far as repreſented in the ephem. nat. curioſ. from *aa* as above mentioned, to *b*, and that in the left-corner of the lip there was another cancerous tumour under the common membrane which lines the mouth, of the ſize repreſented *ccc* *, it was my opinion that there was no other remedy than the operation, and entire extirpation of both the ulcerated cancer *aba*, and carcinomatous tumour *ccc*, and that the diſorder would admit of no delay.

As it had increaſed ſo much in ſo ſhort a time, it was greatly to be feared that it would become daily worſe and worſe, particularly as the patient was greatly weakened by the continual pain, and for want of ſleep, and had no appetite for any food; therefore, when he ſaw there was no other means of relief, he conſented to the operation, which I performed February 4th, 1716, in the following manner, having previouſly purged him.

I firſt cut out with a knife the ulcerated part, as far as I could perceive any thing cancerous with my finger, and afterwards cut out the tumour,

* The figure of this cancer, and carcinomatous tumour may alſo be ſeen in tab. xx. fig. 11. of my ſurgery.

as

as far as I found any induration (an aſſiſtant holding the lips from one another) on the inſide of the mouth, to ſave the external ſkin, to prevent a diſagreeable ſcar, and to ſave the mouth from deformity; for the external ſkin was perfectly ſound, and had no connection with the tumour.

Having done this, I ſearched carefully to ſee if there were no more indurations behind, which generally implies the remains of the cancer; but not finding any, I ſuffered the wound to bleed for ſome time, and wiping up the blood, ſtitched up the wound with the ſutura nodoſa.

I paſſed a crooked needle and double thread through both ſides, at the lower end of the fiſſure, leaving a foot of the thread on each ſide, hanging down from the wound; this I repeated in the middle and upper-part, at a conſiderable diſtance from the edge of the wound, to prevent the thread tearing through the fleſh; at length, waſhing off the blood, I brought the edges of the wound into appoſition, and tied a double knot with each of the threads, an aſſiſtant keeping the edges in equal appoſition during the proceſs. To prevent the thread's eating through, I cleanſed the wound of the blood, and ſtrewed ſome of the agglutinant powder, prepared of rad. ſymphyt. and gum. tragacanth, *aā*, upon the wound, and then applied ſome pieces of ſticking plaiſter obliquely firſt, and afterwards acroſs from one cheek to the other; over this I applied the faſcia uniens bandage, and then ordered the patient to bed. He had not lain long before he complained his mouth was full of blood, and waſhing his mouth with oxycrate, I examined whence it proceeded, and found it came from the place where the carcinomatous tumour had been extirpated *bbb*; to ſtop the blood I applied ſome tinder, and kept it there for half an hour, after which the hæmorrhage ceaſed.

I ordered the patient a proper diet, and an anodyne emulſion, to take of frequently; and ordered him to drink half a pint of a decoction of rad. chinæ, herbæ agrimon. and conſolid. major. *aā*, ſeveral times a-day. I did not open the wound till the fourth day, during which time I only ſmeared the upper and lower part with honey of roſes and balſ. peruv. On the fourth day I took off the dreſſings, and found the edges of the wound were united, and then dabbing it with the honey of roſes, and balſam of Peru, applied the ſame dreſſings as before. The ſixth day the edges were ſtill better united, I therefore withdrew the middle thread, and dreſſed the part as before. The eighth day I withdrew the lower, and the ninth day the upper thread: thus the wound was neatly healed with only dreſſing it, with the honey of roſes and balſam of Peru, without any deformity remaining; there being only a ſmall ſcar, which was not any way diſagreeable.

Having

Having perfected the cure, I adviſed the patient, as cancerous diſorders eaſily return, to be very careful and obſervant in what he eat or drank, and deſired him to come to me again in the ſpring, to begin a courſe of medicines, as a preſervative, to correct the bad diſpoſition in the blood, and prevent a freſh return of the diſorder. But as he found himſelf well in health at that time, he never thought of coming to me, or of taking any more medicines, as is the way with ignorant country people. But I learnt that the next ſummer he was again troubled with a ſwelling in his neck, and died in Auguſt the ſame year, but his lip remained ſound to the laſt.

As I have not met with any deſcription of ſuch a cancer in chirurgical writers, I conceive the delineation and cure, as related, will be of ſervice to thoſe who have never ſeen ſuch a diſorder. See my ſurgery, tab. xx. fig. 11.

aaa, the extenſion of the cancer, ſpreading itſelf from the middle of the lip to the left-angle.

bbb, the carcinomatous tumour on the left-ſide of the mouth, concealed under the ſkin.

Between this is ſeen the fore-teeth of the under-jaw, through the cancerous opening, and part of the gums, which could not be ſeen after the parts were healed.

OBSERVATION CCCXLVII.

Of the extraction of a dead child.

A hale ſtrong young woman had been in labour two days, but could not be delivered; the waters had been diſcharged the firſt day, and I was ſent for on the third day, February 10th 1716. The midwife could not diſtinguiſh any part of the child, neither head, hand, or leg, but imagined it to be either the back or breaſt which preſented. We were not certain whether the child was living or dead, for the woman, indeed, had not perceived any motion of the child for twenty-four hours paſt, and was now become very weak. I gave her ſome cordial julep, and laid her upon the bed, raiſing her breech higher than her head, and had her kept ſteady by the female aſſiſtants preſent, then ſmearing my hand with butter, I introduced it up the vagina, to diſcover which part preſented; but as the child was forced down into the pelvis, by the length of time, and the ſevere labour-pains the woman had ſuffered, I found it difficult to diſcover which part preſented; at length, feeling towards the left-ſide, I perceived the child's navel, with the umbilical chord, with its feet to the left and head to the right-ſide, like the figure repreſented in Mau-

Mauriceau, book ii. chap. 24. Being now certain of the child's poſition, I endeavoured to inſinuate my hand deep into the uterus, on the left-ſide, to ſearch for the feet, which was attended with much labour, and put the woman to ſuch exceſſive pain that ſhe deſired me to deſiſt. I encouraged her to bear it with reſolution. At laſt I introduced my hand again into the uterus, till I felt the child's thigh-bone, and got hold of the knee, and pulling downwards towards the os uteri, the leg came down, which I pulled out. I then introduced my hand again, and brought out the other leg, the child then lying upon its back, I turned it when I had got it advanced as far as the hips, and then entirely extracted it, but it was dead. During the time I was thus employed, the woman loſt a good quantity of blood from the ſeparation of the placenta; for when I introduced my hand to extract it, I found it quite diſengaged, a large quantity of blood following, and ſhe fainted.

I held ſome Hungary-water under her noſe, and rubbed her temples with the ſame, and gave her ſome of the cordial julep, and directed her to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture frequently:

℞. Aq. ceraſ. nig. ℥iv.
— meliſſæ.
— cinamom. cydon. *aā* ℥ii.
Pulv. Marchion.
Coral. rubr. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Syrup. flor. tunic.
—— —— granator *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered two ſpoonfuls of grated rye-bread, and a dram of cloves, to be put into a cup of vinegar, and to be applied to her noſe, which revived her better than Hungary-water.

I adviſed her to drink ſome good broth frequently, and to drink the apozem with barley and currants, which I have often recommended to child-bed Women: in the afternoon ſhe was better, but in the night ſhe grew very hot. February 11th, I ordered ſome cooling powders and refrigerating julep, every three hours, and directed her to drink of the apozem, with barley, &c. when thirſty, but inſtead of fleſh ſoups, to eat only thoſe prepared of vegetables. The medicines ſhe continued till the 16th, and then began to ſweat, and the heat began to abate; but as ſhe was coſtive, I ordered her ſome boiled prunes with the liquor, which procured her ſtools in the evening, and the heat was yet more abated: the next night ſhe reſted very well; the 17th and 18th of February, her appetite grew better, and ſhe recovered her ſtrength pretty well, in a ſhort time afterwards.

OBSERVATION CCCXLVIII.

Of the gout, rheumatiſm, the piles, &c.

A Gentleman ſent me the following account, February 13th, 1716, of the caſe of his ſiſter-in-law: That ſhe was pretty corpulent, had been laid up, about a year ago with the gout, which went off in about five weeks; and that about ſix weeks ſince ſhe had been ſeized, ſuddenly, with violent pains in her left-arm, which confined her to her chamber, and frequently obliged her to keep her bed, where ſhe generally ſweated; ſhe had a large diſcharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, and had loſt her appetite; her colour was gone, and her fleſh waſted; when the pain in her arm abated ſhe was ſeized with a crick in the neck, attended with a throbbing and ſinging in her head; was ſick at ſtomach, her breaſt greatly oppreſſed, became very faint after ſpeaking, and ſeemed as if the gout was going to fix again in her feet.

I wrote him word, that, as the lady was turned of fifty, I imagined her complaints to ariſe from the ceaſing of the menſtrual diſcharge; and as ſhe was of a plethoric habit, the blood ſolicited its diſcharge by the hæmorrhoidal veins: and as it had not its uſual diſcharge, it was accumulated ſometimes in the legs, arms, breaſt and neck; cauſing pains in theſe parts, the oppreſſion of the breaſt, ringing in the head, and the immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids.

To remove or leſſen theſe complaints, I adviſed her to loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood from the arm.

I next directed, that ſhe ſhould take fifteen of the following purging pills, going to reſt, the night after bleeding, and to repeat them fifteen days afterwards:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll. ℈i.
Merc. dulc. ℈ſs.
Reſin. jalap. gr. vi.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilul. N° xxx.

And that a ſpoonful of the following ingredients ſhould be juſt boiled up in a pint of water, and drank like tea, ſweetened with ſugar, every morning at eight o'clock, and at four in the afternoon:

℞. Rad. chin. ponderoſ. ʒiii.
Herb. milleſol. mj.
Flor. ejuſdem p. ii.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

And fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the firſt diſh of the tea, ſometimes in bed in the morning, as a ſalutary diaphoreſis frequently ſucceeds, which I would adviſe to be promoted for an hour:

℞. Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rotund. ver. ʒi.
— pimpinell. alb. ʒii. m.

I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken in elder-flower or fennel-water, going to reſt, when the complaints were milder, but, if violent, I ordered it to be taken at ſix o'clock in the evening:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tartar. vitriol. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimon. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

I adviſed her to eat food of eaſy digeſtion, and to apply to the neck or arm, when in pain, bags of camomile and elder-flowers.

March 18th, he informed me, that upon the uſe of the preſcribed remedies ſhe was grown much better.

OBSERVATION CCCXLIX.

Of an hydrocele.

DR. Möller, under whom I formerly ſtudied four years, ſent me a relation of the following caſe, about the beginning of January 1716: A gentleman of ſome diſtinction at Wetzlar, had a ſwelled ſcrotum of the bigneſs of a child's head; at firſt it had been very ſmall and felt like a bladder filled with water, and had gradually increaſed to the preſent ſize.

This tumour could never be returned into the cavity of the abdomen; it was quite indolent; never giving the leaſt pain, whence it appears that it cannot be an enterocele. As it began to grow troubleſom from its bulk, the gentleman conſulted the phyſicians and ſurgeons about it. One ſaid it was an enterocele or ſarcocele, and another that it was a pneumatocele or hydrocele, and every one preſcribed according to his own opinion; at length he applied to Dr. Möller, finding no relief from what he had taken: Dr. Möller agreed that it was an hydrocele, and told him he could not be cured but by the operation. Some oppoſed him, ſaying, if it was an hydrocele it would appear tranſparent upon holding a candle behind it; for which reaſon he deſired my opinion, knowing that I had ſeen ſeveral of theſe caſes.

I wrote him word, that, from all the circumſtances, it was an hydrocele, notwithſtanding it was not tranſparent: for the fluid contained, was frequently opake, an inſtance of which I had ſeen at Amſterdam, at profeſſor Rau's, in the year 1707, and that when theſe diſorders were inveterate, the membranes ſurrounding the waters became ſometimes of the thickneſs of a finger or thumb, and thereby loſt their tranſparency.

OBSERVATION CCCL.

Of a paralyſis of the tongue.

A Woman about ſixty years of age, after a journey in ſevere cold weather, was invaded with a paralyſis of the tongue, and it was with the greateſt difficulty ſhe ſpoke. She conſulted me, February 17th, 1716, and I directed her to take from thirteen to fifteen of the following purging pills, every third morning early:

℞. Pilulæ de ſuccin. Crat. ʒſs.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. gr. x.
Eſſ. lign. q. ſ. f. pilulæ conſperge elæoſacchar. caryophyll.

I adviſed her to drink ſage and roſemary-tea twice a-day.

I directed forty-five drops of the following tincture three times a-day, in a diſh of the tea:

℞. Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒſs.
Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒii. miſce.

I ordered her to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following ſugar upon her tongue, and let it diſſolve gradually before ſhe ſwallowed it:

℞. Elæoſacchar. ſuccin.
——————— caryophyll. *aā* ʒii.
——————— cinamom.
Cinnabar. antimon. *aā* ʒi. miſce.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the aqua ſalviæ cum vino in her mouth, and to keep it there ſome time, and then to ſwallow it gradually.

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OBSERVATION CCCLI.

Of a ſpot upon the eye.

A Child, about three years of age, had a ſpot upon the tunica cornea, after a violent inflammation. The child's parents deſiring my advice, I ordered ſome of the following ointment to be ſmeared upon the ſpot with a fine hair-pencil every night and morning:

℞. Pingued. viperar. ʒi.
——— Aſciæ piſc. ℈i. m.

I alſo adviſed that they ſhould chew fennel, and breathe with it into the child's eye three times a day; and that every third morning he ſhould take the following purging powder, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Pulv. jalap. reſinoſ. ℈ſs.
Mercur. dulc. gr. iii.

By the uſe of theſe means the ſpot was removed.

OBSERVATION CCCLII.

Of a fiſtula lachrymalis.

A Dyer's maid-ſervant, of a ruddy complexion and plethoric habit, had been afflicted for four years with a fiſtula lachrymalis of both eyes, which every four weeks, at the time her menſes uſually returned, which were now obſtructed, ſwelled greatly, and diſcharged a large quantity of matter from the great canthus; ſometimes the lachrymal ſack would break open under the great canthus, diſcharging the matter there, (ſee my ſurgery, tab. xvi. fig. 19, *a*) and then the ſwelling would ſubſide. She conſulted me, February 20th, 1716. I ordered her the following medicines, and told her I would cure her radically in the ſpring:

℞. Extract. panch. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ℈ii.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. ℈i.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ 100.

Fifteen or twenty of which to be taken every ſeventh night.

I directed a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled in a quart of water, directing her to drink a wine-glaſsful warm, four times a-day; telling her this was only to purify her blood, and to prepare her for the radical cure I purpoſed, which I was obliged to defer till the ſpring:

℞. Rad. gramin.
—— polypod.
—— ſarſaparill. *aā* ʒi.
—— juniperi.
Lign. ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſce.

OBSERVATION CCCLIII.

Of a painful abſceſs in the rectum.

THE woman from whom I extracted the dead child, page 406, had been troubled for ſix or eight weeks before her delivery with a continual pain about the loweſt vertebræ of the loins; but now complained that the pain had been more ſevere for ſome days paſt, that it was exceeding violent the day before, and this day ſhe had been to ſtool and had diſcharged a large quantity of matter, which relieved her of her pain, after which ſhe ſent for me. I ordered the following decoction, to be thrown up the rectum, warm, morning, afternoon, and evening, and to repeat it for ſeveral days:

℞. Herb. agrimon.
—— alchimill.
—— hyperic. *aā* mj.
Rad. ſymphyt. ʒi. conciſa coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis.

℞. Colaturæ ʒviii.
Mel. roſar. ʒii.
Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒi. m.

I alſo directed that ſhe ſhould take, two or three times a-day, forty drops of this elixir in the infuſion of the following ingredients:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒſs.
Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒii. miſce.

℞. Herb. agrimon.
—— veronic. *aā* mſs.

Of which infuſion ſhe ſhould drink three or four diſhes, ſweetened, every morning and evening; and two ſpoonfuls of oil of almonds, once a-day, with ſome tea or gruel.

A great quantity of matter was diſcharged ſeveral times afterwards, which yet diminiſhed daily; and in ten days ſhe perceived no more pain, nor was any more matter diſcharged, and ſhe recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCLIV.

Of the cure of a fiſtula of the lower-jaw, with a caries of the bone.

A Farmer's daughter, about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, pretty luſty, and of a plethoric habit, had, laſt winter, after a violent fit of the tooth-ach, a large tumour, about the middle of the left-ſide of the lower-jaw, which broke in a little time; they applied to a barber, and he not being able to cure her, they at length came to me for my opinion. I examined the part with my probe, and found it fiſtulous; the bone was corroded by the matter, the diſcharge was thin and fœtid, and upon feeling the jaw-bone with my finger, I perceived there was an exoſtoſis.

I told the girl's parents that ſuch diſorders were difficult of cure, and required a deal of time and trouble. They reſolved to conſent to whatever I thought proper. Accordingly I ordered the girl a ſcruple of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, going to reſt, and directed her to uſe the diet-drink, page 79, every night and morning, with ſome milk and ſugar, and to take from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, in a ſpoonful of the diet-drink:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart.
Eſſent. lignor. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I directed alſo the following decoction to be injected into the ſinus every night and morning.

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. ver. ʒi.
—— Herb. agrimon.
—— alchimill. *aā* mj. conciſa craſſo modo coque in aquæ ſimplicis lbiſs ad lbi. —colaturæ adde
Meliſſ. roſat. ʒiſs.
Elix. proprietat. ʒi. m.

I dreſſed the wound with lint dipped in the eſſentia ariſtoloch. ver. after the injection, adviſed her to refrain from ſalt or ſmoaked food, and particularly from bacon, to be moderate in eating, and not to overload her ſtomach.

As the purging pills operated five or ſix times, I ordered them to be repeated every fifth night.

In a fortnight's time the diſcharge was become leſs, and was of a thicker conſiſtence, and the fœtid ſmell was almoſt loſt; but as the orifice was very narrow, ſo as ſcarcely to admit the lint, and the edges were grown hard and callous, I dilated it about a finger's breadth on each ſide, and continued the ſame medicines internally and externally. In a month's time the diſcharge was ſtill farther diminiſhed, and the fœtid ſmell entirely gone; and by perſiſting in the uſe of the ſame remedies, the fiſtula continued to grow better, and in ſix weeks time ſhe was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCLV.

Of black ſpots, and other appearances, floating before the eyes.

MR. Spitz complained, that for ſome days paſt he had perceived black ſpots, and other figures, flying before his eyes, upon looking at the ſnow when the ſun ſhone. As he was very apprehenſive of ſome worſe conſequence ariſing, he conſulted me, March 10th, 1716.

He was of a chearful briſk diſpoſition, and of a plethoric habit. I therefore ordered him bleeding in the foot, and all the medicines preſcribed above, page 175, except the eye-water; inſtead of which I preſcribed the following:

℞. Aq. flor. cyan. ʒii.
— euphraſiæ,
— chelidon. major. *aā* ʒi.
Sal. armoniac. ℈i. miſce.

I adviſed him to waſh his eyes frequently with cold water, to cup and bleed alternately every quarter of a year, and to avoid ſtrong drinks: by this method his eyes grew well.

Being, in the year 1720, upon his travels, he viſited me at Helmſtadt, and informed me that he was ſtill perfectly free of his complaint; but that he had continued the bleeding and cupping regularly every quarter of a year, and the waſhing of his eyes with cold water, as I had directed.

OBSERVATION CCCLVI.

Of inflammatory eruptions in a child-bed woman.

A Young woman, who had lain-in four weeks, was troubled with inflammatory puſtules, which broke out upon her neck, breaſt, hands, and face; but without any degree of fever, and ſhe had a good appetite, and could walk about.

As

As I found no fever, nor any thing preternatural, I adviſed her to make herſelf eaſy. I preſcribed for her the following tincture, directing from thirty-five to forty drops, to be taken in ſome tea, or any other vehicle, warm, every morning in bed, and every afternoon and evening out of bed:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl.
Eſſ. fumariæ,
— ſcord. *aā* ʒii. m.

I directed half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken three times a-day, in carduus benedictus-water, alternately with the drops:

℞. Antim. diaph. ʒii.
Conchar. aceto prepar.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

I adviſed her to guard againſt catching cold, and to drink an infuſion of roſemary and balm inſtead of tea; and ſhe ſoon grew well.

OBSERVATION CCCLVII.

Of a man who was apprehenſive of a palſy.

A MAN about thirty-four years of age, pretty corpulent, and of a plethoric habit, perceived a weakneſs in his limbs, particularly in his arms, with faintings, a heavineſs of his head, and ſome other ſigns of a palſy; and his appetite to his food was much diminiſhed: being apprehenſive of a palſy enſuing, and being obliged to write much, he applied to me for my advice, March 23d, 1716, a ſhort time before he had taken a vomit.

As it was about the æquinox, I firſt ordered him to loſe eight or ten ounces of blood from the foot, and directed him to take thirty-five drops of the ſpiritus caſtorei comp. every morning, at four o'clock in the afternoon in tea, and when faint, or troubled with a giddineſs in the head; and directed ſome to be poured upon a piece of linen-cloth to ſmell to; and to take a ſpoonful of the following powder, half an hour before and after dinner:

℞. Trag. aromatic.
Pulv. ſtomach. B. *aā* ʒiſs.

I adviſed him not to ſit too much, but to take moderate exerciſe, as riding, and walking; to repeat the veneſection every ſpring and autumn, and

and to be cupped every ſix weeks; and laſtly, to be moderate in diet, and guard againſt any of the ruffling paſſions of the mind.

OBSERVATION CCCLVIII.

Of a nephritis.

A Servant-maid was ſeized with a violent pain in her bowels and loins, with continued vomitings, which was ſucceeded the next day by great heat: the pain of the bowels and loins ſtill continuing: being conſulted, March 24th, 1716, I judged the diſorder to be a nephritis, and preſcribed the following powder, one part of which I directed her to take every fourth hour, in parſley-water:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒſs.
Antimon. diaphoret. ϑi.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri depur. *aā* ϑſs. m. f. pulv. divide in quatuor part. æquales.

For ordinary drink I directed the following decoction:

℞. Decoct. hordei lbiiſs.
Aq. cinamom. bugloſſatæ ʒii.
Spirit. ſalis gutt. xxx.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ ʒi.
—— —— papav. ʒſs. m.

By the uſe of theſe medicines the heat abated, but the pain in the bowels and loins ſtill continued, and ſhe had no appetite.

I directed forty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every four hours in the julep:

℞. Elix. ſtomach. Hoff. ʒii.
—— proprietat. ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. menthæ.
— maſtich. *aā* ʒiſs.
— cinamom. ʒi.
Eſſ. carminativ. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ʒii. m.

She took theſe medicines two days, when ſhe voided with her urine a ſtone of a conſiderable ſize, and the pains ſoon went off. I afterwards directed

directed the following powder, to be taken at four o'clock, and to be repeated, going to reſt, in parſley-water :

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ℈i.
Cinnab. antim. gr. v.
Theriacæ cœleſt. gr. i. m.

And that he ſhould drink a ſmall draught of the following emulſion every hour :

℞. Sem. 4. frigid. maj. *aā* ʒi.
—— violar. ʒſs.
Papav. alb. ʒii.
Aq. hederæ terreſt. ℥iv.
— fragariæ.
— ceraſor. nig. *aā* ℥ii. f. emulſio, cui adde
— cinamom. ʒi.
Syr. diacod.
Sacchar. alb. *aā* ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION CCCLIX.

Of the oſſa ſeſamoidea.

IN the ephemerid. natur. curioſ. Dr. Trew, before-mentioned, inſerted an account of his diſcovery of ſome of the oſſa ſeſamoidea, not deſcribed before by authors, in ſome of the ſubjects we had diſſected here; and he alſo delineated them much better than any before him.

And, to ſay the truth, it is my opinion that theſe bones deſcribed by him, and particularly thoſe found upon the thigh-bones, were not known heretofore, as profeſſor Rau not only denied their exiſtence in his lectures, but alſo in his oſteology, which he gave his pupils to tranſcribe; where ſpeaking of theſe bones, he ſays, "Take notice, that I reckon no more "than ten ſeſamoid bones, viz. two upon the ſecond joint of each thumb "and great toe, and one under each tendon of the tibialis poſticus *; in "the other joints of the finger we meet with none, and but ſeldom under "the tendon before mentioned." Hence we perceive that Rau makes no mention of thoſe found on the thigh-bones, deſcribed before, page 397. Hornius, in his microcoſm, and other authors, have omitted theſe bones; and Verheyen, in his anatomy, has taken them from Bartholine; and Marchetti ſays, that he could never find theſe bones, though he had

* Heiſter, in his compendium anatomicum, page 188, deſcribes this ſeſamoid bone as lying under the tendon of the peronæus poſticus.

looked for them in many ſubjects; but, by Dr. Trew's demonſtration, I have been fully convinced of the exiſtence of ſeſamoid bones in other places than deſcribed by profeſſor Rau. As I publiſhed my compendium anatomicum about this time, and read moſt anatomical writers, I found that ſome had obſerved theſe two oſſa ſeſamoidea, on the ſame part of the femur where the gaſtrocnemii have their origin, particularly Veſalius, and Riolanus (who aſcribes the firſt diſcovery to Veſalius) Bartholine and Munnick: but in Fallopius, or Cowper, I found only one deſcribed; and therefore I believe it was the ſame as deſcribed by Dr. Trew, in the ephem. nat. cur. cent. v. & vi. It may therefore be, that theſe bones, which at firſt ſeemed to be new, were not ſo, but were quite forgotten: for as ſuch great anatomiſts as Marchetti, Hornius, Rau, and many others, had never found them, I therefore doubted of their exiſtence, and looked upon them as feigned; for which reaſon, we think it will not be diſagreeable to curious anatomiſts, that Dr. Trew has again reſtored and delineated them.

OBSERVATION CCCLX.

Of the thyroid and bronchial glands.

I Have long obſerved, that the thyroid gland, called thymus by Caſſerius, has been badly deſcribed and delineated by Verheyen, and others; therefore I have been buſied, for ſome years, in getting a new and accurate deſcription and delineation of it; and as the bronchial glands have not been hitherto repreſented by any, as far as I know, according to their natural ſize and figure, I thought them well worth repreſenting, together with the aſpera arteria, in their true ſituation, figure, ſize, and connection with the aſpera arteria, that we might be the better enabled to underſtand their uſe. The figures repreſented, plate vi. fig. 11 and 12, have been delineated five or ſix years ſince, yet I did not chooſe to publiſh them earlier, as I was in hopes of making more certain diſcoveries of their uſe, by frequent examination of them; eſpecially as Vercelloni, an Italian anatomiſt, imagined that he had diſcovered new ducts, as well in the thyroid as bronchial glands, opening into the œſophagus, and aſcribed ſuch uſes to them as others could ſcarcely have imagined, or, at leaſt did not chooſe to aſſert with certainty: for he affirms that the bronchial glands ſecrete a thin fluid through their narrow ducts into the œſophagus, paſſing into the ſtomach, and that the thyroid gland was a nidus for the eggs of worms, which eggs paſſed through ſome very minute ducts, in their natural ſtate, into the ſtomach; and holds that they imparted the vital quality to the chyle in the ſtomach, and that they ſome-

times became worms, producing many diſorders, as may be ſeen more fully in his treatiſe de glandulis conglomeratis œſophagi. I have therefore taken great pains to diſcover theſe ducts and eggs myſelf, that I might be able to give my opinion concerning them.

Now, though this gland lies upon the trachea arteria, I have found no other connection but by fibres, and could never diſcover they had any cavity; nevertheleſs, I would not deny but that there may be a paſſage for a fluid from the gland into the œſophagus: for it is ſufficiently known to anatomiſts, that the fleſhy fibres, and others to our ſenſes the moſt minute, are, in fact, hollow, and tranſmit a fluid, though they are ſo ſmall that not a briſtle can be introduced, or any aperture perceived; but as to the opinion concerning eggs in the thyroid gland, and their uſe, it is to me ſubject to many doubts, nor could I ever diſcover either the eggs or ducts ſpoken of; which opinion, therefore, I ſhall now examine no farther, but will leave it to others to diſcuſs.

We are now come to Verheyen's deſcription of this gland, who affirms, in his anatomy, that it is placed on each ſide of the trachæa arteria, and therefore thinks he may juſtly call it double, and, as ſuch, he repreſented it, plate xxii. fig. 2.

The learned Morgagni, profeſſor of anatomy at Padua, has remarked that the thyroid gland is repreſented double by moſt authors; though, in reality, it is ſingle, and reſembles the moon in its increaſe, the horns pointing upwards and not downwards, as Verheyen has repreſented it.

In moſt brutes, as ſheep, oxen, and calves, there is one on each ſide of the upper-part of the larynx, but in the human ſubject the right and left-lobes are connected in the middle, where it lies upon the uppermoſt ring of the trachæa arteria, by a ſimilar ſubſtance, of the thickneſs of a finger, which unites the two lobes, and makes one body: to correct the error in Verheyen, I have repreſented the part as found in the freſh human ſubject.

Euſtachius has very accurately delineated this gland in his anatomical tables, publiſhed by Lanciſi, but it is there four times ſmaller than natural; I have therefore repreſented it of its natural ſize, that it may be the better underſtood, firſt as found in adults, and afterwards as it occurs in new-born children.

Plate vi. fig. 11. repreſents the thyroid gland.

AA, repreſents it a little extended on each ſide.

B, the middle, where it ſeems to be divided; but is connected by a glandular ſubſtance reſembling the other parts, and forming one body.

CC, the part where it is thickeſt.

aa, the points of the ſides raiſed like horns on each ſide.
aabb, the parts reſembling the moon in its increaſe.
cccc, the blood-veſſels paſſing through the upper-part.
DD, the trachæa arteria.
EE, the diviſion into two branches called bronchia.
FFFF, the diviſion of the bronchia into more branches.
GGGG, the bronchial glands, of a blackiſh colour, ſituated between the ſmaller branches of the bronchia.
HH, the cartilago thyroides laryngis.
II, the two muſculi crico-thyroidei.

Fig. 12, repreſents the thyroid gland in a child, with the contiguous parts.
AA, the thyroid gland.
aa, the horns.
BB, the upper-part of the trachæa arteria.
C, the cartilago thyroides.
DD, the muſculi hyothyroidei.
E, muſculi crico-thyroidei, as in children.

We ſhall enlarge no farther on the ſituation, connection, figure, or ſize, as theſe may be all ſufficiently underſtood from what has been ſaid before, and from the figures annexed; or may be read, as deſcribed in Verheyen, or in my compendium anatomicum, and by others.

We ſhall add this in regard to their uſe, that notwithſtanding the excretory ducts have not been diſcovered nor aſcertained, yet it is probable, from their ſituation and connection with the œſophagus and trachæa arteria, as alſo from the neceſſity of a lubricating fluid, that they pour a mucus into the trachæa arteria and œſophagus, through very minute ducts or fibres, which not only ſerves to lubricate the parts, but alſo acts as a menſtruum to diſſolve the aliment in the ſtomach, and to keep the trachæa arteria continually moiſt; for, upon ſqueezing the thyroid or bronchial glands, a glary oily fluid may be expreſſed; and it is not probable that ſo large a gland upon the trachæa arteria ſhould be ſo cloſely connected in that place without ſome uſe. In my compendium anatomicum, ſect. 383, and the following ſections, I have inſerted ſome other obſervations concerning this gland, to which I refer, and the rather, becauſe, long afterwards, there were ſeveral obſervations publiſhed in the memoires de mathematique & de phyſique de l'academie des ſciences, par divers ſçavans, tom. 1. in many reſpects like mine, but without taking any notice of what I had deſcribed.

OBSERVATION CCCLXI.

Of the diviſion of the vena azygos.

VERHEYEN, and many other anatomiſts, in their repreſentations of the veſſels, have omitted the vena azygos; the learned Euſtachius has written a whole book on this veſſel, and deſcribed ſeveral of its diverſities; Caſpar. Bauhinus, in his theatrum anatomicum, lib. ii. tab. vi. and viii. and in his appendix, plate vii. has ſhewn ſome other differences; and others, again, have met with them yet more various: yet they generally agree in this, that this vein commonly proceeds ſingly to the right of the vena cava, without a companion; and thence it has the name of the azygos, and carries back the blood from moſt of the ribs, and neareſt parts to the right ventricle of the heart.

Some time ſince, in diſſecting a child I had extracted dead from the uterus, I demonſtrated, in the preſence of ſeveral ſtudents in phyſic, the peculiar and extraordinary diviſion of this vein, very different from what I had ſeen before, and therefore thought it not undeſerving of a deſcription.

Tab. vi. fig. 13. repreſents the vena azygos taken from a full grown fœtus, of its natural ſize and form.

A, the ſingle trunk of the vena azygos, cut off from the vena cava ſuperior, in which it terminates, ſoon dividing into four branches, B, C, D, E.

B and C, the upper branches of the vena azygos, the right branch B, lying to the right-ſide of the vertebræ, and riſing to the ſecond rib; the left branch C, to the left of the vertebræ, but only proceeds upwards to the third rib.

DE, the two loweſt branches on each ſide, ſituated near the vertebræ.

F, the anaſtomoſis of the four principal branches, B, C, D, E, or the cavity in which the four branches empty themſelves, ſituated on the ſixth vertebra of the back, from which the trunk A proceeds.

The figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, the number of ribs to which the ſmall branches here ſhewn, (ariſing from the four greater branches) which explains how the right branch B riſes up to the ſecond rib, the left branch C to the third, thoſe underneath D and E, go off equally to the right and left-ſide of the breaſt, and accompany all the ribs to the 12th, giving off branches: for it is known that theſe veins carry back the refluent blood from all the inner circumference of the tho-

rax

rax as far as the ſternum, and from thence from all the ribs to the trunk of the vena azygos, and thence into the vena cava ſuperior; the right branch E extends itſelf to the laſt rib, and the left branch D terminates in the emulgent vein marked G: hence, upon inflating the emulgent vein, all theſe branches would be delineated, and appear very conſpicuous. Laſtly, this is particular, and has not been obſerved by any perſon before me, that I know of, that all the little branches proceeding from the ſides, and marked with the numeral figures, are not ſingle, as they commonly are, but double, as marked in this figure. Of the uſe of this veſſel I ſhall not ſay any more, as it is ſufficiently known.

OBSERVATION CCCLXII.

Of a cancer on the external parts of generation in a woman.

MOST of the authors who have written on the cancer of the uterus, have ſeldom taken any notice, or but little, of a cancer of the external parts, but have moſtly confined themſelves to the internal parts.

In the year 1716, I was ſent for to a woman about forty years of age, who was afflicted with a terrible cancer on the external parts of the pudenda; both the labia were entirely corroded from top to bottom, and had nearly deſtroyed all the parts, almoſt to the os pubis, and both hips; having nearly the ſame appearance as bacon, which mice have gnawed. The mons veneris was alſo corroded; it was alſo attended with an almoſt intolerable ſtench. The woman had always enjoyed a good ſtate of health till the year 1716, when ſhe perceived an excreſcence hanging on the left labium, which, with the advice of a phyſician, was extirpated by a horſe-hair ligature. Soon after another tubercle grew upon the ſame place; but ſhe applied to no phyſician about this, but to an empiric, who aſſured her that the root of the former remained behind, and that he would apply ſuch remedies as ſhould eradicate it; he accordingly gave a remedy, without doubt ſome corroſive or cauſtic matter, which changed this ſmall tubercle into a large tumor and fœtid ulcer; at length it ſpread from the left-lip to the mons veneris, from thence to the right-lip, and, in a ſhort time, deſtroyed all the external parts to the os pubis, and at length the miſchief ſpread to the internal parts. The woman was in this moſt deplorable condition when they ſent for me; ſhe had uſed a number of quack-remedies, and had applied to ſeveral ſurgeons, but without relief. The cancerous ulcer was much ſwelled, and greatly inflamed, and was very foul and fœtid *. I told her huſband there

* Dr. Goelicke, in his hiſtoria anatom. p. 216, remarks the bad effects corroſives frequently cauſe in theſe parts, and warns us againſt their uſe; we ſhould therefore be very cautious.

could

could be nothing done for her, and would not undertake a caſe ſo very deſperate, any farther than to endeavour to aſſuage the pain. She lived in this miſerable ſtate, notwithſtanding the diſorder increaſed daily, and the pain was very violent, to the beginning of the year 1717, when ſhe died.

OBSERVATION CCCLXIII.

Of a prolapſion of the vagina uteri.

THOUGH prolapſions of the vagina are remarked by authors, and repreſented by ſome, I have thought proper, on account of the different repreſentations and deſcriptions of others, to give ſome account of them in this place, for the benefit of young beginners, who, otherwiſe, might be eaſily deceived in the knowledge and cure of this diſorder.

Women and midwives commonly think it a prolapſion of the uterus, when it is only a prolapſion of the vagina, which, if not treated cautiouſly, great and dangerous errors may be committed. I was called the ſame year, 1716, to a woman who had a prolapſion after a tedious labour, and which was come ſo low down that the women thought the uterus was fallen down, though there was only the os uteri to be ſeen, which was ſo open as to admit the four fingers and thumb formed into a cone.

This prolapſion of the vagina protruded like a large Bologna ſauſage, BB, in its whole circumference, or like a ring about the thickneſs of three fingers. See plate viii. fig. 1, AA. The parts appeared of a dark brown, reſembling a part invaded with a ſphacelus; it was neither hard nor ſoft to the touch, but appeared as if diſtended with wind. From theſe ſigns it is clear, that this could be no prolapſion of the uterus, but of the vagina only, which, from the quantity of obſtructed humours in theſe parts, might eaſily induce a gangrene or ſphacelus, and death itſelf, if not timely aſſiſted.

But, as it could not be eaſily reduced by preſſing it up with the fingers it being ſo much ſwelled, I ordered it to be fomented with a decoction of mint, feverfew, ſouthernwood, ſcordium, mallows, and mullein, in milk and water, and to be frequently repeated. By theſe means the ſwelling abated, and the prolapſion was reduced with eaſe.

Ruyſch has met with many true prolapſions of the uterus, and has repreſented them in his chirurgical obſervations, two of which I have repreſented in my ſurgery, which I took from him, ſee tab. xxxiv. fig. 2 and 3; and I have ſeen and cured ſeveral myſelf at Altdorff and Helmſtadt.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXIV.

Of a miliary eruption in a child-bed woman.

A Clergyman's wife, on the 6th day of her lying-in, was invaded with great heat and thirſt, attended with a miliary eruption.

Being conſulted April 14th, 1716, I ordered two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— meliſſ. *aā* ʒiſs.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. *aā* ʒi.
Aceti deſtill. ʒſs.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav. rhoed. ʒſs. m.

I directed ſixty drops of the following tincture to be dropped into a pint of toaſt and water, to be drank for ordinary drink:

℞. Tinct. flor. bellid. ʒſs.
Spirit. nitri dulc. gutt. xxx. m.

I ordered the room to be kept of a temperate heat, adviſed her to eat ſparingly, and only of vegetable food, without any fleſh-meats, and ſhe ſoon recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCLXV.

Of Mr. Anel's new method of curing a fiſtula lachrymalis, without cutting or burning.

IN the year 1715, Mr. Dominicus Anel, a French ſurgeon, who had long ſerved as ſurgeon to a regiment in his imperial majeſty's ſervice in Italy, publiſhed at Turin in the year 1713, in quarto, a book of a new method of curing the fiſtula lachrymalis, which he had diſcovered and performed with ſucceſs in different parts of Italy, particularly on the dutcheſs-dowager of Savoy.

As this book was not known in Germany, I procured it, and purpoſing to apply myſelf with greater aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the diſorders of the eye, peruſed it with great attention, in order to inform myſelf of this new method of cure in theſe diſorders, it being a gentler method than was known at that time; for the common method was cutting and burning, and the true cauſe of a fiſtula but little known.

I found that Mr. Anel had deſcribed the true cauſe and ſeat of this diſorder better, and more accurately than his predeceſſors; for it was the common opinion that a fiſtula in the great canthus was an ulcer in or about the caruncula lachrymalis, for the cure of which, many whimſical medicines were invented: but Mr. Anel demonſtrated clearly, that this opinion and ſeat of a fiſtula lachrymalis was falſe, and proved that the diſorder lay principally in the lachrymal ducts, which convey the tears and natural moiſture of the eye, ſecreted in the lachrymal gland, which lies externally above the ſmall canthus of the eye, through the puncta lachrymalia, lachrymal ſack, and canalis naſalis, into the noſe; which paſſages, from many cauſes, frequently become obſtructed, either from inflammations in or near the eyes, as particularly in the ſmall-pox, when they ſometimes cloſe up, and ſo prevent the paſſage of the tears into the noſe: but the tears not paſſing through their uſual natural ducts into the noſe, accumulate in the eye, and under the eye-lids, and when, in too great a quantity, flow from the great canthus of the eye: this is called an epiphora; and at length, when this fluid has been long contained and obſtructed in the lachrymal ſack, it diſtends the lachrymal paſſages, becomes acrid, and corrodes the internal membrane, and very frequently the thin oſſa lachrymalia, till, laſtly, matter is formed; and when the obſtructed matter becomes too great in quantity, it diſcharges itſelf, irritates and becomes troubleſom to the patient in the lachrymal ſack; which the patient compreſſing with his finger, he forces the contained matter and tears out of the two puncta lachrymalia, which are ſituated on the edge of the eye-lids. See my ſurgery, tab. xvi. fig. 6 and 9. So that thoſe who do not underſtand the nature of this diſorder, think this matter flows from the great canthus of the eye.

This erroneous opinion has been the occaſion of introducing ſeveral painful and dangerous methods of cure, particularly cauterizing, which ſeldom cured the diſorder but by accident. But Mr. Anel has taught the true and right method, or at leaſt has reſtored what was long forgotten, how to obſerve and attend to the diſcharge of the matter properly, in order to underſtand the nature of the diſorder.

The great anatomiſt Fallopius, had obſerved this diſcharge of matter from the puncta lachrymalia two hundred years ago, and deſcribed them accurately enough; but this was entirely forgot and neglected by his ſucceſſors: for at Mr. Anel's time, and when I ſtudied, there was not any mention made of it at the univerſities, nor in any of the chirurgical authors of the beſt repute, but this was again reſtored by Mr. Anel, and was ſometime afterwards publiſhed in an eſſay on the fiſtula lachrymalis by me, in 1716, and was inſerted in my ſurgery in 1718. Mr. Anel has

given a good deſcription of the lachrymal ducts; which, however, he took from Morgagni's adverſaria anatomica, which he had publiſhed at Bononia in 1706, illuſtrated with excellent figures.

OBSERVATION CCCLXVI.

Of the method of examining a fiſtula lachrymalis.

IN the year 1716, a farmer, about forty years of age, came to me for advice for his wife. While he was ſpeaking, I obſerved ſome purulent matter in the great canthus of his right-eye, and that the lower edge of the under eye-lid was full of tears, and I alſo obſerved a ſmall tumour about the bigneſs of half a pea, on the ſide of his noſe. I aſked him how long he had been troubled with that diſorder? he anſwered, from a child, he believed; but that it had never been otherwiſe troubleſom than by being ſo frequently obliged to wipe his eyes. I deſired him to let me examine his eye, and placing him in a good light, wiped off all the matter, and lifted up the upper eye-lid with my left-hand, and turned it ſo much about till I could plainly ſee the lachrymal punctum; then preſſing up the tumour with my finger, a purulent matter was diſcharged through it; I then pulled the under eye-lid down, till I perceived the lachrymal duct, and upon preſſing the tumour again, more matter was diſcharged, and the lachrymal ſack being emptied, collapſed. I promiſed to cure him; but as it was not painful or uneaſy to him, he would not ſubmit, being unwilling to lie out of work ſo long as would be neceſſary to effect his cure. However, I had a drawing taken of this caſe, which is inſerted in my ſurgery, tab. xvi. fig. 18, whereby phyſicians and ſurgeons, who apply themſelves to the diſorders of the eyes, may be aſcertained of the part where the abſceſs was formed, whether on the inſide or outſide of the lachrymal ſack, which was the point in diſpute between Mr. Anel and Mr. Woolhouſe, an oculiſt at Paris.

OBSERVATION CCCLXVII.

Of the fiſtula lachrymalis.

A Maid-ſervant, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, mentioned page 411, had been afflicted four years with a fiſtula lachrymalis. She was of a florid complexion and plethoric habit. At the time when her menſtrual diſcharge was upon her, ſhe had eaten ſome improper food, and caught cold by waſhing in cold water; after which ſhe was obſtructed, and was ſeized with a violent eryſipelas in her face, and the ſwelling extending itſelf over her eye-lids, prevented her opening

of

of her eyes for ſome days; ſince which time ſhe had a daily diſcharge of matter from the great canthus of each eye, which glued the eyes, as it were, together; and what was ſtill worſe, after every period of her menſtrual diſcharge, which indeed did not return above once in ſix months, the eryſipelas returned again in her face, her eye-lids ſwelling, and between the great canthus of each eye and her noſe, a large red tumour was obſerved, which generally broke about the third or fourth day, diſcharging a purulent matter for ſeveral days; after which the ſwelling of her face would ſubſide and go quite away, and the wound ſoon heal up again; but then the diſcharge of matter returned at the corners of the eye, and continued there. This tragedy continued four years, but in ſuch a manner that the two abſceſſes never broke together, but it generally happened to the right-eye. In the beginning of her diſorder ſhe had adviſed with ſeveral barber-ſurgeons, who healed up the abſceſs quickly, but without any abatement of the general diſorder.

About the beginning of this year, her diſorder growing worſe, and complaining of a burning pain about the lachrymal ſack, I examined her eyes, and found in both, between the canthus and noſe, a ſcar about two lines obliquely downwards diſtant from the canthus, the place where the abſceſſes had diſcharged themſelves before when they broke. See my ſurgery, tab. xvi. fig. 19, *a*, *b*. We perceived no preternatural tumour in the great canthus, which, as I afterwards obſerved, never appeared but when the face was ſo greatly inflamed. Hence it is evident, that every fiſtula is not attended with a ſwelling in the canthus, which I afterwards obſerved in many others.

Upon preſſing the ſcar, and opening the eye-lids, a watery purulent matter diſcharged itſelf through the puncta lachrymalia, on which account nobody doubted of this being a true fiſtula lachrymalis *.

I reſolved to try Mr. Anel's method upon this patient, though I could not promiſe myſelf much ſucceſs, as her diſorder was ſo inveterate, and ſhe was herſelf of a bad habit of body; but the winter being very cold, I thought it not eligible to undertake the operation till the coldneſs of the weather was abated, and the patient properly prepared.

I ordered the medicines above-recited to be continued, and got a ſilver-ſyringe made, and ſome very ſmall probes. See my ſurgery, tab. xvi. fig. 11 and 14. The ſpring advancing, I directed her to repeat the medicines as before, bled her again, and ordered ſuch medicines as I hoped would promote the menſtrual flux, in which I ſucceeded. I now proceeded to the operation, and paſſed a thin ſilver-probe or wire through the upper

* Bartiſch, in his treatiſe on the diſorders of the eyes, page 198, has delineated fiſtulæ lachrymales with tumours.

punctum lachrymale, according to the directions given by Mr. Anel, into the lachrymal ſack. The probe paſſed eaſier, and cauſed leſs pain, than I imagined. I then turned the probe about, and from the grating noiſe it produced, concluded that the os lachrymale was bare in the ſack, and carious, nay, I could paſs the probe into the cavity of the ethmoid bone, the breadth of a finger and thumb, an inch and a half, but could not introduce it into the cavity of the noſe.

I turned the probe towards the ductus naſalis, to try whether it would paſs, but it would not, though I tried to paſs it by every method. Hence I concluded the ductus naſalis was greatly obſtructed, or grown together. Having attempted this ſeveral days, I deſiſted, and injected, according to Mr. Anel's directions, one dram of Epſom-ſalts, diſſolved in four ounces of warm water, with ſome honey of roſes in it.

This mixture I injected into the lower punctum lachrymale, which returned again plentifully through the upper one, bringing away with it thick curdled matter, and pieces of putrid membrane.

On the fourth or fifth day, I inclined the probe, and puſhed it downwards, with ſome force, towards the ductus ad naſum, by which means I forced through the duct, and got into the noſe, then withdrawing the probe, I injected the mixture, which paſſed out at the noſtrils, repeating this for ſeveral days; and every thing now ſeemed to go on well: but in April the eryſipelas in her face returned, the eye ſwelled, and her eyes cloſed up as before, which prevented my proceeding. I now endeavoured to promote the menſtrual diſcharge, by bleeding in the foot, pediluvia, and other medicines, by which method the menſes came down for this time: yet, notwithſtanding, the tumour on the ſide of the right-eye broke open again as uſual, but the tumour on the left-ſide did not break; and the ſwelling and inflammation of the face now went off.

As there was now a large opening on the right-ſide into the lachrymal ſack, and a free paſſage into the fiſtula, I thought it beſt not only to keep it open, but to dilate it, which I did with ſome ſpunge-tent.

The next day the opening was larger. I examined the ſtate of the fiſtula, and found the bones by the noſe expoſed, the os lachrymale was corroded, and ſeveral cavities in the os ſpongioſum, but the matter was not diſcoloured; but when I ſearched the ductus naſalis, I found it was grown together again, without doubt, from the laſt inflammation.

I then forced the probe through again, and moved it upwards and downwards, to dilate the paſſage, and injected the mixture before mentioned, with the addition of a little tincture of aloes and myrrh, to cleanſe the wound of the foulneſs, and to keep open the duct.

This

This I repeated ſeveral times, till ſuch time as I judged the fiſtula was ſufficiently cleanſed, then moiſtening a ſmall tent with tinctura aloes & myrrhæ, I introduced it, and fixed it by a plaiſter-compreſs, and a proper bandage.

The girl's maſter complaining of the time the injecting and dreſſings took up, ordered her to come but once a-day. I therefore did nothing more to the left-eye, till I ſhould ſee what my ſucceſs would be with the right-eye. As I perceived no blackneſs of the bone, and ſo many little cavities or corroſions of the ethmoid and lachrymal bone, I judged the actual cautery would be neither neceſſary nor ſerviceable; nay, I thought it more adviſeable to try to effect a cure by the injection alone, particularly as I had cured a bad fiſtula of the cheek upon the lower-jaw, where the bone was carious, by injections only, ſee page 413. The ſecond day, therefore, I repeated the ſame proceſs, paſſing the probe, and ſyringing the fiſtula.

I did not doubt but that if I could have repeated the injection night and morning, I ſhould have kept the duct open with more eaſe: this I repeated three or four days, till ſuch time as the ſwelling of the eye-lids went off. As the ſwelling was now ſubſided, I tried what would happen upon injecting through the punctum lachrymale, and found that part of the injection returned by the external opening, which plainly proved a communication between the punctum lachrymale and the opening. Continuing thus for eight days, the matter diſcharged appeared of a good colour, diminiſhing daily in quantity, and no diſcolouration appearing upon the tent, and the ulcer being very clean, I healed up the external wound, intending to finiſh the cure by injections only through the puncta lachrymalia.

The external wound healed in about three days, after which time ſhe came but ſeldom, as her maſter would not ſuffer her to come but on holidays, for he told her it was now healed; ſhe came ſeveral times on ſuch days in May, but afterwards kept away and came no more, as ſhe perceived no matter on the right-ſide, which had been the worſt, except in the morning when ſhe aroſe.

Her left-eye remained well, nothing preternatural being obſervable for a long time, and the eryſipelas ſhe had been ſo frequently troubled with, did not return again. I make no doubt but that the right-eye would have been cured long before, if it could have been treated properly; for, from the circumſtances, it is evident how much the fiſtula was mended, nay almoſt cured.

I reſolved now to undertake nothing more, as ſhe intended to leave her maſter, that ſhe might have more time to attend to what was neceſ-

ſary

ſary for her cure. She left her maſter at laſt, and went into her own country, without ever coming again to me; therefore I believe that ſhe was quite well, for otherwiſe, it is probable ſhe would have come to me again.

OBSERVATION CCCLXVIII.

Of the fiſtula lachrymalis.

A Young lady at Altdorff, about fifteen years of age, came to me, afflicted with a fiſtula lachrymalis in each eye; the diſorder proceeded from the ſmall-pox, which ſhe had had at about five years of age.

Theſe fiſtulæ were of a better ſort than thoſe of the maid in the preceding obſervation, being never accompanied with any inflammation; nor did they break, but were ſimple, without any other attendant ſymptom, except the trickling of the tears, and the lachrymal ſack would frequently be diſtended, if it had not been preſſed for ſome hours before; but upon compreſſing the part a little with the finger, a quantity of watery matter would be diſcharged through the lachrymal puncta.

I ſeated her in a chair, in a proper light to examine the caſe, and obſerved, upon compreſſing the lachrymal ſack, a diſcharge of matter and water through the puncta lachrymalia. I tried to paſs the ſmall probe the ſame day through the puncta lachrymalia, and ſucceeded in both eyes; but, as ſhe was very timorous, I would not, the firſt time, force the probe through the ductus naſalis, but injected ſome tea into the inferior punctum lachrymale, which returned by the ſuperior, mixed with matter, and this I repeated the next day.

The next morning, June 21ſt, I paſſed the probe into the lachrymal ſack, and told the young lady, I would endeavour to open the naſal duct, upon which her cure depended, deſiring her to behave with reſolution, if it ſhould give her ſome pain, for it would be the only means of freeing her from this troubleſom diſorder, and ſhe promiſed to do ſo. I forced the probe through the naſal duct into the noſe, and pulled it up and down to dilate the paſſage; I then ſyringed this and the other eye with tea; and not to give her too much pain at one time, I deferred the opening the other till the evening about ſix o'clock, when I repeated the ſame proceſs as with the other eye in the morning; I let the probe remain in it, after I had moved it backwards and forwards ſome time, and paſſed another probe, or rather wire, through the lachrymal paſſages which I had before opened in the noſe; I then pulled out both probes, and ſyringed the paſſages with warm tea, to which I added ſome tincture of gentian and orange-peel, partly as a cleanſer, and partly, that by the bitterneſs of the mixture ſhe ſhould be ſenſible of the injection's having paſſed. This

This introduction of the wire, or probe, I continued every morning and evening till the 25th of June, and then found that the matter was greatly diminiſhed, and that the probe paſſed with greater eaſe into the noſe and throat, yet I found the bone bare in the lachrymal ſack. Upon introducing the probe, the matter continued to diminiſh daily, and in three weeks time I could not obſerve that any more matter was diſcharged: therefore I now began to ſyringe but once a-day, and four weeks after I diſcontinued paſſing the probe, and uſed the injection only, repeating it every day in July, either morning or evening, as it proved moſt convenient to me; but about the beginning of Auguſt, being obliged to go to Francfort, I directed her to have ſome of the mixture dropped into each corner of the eye, and to preſs the lachrymal ſack three times a-day where ſhe had before perceived the tumour, that if there ſhould be any collection of matter, it might be forced through the naſal duct, to keep the duct open; and to prevent any freſh accumulation of matter, I alſo ordered her to rub the ſkin of the lachrymal ſack, which was greatly weakened and become quite flaccid, from the long continuance of the fiſtula, three or four times a-day with Hungary-water to ſtrengthen it; which had ſo good an effect, that, at the end of September, when I returned again to Altdorff, I found the young lady perfectly well.

OBSERVATION CCCLXIX.

Of an inveterate head-ach.

A Young man, about twenty-ſeven years of age, ſent me an account of his caſe; that he was of a cholerico-ſanguineous temperament, and frequently troubled with a ſurcharge of bile and acid eructations, which often cauſed the heart-burn, was ſubject to bleeding, and ſome years ago, after an ague, had a large hæmorrhage, which laſted five or ſix hours; he very frequently, in the night, had a large diſcharge of blood and matter through a hollow tooth. This perſon, about three years before, was infected with a gonorrhœa, with the uſual ſymptoms, for which he conſulted a phyſician, who exhibited the neceſſary medicines, but could not ſtop the flux; ſome time afterwards it ceaſed, and the left-teſticle ſwelled, accompanied with intenſe pains: this, in time, went off again, but left a hardneſs behind.

The flux returning, the phyſician tried to ſtop it, and the other teſticle ſwelled; after the diſcuſſion of which, the flux again returned, and as it was no great trouble to the patient, he ſuffered it to flow, and diſmiſſed his phyſician, as he began to be tired of taking medicines, which he had by this time perſiſted in three years. A few months ago his right-thumb

ſwelled

ſwelled and broke, the ulcer being ſo corroſive as not to admit of a cure in leſs time than ſeven weeks; and now, when he preſſes upon it a little, it is painful, and when he goes into the cold, the ſinews correſponding with that thumb contract.

Afterwards his head broke out in eruptions, which healed again. Theſe eruptions were ſucceeded by boils in his neck, which went off; then he began to have pains in his breaſt, not fixed to any one place, but wandering from place to place; theſe went off upon bathing the parts with ſpirits: he preſently afterwards was ſeized with a ſwimming in his head, and ſinging in his ears, which ſymptom changed after the medicines he had taken the beginning of March, into a ſevere internal and external pain in his head; the blind piles, which he had been troubled with three years, now broke; he had a ſoreneſs in his head between the ſkin and the fleſh, particularly on the left-ſide; on his forehead it had the ſenſation as if lice were biting him; the pain was not alike, being at times pretty tolerable, at other times he compared it to the ſcrewing any thing into the head, which was moſtly in the night, when in bed; ſo that he was obliged to get up ſeveral times in the night for a little while, before he could get to ſleep again. During this violent head-ach, his eyes inflamed, but the inflammation went off again of itſelf. The tonſils were ulcerated and corroded by the ſharpneſs of the humours, and notwithſtanding he frequently ſyringed them they did not heal, he did not keep his bed, but was briſk, and did his buſineſs without any inconveniency, and he had a good appetite. On the external parts of his body were not any ſymptoms of an infected maſs of blood.

As none of the medicines had been of ſervice, ſome adviſed him to be ſalivated, others to drink the mineral-waters (the acidulæ).

As the firſt would be troubleſom and dangerous, he would not venture till he had conſulted me, and propoſed the following Queſtions:

1. Whether he might certainly conclude that the gonorrhœa was the efficient cauſe of the pain in his head, or whether it might not proceed from a too great fulneſs of the veſſels of the forehead and temples?

2. Whether it might not proceed from a fulneſs of blood in general?

3. Whether this diſorder could not be cured but by a ſalivation?

4. If ſweating in the ſweating-chair would be neceſſary?

5. Whether he muſt be quite ſalivated, or whether a gentle ſalivation would not do as well?

6. Whether bleeding in the foot would not be of ſervice?

I received the above account and queſtions, May 8th, 1716, and ſent him the following anſwers, May 10th, 1716:

That

That my opinion, with regard to the firſt and ſecond queſtions, which have a connection with each other, was, that it was certain that, the gonorrhœa and the teſticles having been affected ſeveral times, the venereal poiſon had inſinuated itſelf into the maſs of blood, and was the principal cauſe of the violent pain in the head, to which the plethoric habit of body might alſo, in ſome degree, conduce; for violent head-achs frequently aroſe after gonorrhœæ, and were very troubleſom, particularly in the night, as had been obſerved many times by phyſicians, which was not the caſe with head-achs ariſing from other cauſes than the venereal infection.

My anſwer to the fourth queſtion was, that the ſweating-chair was not neceſſary, for that I had cured many without it.

To the fifth, I anſwered, that it would not require an entire ſalivation, but that he might be cured by a gentler manner, if he would ſubmit himſelf to the proper regimen.

To the ſixth, I replied, that bleeding in the foot would be very ſerviceable, as a preparative towards a quick, eaſy, and radical cure, for the medicines would operate better, as a ſmall quantity of blood could be eaſier corrected than a larger quantity.

OBSERVATION CCCLXX.

Of the loſs of ſpeech and motion in a child-bed woman.

MAY 8th, 1716, a woman who had lain-in three weeks, was ſeized with a violent catarrh, ſo that ſhe ſuddenly loſt her ſpeech and motion, being quite pale and cold. I ordered her arms and feet to be frequently rubbed till warm, and fœtid fumes to be applied to her noſe, as burnt-leather, partridges-feathers, &c. and that ſhe ſhould take thirty drops of liquor. cornu cervi ſuccinat. frequently, till ſhe grew better, in the following julep:

℞. Aq. ceraſ. nig. ℥v.
— puleg. ℥i.
Spir. caſtorei comp. Lond. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ ʒiii. m. f. julep.

I alſo directed a ſpoonful to be taken frequently alone; and as ſhe ſoon grew better, I judged the diſorder to be a deliquium hyſtericum.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXI.

Of a pleuriſy.

THE earl of Wolfſtein being ſeized with a violent pain in his ſide, attended with ſpaſms without any inflammation (a pleuritis ſpuria), and conſulting me, May 12th, 1716, I ordered him to be bled immediately, and as I believed the diſorder to ariſe from an obſtruction, I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the pulv. temporan. n. every two hours, in the following mixture:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒiv.
Antimon. diaphoret. non ablut. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

Of this mixture I ordered two ſpoonfuls to be taken, between the powders.

I directed the following ingredients to be applied, warm, to the pained ſide:

℞. Herb. leviſtic.
Flor. ſambuc.
—— chamomel. *aā* mj. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

The next day, as the pain had not quite left him, I ordered him to take four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients twice a-day:

℞. Herb. card. benedict.
—— veronic.
—— marrub. alb. *aā* mſs.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, every morning, afternoon, and evening, in ſome warm gruel:

℞. Eſſ. fumariæ,
— pimpin. alb.
— ſcordii,
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

The next morning he was quite well.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXXII.

Of the gout.

A Gentleman, ſixty years of age, was troubled with the gout. Conſulting me, May 13th, 1716, I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken at ſix o'clock every evening, and going to reſt, in a cup of the julep:

℞. Matr. perl. citrat.
Tart. vitriolat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. antim.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— flor. paralyſ.
— cinnam. bugloſſ. *aā* ʒii.
Syrup. caryophyll. ℥ſs. m.

I directed alſo four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, to be taken every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. chinæ, pond. ʒi.
Herb. betonic.
—— milleſol. cum flor.
—— ſerpill. *aā* ℥ſs.
Cinamom. ʒi.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

And in the firſt diſh, fifty or ſixty drops of the eſſent. ariſtolochiæ rotund. ver. lying in bed, after the morning-doſe, to promote a breathing ſweat.

I adviſed him to keep his legs warm, to apply bags with bean-flower and camomile-flowers to them, and to obſerve a temperate diet.

And to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot every three months, or to be cupped; or to cup and bleed alternately every quarter of a year, which I think ſerviceable in preventing a fit of the gout, or to mitigate the fit.

A gentle emetic on the attack of this diſorder, particularly when the patient complains of a nauſea, is of great ſervice; but if not accompanied with the nauſea, a purge may be exhibited. For common drink, when thirſty, wine and water may be uſed.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXIII.

Of the menſes.

A Woman, about thirty-four years of age, had never had her menſtrual diſcharge; ſhe was otherwiſe healthy, and of a ſtrong conſtitution. Conſulting me, May 22d, 1716, I adviſed her to be bled in the foot; and I ordered as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between three fingers, to be infuſed in a pint of boiling-water, like tea, and to be drank every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rot. ver. ʒſs.
Herb. roſmarin. mj.
—— meliſſæ, mſs.
Flor. cheiri.
—— calendulæ *aā* p. i. miſce.

And ordered fifty drops of the following elixir to be taken with the infuſion:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒii. m.

I directed alſo nine of the following pills to be taken in balm-water every night, beginning ten days before the new-moon:

℞. Maſſ. pil. tart. Bont. ʒii.
Extract. roſmarin.
——— cent. min.
——— croci *aā* ʒi.
Eſſ. aloes, q. ſ. f. pilulæ piſi magnitudine, conſperge elæſacchar. cinamom.

I ordered alſo a pediluvium of artemiſia, roſmarinus, matricaria, & ſabina, of each a handful, infuſed in a proper quantity of water, to be uſed every night, beginning ten days before the new-moon.

The day before the new-moon I directed her to uſe the bath in the morning, and to have two cups applied to the calf of each leg, and to each thigh, two handbreadths above the knee, taking away a good quantity of blood, which I have frequently experienced to be of the greateſt ſervice in ſuch ſtubborn caſes.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXXIV.

Of ulcers in the leg.

A Farmer, after a fracture of the tibia, was afflicted with ſeveral ſinuous ulcers, which could not be healed by all the methods he tried. June 8th, 1716, he came for my advice, and I ordered him to boil up a ſpoonful of the following ingredients in a pint of water, and drink it gradually, every morning and afternoon :

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. ver. rot.
—— chinæ *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. conſolid. ſarcenic. mj.
—— ſanicul.
—— agrimon. *aā* mſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

I directed that the following decoction ſhould be injected into the ſinuſes, every night and morning :

℞. Herb. abſynthii,
—— ſabinæ,
—— ſcordii, *aā* mſs.
Rad. ariſtoloch. ʒi. conciſa coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis per ¼ horæ.

℞. Colaturæ lbi.
Mel. roſat. ʒi.
Eſſ. aloes,
— myrrh. *aā* ʒiii. m.

I directed that the ulcers, after the injection, ſhould be dreſſed with lint, dipped in the eſſentia ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, and the empl. ad ulcer. Bauhin, to be applied to the ulcers freſh every night and morning.

As I ſuppoſed the ulcers aroſe from the concealed ſplinters of the bone, they were ſearched for at every dreſſing, and extracted, and when the entrance into the ſinus was too ſmall, it was dilated, in order to render their extraction more eaſy.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXXV.

Of a man who, after a violent pain in his head, ſaw objects double.

AN organiſt had been ſeized, about three months ago, with a ſevere pain in his head, ſince which time all objects appeared to him double: being very uneaſy at this complaint, he conſulted me, June 8th, 1716.

I preſcribed for him the following purging and cephalic medicines, telling him, at the ſame time, that it was uncertain whether they would be of ſervice to him or not.

Firſt, twenty of the pilulæ purgantes noſtr. to be taken going to reſt, and to be repeated every ſeventh night. Next, an infuſion of the following ingredients, ſeveral diſhes to be drank twice a-day like tea:

℞. Herb. euphraſ.
—— ſalviæ *aā* mj.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs.
—— ſantal. ʒii.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒiſs.
—— aniſi ſtellat. ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa craſſo modo miſcé.

I alſo directed him to waſh his eyes, in the day-time, frequently, with the following collyrium; and, at night, linen-cloths to be moiſtened with it, and applied warm to the eyes:

℞. Aq. Valerianæ,
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
—— vitæ Matthioli ʒſs. m.

I ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, four times a-day, in ſome tea or fennel-water:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒii.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi *aā* ʒi.
Cinamom. acut. ʒſs.
Sacchar. alb. ʒiv. m. f. pulv.

I adviſed alſo that a bliſter be applied to the neck, and kept open fourteen days; and that he ſhould be temperate in his diet, and to take gentle exerciſe every night and morning, in fair weather.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXVI.

Of a fluor albus.

A Woman about thirty-four years of age, had been troubled with the fluor albus; the diſcharge was continual, reſembling matter; but when ſhe had her menſes the flux ſtopped, and upon their going off returned again. She conſulted me, June 14th, 1716, and I ordered her to be bled in the arm, and that a pint of boiling water ſhould be poured on the following ingredients, adding, when cold, a quart of wine. Of this infuſion I ordered her to take a large wine-glaſsful every morning:

℞. Rad. helenii,
—— pimpinell.
—— imperator. *aā* ℥ſs.
Herb. meliſſæ,
—— rutæ murariæ, *aā* mj.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒx.
Rhabarb. opt. ℥ſs.
Fibr. hellebor. nig. ʒi.
Caſſiæ caryophyllat.
Anthophyllorum, *aā* ℈ii.
Sal. tartari, ʒiii. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

And to take forty or fifty drops of the following tincture every afternoon at three o'clock, and in the evening in tea or ſoup:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒiii.
— pimpinellæ alb.
— myrrhæ, *aā* ʒii. miſce.

June the 30th, ſhe informed me that ſhe was much better, and deſired farther directions. I then adviſed her to drink four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and afternoon, three days after the ceaſing of the menſes:

℞. Rad. biſtort.
—— tormentil. *aā* ℥ſs.
Herb. millefol. mj.
Flor. ejuſdem mſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

And every morning and afternoon a ſpoonful of the following mixture:

℞. Tinctur. rhabarb. aquoſ. ℥vi.
Aq. cinamom. cum vino ℥iſs. m.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXXVII.

Of a catalepſy.

A Young woman, about eighteen years of age, was ſeized with a catalepſy. When the fit invaded her ſhe ſtood as if in a trance, being quite ſtiff, remaining in the ſame place, without any motion, and with her eyes quite open and immoveable; the fit generally laſted about two minutes, during which time ſhe neither could ſee nor hear; and if ſhe had any thing in her hands ſhe let it fall. She was otherwiſe healthful, of a briſk lively diſpoſition, and ruddy complexion; ſhe had the menſtrual purgations frequently, but irregular, generally coming before the uſual period: her urine was muddy, yellow, and with a ſandy ſediment.

She conſulted me, June 28th, 1716, and I preſcribed twenty of the pilulæ purgantes, going to reſt, and that ſhe ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot. I alſo directed that ſhe ſhould drink three or four cups of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. roſmarin. mj.
—— millefol. mſs.
Lign. ſaſſafras. ʒiii.
—— ſant. citrin. ʒi.
Flor. calendulæ,
—— cheir. *aā* p. i.
Rad. pimpinellæ alb. ʒiſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

And in the firſt cup of tea forty drops of elixir proprietatis ſine acido.

I ordered her alſo to ſmell to the following mixture, and eſpecially that it ſhould be applied to her noſtrils in the fit:

℞. Aq. apoplect. officin. ʒii.
Eſſ. caſtorei,
Spirit. cornu cervi, *aā* ʒi. m.

She continued theſe medicines till the beginning of Auguſt, and then ſhe informed me, that her diſorder was abated, and that the fits did not return ſo frequently, nor did they laſt ſo long. Auguſt 2d, I ordered a repetition of the remedies already preſcribed, and that ſhe ſhould be cupped upon the back, and be bled about the autumnal equinox; which bleeding and cupping I directed to be repeated alternately every ſix weeks, and ordered her the following mixture to ſmell to, when ſhe found her head weak, heavy, or giddy:

℞.

℞. Spirit. cornu cervi ʒi.
Eſſ. caſtor. ʒii. m.

A few months afterwards I was informed that her diſorder had entirely left her.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXVIII.

Of a man who could ſee in the morning, but loſt his ſight in the afternoon.

A Shoemaker, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, came to me, and informed me, that in the morning he could ſee to work very well, but that about two o'clock in the afternoon he became blind, and could not ſee to work; when he looked at the ſun or the light, it ſeemed as if ſparks of fire were flying about; there was no defect obſervable in his eyes: he deſired my advice, and I preſcribed for him the ſame remedies which I directed for the organiſt page 438, as I thought the diſorder aroſe from a defluxion, and a weakneſs of the head and eyes; but whether theſe medicines afforded him any relief I never could learn. Nevertheleſs, as theſe two caſes are very particular and remarkable, and what very ſeldom occur, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXIX.

Of the uſe of emetics, though adminiſtered late, in bilious fevers.

IT is a common opinion, among practitioners in phyſic, when emetics are thought neceſſary in theſe fevers, that they ſhould be exhibited in the beginning, while the patient's ſtrength remains; for that, being neglected on the firſt days, they rather prove prejudicial, if adminiſtered afterwards, and may cauſe death.

But that this rule is liable to exception, and that emetics may ſometimes be exhibited late, upon good foundation, and with great ſucceſs, I ſhall ſhew by the following example:

In the year 1716, about the beginning of Auguſt, I was obliged to go to Francfort upon particular buſineſs; and, upon my arrival, I heard that my ſiſter had been dangerouſly ill of an ardent bilious fever ten or twelve days, and that there were little hopes of her recovery. I viſited her immediately, and ſent to Dr. Buttner, the phyſician who attended her, deſiring him to meet me the next morning, to conſult upon the caſe.

She was very hot, her pulſe quick, yet not very languid; ſhe nauſeated all food, was troubled with frequent eructations, and complained of a bitter taſte in her mouth, laboured under a great anxiety about the præcordia, ſlept but little, and talked deliriouſly; ſhe continued the medicines preſcribed by her phyſician that night, which ſhe paſſed unquietly as the

former. The next morning her phyſician related how he had hitherto treated her; and hearing that ſhe had had ſome vexation, I judged that this diſorder might principally proceed from a collection of bile in the ſtomach, and that it would be neceſſary to diſcharge it by an emetic, in which caſe I had ſeveral times experienced its good effect, as related page 134 and 203. I told her phyſician my intention, as the temperant cooling medicines had been tried without ſucceſs, and aſked him if he would conſent to it.

At firſt, as he was a very cautious phyſician, he made ſome difficulty, becauſe the fever had continued ſo long, and the patient was become ſo very weak that it was to be feared it might take away all her ſtrength entirely, and perhaps kill her. At length, however, having reflected upon my motives, and obſerving that I rather choſe to uſe a doubtful remedy than leave her to her fate, he agreed: accordingly I gave her twenty-five grains of ipecacuanha, and worked it off with warm water; it anſwered very well, diſcharging a great quantity of bile, and other foul humours, after which ſhe found herſelf much relieved, being quite eaſy in her breaſt and ſtomach; the delirium went off, and at dinner ſhe eat ſome barley-broth, with lemon-juice, drank tea in the afternoon, in which ſhe took fifty drops of the mixtura ſimplex; for ordinary drink I ordered a quart of barley-water, with a lemon ſliced into it, and two glaſſes of wine, to drink when thirſty. In the evening ſhe deſired to eat again, reſted well the ſucceeding night, and the next morning was quite chearful, and without any heat; ſhe had ſweated pretty plentifully in the night.

The next morning, when Dr. Buttner came again, we gave her fifty drops of the mixtura ſimplex in ſome tea, ordering her to repeat them every morning and afternoon. The third day ſhe had an inclination for ſome wine, which we permitted, in a ſmall quantity, at noon and night, to ſtrengthen her; and in about eight days more, ſhe eat and drank with a good appetite, and was able to go about the houſe.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXX.

Of a large excreſcence in ano.

IN Auguſt 1716, Mr. Alleintz, about fifty years of age, conſulted me about a large excreſcence he had at the anus, which he was aſhamed to ſhew any phyſician or ſurgeon in Francfort.

When I enquired into the cauſe, he told me that ſome time ago, he had been frequently troubled with the piles, as well the bleeding as the blind ones, and at length perceived, every time he went to ſtool, that ſomewhat preternatural was protruded, giving him great pain, which he had

had been uſed to return again with his finger, otherwiſe he was hardly able to ſit or walk.

This tumour continued to increaſe, and not only protruded when he went to ſtool, but frequently likewiſe in walking, or when he uſed any other exerciſe; nay, ſometimes, it would come down when he aroſe from his chair.

He had conſulted ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons, but was aſhamed to ſhew it any body; and judging that what came down was the gut, ſuch remedies were recommended as are commonly uſed in a prolapſion of the inteſtine, but which could not be of any ſervice to him.

At length I perſuaded him to ſuffer the part to be examined; and as ſoon as we had conſidered the ſubſtance protruded, I judged that it was not the inteſtine, but a fleſhy excreſcence, which proceeded from the internal part of the ſphincter ani, and which is commonly called condyloma; for from its form it was evident that it was not the gut, and the colour and hardneſs gave us to underſtand it was no pile that was ſo diſtended, although ſeveral with whom he talked about it thought ſo.

We found a hard, fleſhy, reddiſh, brown ſubſtance, of the ſize and form repreſented tab. vii. fig. 3, C, reſembling a large fig, with ſeveral fiſſures, like a morel, ariſing from the right-ſide of the ſphincter ani, having a root about the thickneſs of a thumb, and ſmaller than the other part.

After we had diſcovered what the diſorder was, we informed the patient that it was no protruſion of the inteſtine, but a fleſhy excreſcence, which might be extirpated, without any danger, by ligature. As ſoon as the patient heard this, he was deſirous of having it extirpated: accordingly we laid him, with his face upon the bed, his legs ſtanding on the ground, and his buttocks againſt the light; then pulling down the excreſcence as low as poſſible, we tied it two or three times round, at the baſis, as tight as the patient could bear it, and then ordered him to bed. The next night, the pain occaſioned by the tumour prevented his having much reſt; therefore the next day I ordered him an anodyne emulſion, and the next night he reſted better; the tumour ſtill continued to have the ſame appearance, and we made a ſecond ligature round the root: the third day it began to look blackiſh, and we judged from hence it would be neceſſary to make another ligature, which might make it fall off the ſooner, and we accordingly made a new ligature very tight. On the fourth day the excreſcence appeared quite black, and had a cadaverous, or ſuch a ſmell as uſually accompanies a ſphacelus; and as the tumour now was very painful, and the ſmell greatly offended the patient, we cut it off below

the ligature: a ſmall veſſel bleeding, ſhewed us that the excreſcence was not ſufficiently mortified; we let it bleed ſome time, and applied nothing to it but linen-rags and a compreſs, which I deſired the patient to hold to it while in bed, and for half an hour after he roſe: the bleeding ſtopped without any other application, the part was dreſſed two or three times a-day with the unguentum cum ceruſſa, and in eight days the wound was ſo well healed, that he could walk, lie, or ſtand, and go to ſtool, without any inconvenience, and do all his other buſineſs with eaſe.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXI.

Of a colic, and difficulty of breathing.

AN officer, in the Heſſian ſervice, was ſeized with a violent flatulent colic; it was accompanied with a great difficulty of breathing, which almoſt ſuffocated him; his body was alſo conſtipated. He ſent for me early, October 3d, 1716, and I ordered him immediately a clyſter:

℞. Decoct. emollientis, lbi.
Olei chamomel.
—— aneth. *aā* ʒi.
Sal. gemmæ ʒii
Nitri crudi ʒi. m. f. enema.

This procured him a plentiful ſtool, a diſcharge of much wind, and a mitigation of all the ſymptoms.

I directed him to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture frequently:

℞. Aq. menthæ.
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
— maſtich.
— cinnamom. *aā* ʒi.
Elix. vit. Matthiol. ʒſs.
Eſſ. carminativ. ʒii.
Syr. cort. aurant. ʒſs. miſce.

I directed the abdomen to be rubbed with the following oil, warm:

℞. Ol. chamomel. ʒi.
— deſt. fœnicul.
— —— carui,
— —— aniſi,
— —— aneth. *aā* gutt. x. m.

This

This afforded him ſome relief; but as the pain was not quite gone in the evening, I ordered him to take, going to reſt, a dram of theriaca Venet. and pulvis cort. aurant. in ſome warm wine; upon which he reſted well the ſucceeding night, and the next day he was quite well.

To ſtrengthen him, I ordered him to take forty drops of the following tincture every morning in his tea, and every noon, and afternoon, in ſome warm wine:

℞. Eſſ. carminat. Wedelii ʒiii.
— cort. aurant. ʒi. miſce.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXII.

Of an extraordinary diſorder, of which the earl of Salm died, and of the appearances found upon opening the body.

THE earl of Salm, about forty years of age, of a choleric, hypochondriac, ſcorbutic habit, and of a delicate thin make, had ſpent many years in the army, and had undergone great fatigues; he had never been ill before, excepting that he was of a coſtive habit, and was frequently obliged to uſe a ſuppoſitory, to procure ſtools; he had lived regular, his ordinary drink had been Burgundy, plentifully diluted with water. In the year 1715, he left his native country, the Netherlands, being obliged to go to Vienna on particular affairs. In this city he changed his ordinary drink, drinking a greater quantity of the Auſtrian and Hungarian-wines; upon which a diarrhœa ſoon enſued, which at firſt was very mild, and did not confine him to his bed; but, notwithſtanding the medicines he took, it continued to increaſe more and more. This diſorder continued conſtantly through a whole year, weakening his ſtomach and whole body; and he became more and more waſted every day, till at length he was quite emaciated.

This ſtubborn diarrhœa gave riſe to an incurable diſorder: and his lordſhip finding that the phyſicians he had conſulted had been of no ſervice to him, loſt all patience, wiſhing to be in his own country to die there; and accordingly reſolved to return to the Netherlands, which he did in September 1716. He was ſo much fatigued and weakened by his travelling, that he could not proceed any farther, but was obliged to ſtay at Nurenberg to reſt. He there applied to Dr. Göckel, who viſited him, and found him very weak and faint, from the long continuance of the diarrhœa. His aſpect was livid, and reſembled that deſcribed by Hypocrates; his body was quite emaciated, his belly was ſwelled a little, and his left-leg was œdematous; he had entirely loſt his appetite, was moderate as to thirſt, his reſpiration was free, he had but little ſleep,

and that broken and disturbed; his pulse was languid, the discharge of urine was less in quantity than in proportion to the liquids he took, and appeared lixivial, with various sediments, and on the surface there was a scorbutic skin; he was much troubled with wind and eructations, went frequently to stool, particularly in the night, but without any griping or pain in his bowels; he complained of a pain under the false ribs, where there was an obvious tumefaction and uncommon hardness, principally on the left-side; he farther complained of flatuses in his bowels, and of sharp acrid eructations, which he attributed to the bile, but they were neither sour nor bitter; he perceived a heat in his hands, and sometimes over his whole body; in the evening he had frequent flushings of heat, which lasted but a very short time, and were unattended with any pain in his head; his legs were continually cold, particularly the soles of his feet.

As this disorder was very bad and obstinate, and yielded to no remedy hitherto exhibited, Dr. Göckel did not choose to proceed alone, but begged that more physicians might be called in, as he suspected some of the organs of digestion and nutrition were incurably diseased; accordingly Dr. Lochner, Dr. Baier my colleague of Altdorff, and myself, were consulted.

We could not call the disorder a bloody-flux, for he had never passed any blood; neither had he any pain in his bowels, or any degree of fever; neither did it seem to be a fluxus hepaticus, because the discharge by stool, did not appear like water, in which fresh meat had been washed; nor did the discharge pass off in an indigested state, so as not to be distinguished by their colour, smell and quality, which is the case in a lienteria, but his stools were like a slimy mucus, washed off the intestines.

We used the best strengtheners of the stomach and intestines, as well from the kitchen as the apothecary's; we prescribed no strong astringents, but exhibited internally and externally corroborant bitters and balsamics, such as are frequently administered in chlorotic and consumptive habits, together with such cordials as experience had confirmed to be of most use: he took, in the mean time, frequent clysters; and we treated him, in every respect, agreeably to reason and conscience; neglecting nothing we thought could any way be conducive to his recovery, but without any success: for his disorder continued to increase daily, his right-leg swelled, his belly grew bigger, his thirst increased, he lost his appetite, his urine was turbid, with a sandy sediment, the flushings of heat returned more frequent, without any regularity, night and day; and for eight days before his death he had chilness over his whole body, which lasted a few minutes, from which we might conclude, with certainty, that little

natural

natural heat was left, and that the fluids were beginning to ſtagnate: in this manner he loſt all his ſtrength, but retained his ſenſes and voice to the laſt, which was October 14th, 1716, when he expired quite eaſy, as Baglivi obſerved thoſe, who die conſumptive or of a waſting, do.

Upon opening his body, and examining the different parts, the appearances were:

I. In the ſuperior cavity, namely the head, the brain, with its membranes, were uncommonly flacid, and the inferior part was quite moiſt with water; in the other parts of the brain, we found nothing extraordinary; internally, in the pineal gland, were a great number of ſmall white grains, ſlightly connected together, all together of the ſize of a lentil, and rather harder than wax to the touch.

II. In the middle cavity, the thorax, there was nothing preternatural, except that the lobes of the lungs, on both ſides, were hard, and full of black tubercles, not very large, but flat; the heart was large, pale, and flaccid; a little water was contained in the pericardium, and the ſurface of the diaphragm in the thorax was not changed.

III. In the third cavity, the abdomen, was found the origin and cauſe of the whole diſorder, and of his death.

1. There was contained therein four quarts and a pint of water, of no ſaline taſte, nor of a bad ſmell.

2. The omentum was ſurpriſingly formed, very fat, and hard, with innumerable hydatides, ſome ruptured, ſome whole; it weighed three pounds and a quarter, was half a yard broad, and three quarters of a yard long; its thickneſs was very unequal, and where it covered the ſtomach, very thin. It was moſtly about the thickneſs of three fingers. Its ſuperior part adhered to the diaphragm, liver, veſica fellea, and ſpleen, which viſcera it in a manner ſurrounded and wrapped up; on the right-ſide the omentum extended to the vertebræ of the back, and on the left-ſide it adhered to the diaphragm which covers the ribs: below it adhered to the colon, where it ariſes from the cœcum; proceeding through the middle of the abdomen, and paſſing to the left-ſide: on the right-ſide it extended to the rings of the abdominal muſcles, peritonæum, and tunica vaginalis teſt. to which it adhered.

3. In the ſtomach and inteſtines there was no natural mucus, and they were as thin as paper, except the cœcum and proceſſus vermiformis.

4. The cœcum and proceſſus vermiformis were in their natural ſituation, but their ſubſtance and external figure were greatly changed; for, inſtead of the bag of the cœcum, and its appendicle, we found a membranous fat ſubſtance, bigger than two fiſts, very hard, and internally hollowed out, ſo as to adapt itſelf above to the ilium, and below to the

colon; the appendix vermiformis, was quite changed into a hard membranous ſubſtance, which lay concealed under it.

5. The meſentery and meſo-colon, conſiſted of a great number of hard, ſuety, ſubſtances, and of innumerable ſmall ſcirrhous lenticular tubercles.

6. The liver had likewiſe a number of theſe little tubercles, particularly about the gall-ducts, the gall-bladder was very ſmall and flaccid, by the colour the liver ſeemed to be more than commonly emptied of its blood, the ligamentum ſuſpenſorium had alſo a number of theſe ſmall glandular, ſuety, hard tubercles, which were continued through the whole abdomen.

7. We found a very ſmall ſpleen, harldly the ſize of the human kidney; and it was not flat, but circular, wrapped up and hid in the preternatural fatneſs of the omentum. When the patient was alive, upon feeling under the ribs, this ſubſtance could be felt by its hardneſs and reſiſtance, and it ſeemed to be a real ſcirrhus.

The reſt of the parts were natural. To render this account of Dr. Gockels, as well of the omentum as cœcum, more clear and intelligible, he had a drawing taken of them, which he cauſed to be engraved; and repreſented them alſo in the ephemerid. nat. curioſ. cent. vi. tab. 8. fig. 1 and 2, with his deſcription of them in the 94th obſervation, page 396.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXIII.

Of the hymen.

MANY anatomiſts are of opinion, and affirm, that there is no ſuch membrane in virgins as the hymen, and eſteem what has been written on that ſubject as fabulous.

Others, on the contrary, many centuries paſt, have proved its exiſtence from their own obſervation, and ſome anatomiſts have not only frequently found this membrane, but have alſo delineated and deſcribed it, as Regnerus Graf, on the parts of generation in women, John Swammerdam, in his plates of the uterus, Veſalius, Fallopius, Willerus, Morgagnus, and others.

At the time when I ſent the following account to the imperial ſociety, namely in 1717, the exiſtence of this membrane was doubted of by many: but I can ſhew this membrane preſerved in ſpirit, agreeably to the deſcriptions of the learned men before-mentioned; and the particular inſtance here referred to, in the ephem. nat. cur. cent. vii. of a girl at Altdorff, ſufficiently confirms its exiſtence. In this ſubject, indeed, the hymen was of a different ſtructure from the preceding; from whence we may obſerve, that, as in different ſubjects one and the ſame part may have a different formation, we ſhould not therefore condemn the figures

of

of anatomiſts as falſe or inaccurate, on account of this variation; becauſe, though not correſponding with a preſent caſe, they might, however, be accurate with reſpect to á different one, of which the following is an inſtance.

The figure of the tongue, publiſhed by the noted Morgagni, in his adverſ. anatom. has been criticiſed upon by a certain author, as if that organ was not ſo formed as he delineates it; but I can aſſert, that in perſons who died a violent death, ſeveral of which I have had the opportunity of diſſecting, before I had ſeen Morgagni's book, this organ perfectly correſponds with his figure.

The delineation and deſcription of the hymen, as it occurred in the girl before mentioned, will, I hope, ſerve to convince thoſe who have denied its exiſtence, that it is really to be found.

In plate v. fig. 4. the labia are ſeparated, in order to expoſe to a more diſtinct view, this membrane, as it occurred naturally, and as I have it ſtill preſerved amongſt my preparations.

AA, the labia ſeparated.

B, the mons veneris.

C, the perinæum.

d, the clitoris.

aa, the nymphæ.

ffff, the os externum.

gggg, the hymen, which not only occupies a part of the entrance of the vagina, as deſcribed by many; but ſurrounds, and, in a manner, cloſes the vagina, and has a longitudinal unequal diviſion in the middle, as repreſented here, differing from the obſervation of others: in the ſuperior part of this opening we perceive the orifice of the urethra.

It ſeldom happens, indeed, that this membrane is met with ſo perfect at this girl's age, which was fourteen; it is, however, a certain proof of its exiſtence. In young girls I have always found it, but moſtly of a ſemilunar form, or like a membranous ring, with a round hole in the middle, and with its whole circumference adhering to the anterior part of the vagina; ſo that the paſſage into the vagina was ſcarcely large enough to admit a ſtraw, particularly the lower part: in older girls, a quill could hardly be introduced; and the older they grow the greater the change, and the more imperfect it appears, and ſometimes is quite loſt; which change may ariſe from many cauſes, particularly the menſtrual diſcharge.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXIV.

Of a ſtomach of an uncommon ſize in a dog.

IN the year 1716, about the beginning of the winter, I diſſected a middling ſized dog: upon opening him, a large uncommon membranous ſubſtance appeared, inflated like a large bladder, under the peritoneum, about the navel, where the firſt inciſion had been made. Upon opening the abdomen further, the ſubſtance appeared larger and larger; and when the abdomen was quite opened, we perceived that it was the dog's ſtomach, which extended itſelf from the thorax to the lower part of the abdomen; ſo that the inteſtines had but the ſpace of four fingers-breadth in the pelvis, the ſtomach occupying the reſt of the cavity. This ſtomach was not empty, but full of food, tenſe, and diſtended like a drum. We meaſured it, and found it contained eight quarts of water. I never ſaw nor read of ſo large a ſtomach in ſo ſmall an animal, and have it ſtill preſerved, inflated, amongſt my preparations.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXV.

Of the aqueous humour of the eye, and fibres of the optic nerve.

IN my diſpute with ſome Pariſians concerning the cataract, among other things unjuſtly imputed to me, they accuſed me of an error, in aſſerting that there was a greater, or, at leaſt, not a ſmaller, quantity of the aqueous humour before the uvea than behind it, and that I had thence concluded that the cataract muſt ariſe more frequently before than behind it; as if, as the ancients would have it, the cataract proceeded from a curdling of the aqueous humour. But, as the cataract is always obſerved behind the uvea, I conſequently affirmed that the cauſe of the cataract was not to be ſought in the aqueous humour. They, on the contrary, would maintain, that there was a greater quantity of the aqueous humour behind the uvea, and that hence the cataract was commonly there. This diſpute occaſioned my examining, this winter, more exactly into the truth of this affair, notwithſtanding I was ſufficiently convinced of the truth of my opinion, from the near ſitus and cloſe connection of the uvea with the cryſtalline humour, as alſo from the diſſection of many eyes, and from a perpendicular diviſion of an eye, frozen by ſevere cold.

I was determined, therefore, by new experiments, to have freſh proofs, and greater certainty of the true ſituation of the cataract, and quantity of the aqueous humour; as on account of the ſudden diſcharge of the aque-

ous humour in a recent eye, and the collapſion of the uvea, it could not be aſcertained, whether there was a greater quantity of the aqueous humour before or behind the uvea.

As I could not get human eyes, I took the recent eyes of hogs, which have the greateſt reſemblance thereunto. Theſe eyes I expoſed to the open air, in the ſevereſt cold weather in the month of January, for a whole night and half a day; by which time they were frozen as hard as a ſtone: I divided theſe eyes with a ſharp knife, and demonſtrated their appearance in the preſence of ſeveral ſtudents in anatomy, which were, as repreſented plate vi. fig. 14 and 15. Theſe two figures repreſent the two perpendicular diviſions or hemiſpheres of the eye.

aa, the cornea.

bb, the ſclerotica, with the tunica choroidea and retina.

cc, the uvea.

dd, the ligamentum ciliare.

ee, the vitreous humour.

f, the cryſtalline humour.

g, the aqueous humour, in which the uvea ſwims, and when not diſordered moves freely, and extends from the cornea to the cryſtalline humour and uvea.

h, the optic nerve.

Here, let the reader take notice, that the ſpace between the cornea and uvea is at leaſt four times as great as the ſpace between the uvea and cryſtalline humour; the former being called the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, this the poſterior chamber: hence the aqueous humour congealed by cold, was at leaſt four times larger before the uvea than behind, where it is hardly the thickneſs of thin paper, and ſcarcely perceptible. The following night one of my pupils made the experiment with a dog's eye, which has a great affinity with the human, and found it, in every reſpect, the ſame as in the eyes of the hog, except that there was ſcarcely any ſpace obſervable between the uvea and cryſtalline humour, and it appeared as if the uvea lay cloſe upon the cryſtalline humour, as he ſhewed me and ſeveral of his fellow-ſtudents, all the eyes being perfectly ſound, there being no preternatural adheſion of the uvea to the cryſtalline humour *. From the reſult of theſe experiments, I conclude that the aqueous humour is in a much greater quantity in the anterior chamber, and leſs in the poſterior chamber, which was to be proved from theſe experiments. Many objections of my adverſaries might be here mentioned,

* Theſe experiments were likewiſe made with great care, ſome time after, by Morgagni, Petit, and myſelf, upon the human eye, and both theſe gentlemen found them to correſpond exactly with ours.

but theſe I have already conſidered in my apology againſt Woolhouſe and Andry.

Laſtly, in this frozen eye the optic nerve *h*, was to be ſeen, conſiſting of innumerable ſmall threads or fibres, which are not obſerveable in the recent eye, which I thought not improper to inſert, as it conduces greatly to the better underſtanding the ſtructure of the optic nerve.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXVI.

Of an inflammation and pain in the eyes, after the operation for the cataract.

LADY Zech conſulted me, October the 19th, 1716, about her eyes; ſhe had been afflicted with a cataract in each eye, had underwent the operation about three months ago, ſince which time ſhe had been troubled with a violent pain and inflammation in both eyes; the cataract was no more to be perceived, but the pupil of one eye was not quite round, but ſeemed to have been injured by the needle in the operation. She could not ſee with either eye, excepting that ſhe was able to diſtinguiſh light from darkneſs, which ſhewed that the optic nerve was not affected.

I told her it was my opinion, that ſhe would not eaſily recover her ſight, which had ſuffered greatly by the operation, but that the inflammation and pain might be mitigated and relieved, after which I hoped ſhe might recover ſome ſmall degree of ſight.

I ordered her, firſt, to be bled in the foot, and to take twenty of the purging pills, page 114, going to reſt, the night after bleeding: and to drink four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Herb. euphraſiæ, mij.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

And from forty-five to fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning in bed, in the infuſion, lying an hour afterwards:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl. camphorat.
Eſſ. valerianæ, *aā* ʒſs. m.

Every evening at five o'clock, and going to reſt, I directed her to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in the julep:

℞. Matr. perlar. citrat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒii.
Camphoræ, ʒi. m. f. pulv. ℞.

℞. Aq. euphraſiæ,
— flor. paralyſ. *aā* ʒiv.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ, ʒſs. miſce f. julep.

I alſo directed her to waſh her eyes with the following collyrium, four times a-day:

℞. Aq. euphraſiæ,
— valerianæ, *aā* ʒii.
Spirit. vini camphorat. ʒii. miſce.

October the 22d, I directed a bliſter to be applied to the top of her head, or to have a ſeton cut in her neck; but ſhe choſe the bliſter, being afraid of the ſeton. This was continued eight days, and diſcharged plentifully, and ſhe found the pain and inflammation abated, which at length went quite off, but her ſight did not return, as ſhe informed me, about the end of November; at which time I ordered her to perſiſt in the uſe of the infuſion and drops, and preſcribed, to ſtrengthen her ſight, the following powder, directing her to take a large tea-ſpoonful every morning at eleven o'clock, afternoon at four, and going to reſt, in fennel-water:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒiſs.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi, *aā* ʒvi.
Rad. valerian. ʒſs.
Sacchar. alb. ʒiii.
Ol. deſtillat. fœnicul.
— ——— aniſi, *aā* gutt. vi. m. f. pulv.

I ordered her to pour ſome of the following mixture upon the corner of a napkin, and rub her eyes and temples with it, four times a-day:

℞. Aq. valerianæ,
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
— reg. Hung. ʒiii.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylv. ʒi. miſce.

I directed a ſmall quantity of the following powder, to be ſnuffed up the noſe, every morning, afternoon, and going to reſt, which generally brings on a plentiful diſcharge from the eyes:

℞. Herb. majoranæ, ʒi.
Rad. iridis flor. ʒii.
Turpeth. min. ʒi. m. f. pulvis.

This

This powder I ordered to be omitted for two or three days, if, upon the continuing it, any ſigns of ſalivation ſhould enſue; and ſhould it increaſe, I then directed her to take any gentle purge ſhe liked beſt.

By this method ſhe recovered her ſight in ſome degree, but not very conſiderably.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXVII.

Of the operation for the cataract.

A MAN, about fifty-one years of age, had been afflicted with a cataract in both eyes three years; they were perfectly ripe, and the uvea did not adhere, and the pupil contracted and dilated; he could not diſtinguiſh any thing more than day from night, and was, in other reſpects, in good health.

I acquainted him, that I would perform the operation the next day, and directed him to take a doſe of purging-pills, going to reſt.

The next day I accordingly went to him, and ſeating him in a low chair, in a good light, directed my aſſiſtants to keep his head ſteady. I ſeated myſelf oppoſite to him, upon a chair ſomewhat higher, and began with the left-eye, ordering him to turn his eyes to the right; then with Briſſeau's needle, which I previouſly drew through my mouth, I pierced the middle of the tunica albuginea, about the breadth of two backs of a knife from the cornea, through the tunic into the vitreous humour; then inclining the point of my needle towards the cryſtalline humour, I depreſſed it with the flat concave ſide of the needle to the bottom of the vitreous humour, after which he could perceive the window, and the perſons preſent; then moiſtening a linen-rag with ſome of the following eye-water, I applied it to his eye:

℞. Aq. plantag.
— roſar. *aā* ℥ii.
Album ovi, N° i.
Camphoræ, gr. iv. conquaſſ. probe.

I repeated the ſame proceſs with his other eye, and bled him an hour after, and directed him a proper regimen, and the frequent application of the eye-water; a ſlight inflammation ſucceeded, but ſoon went off again, and he recovered the ſight of his left-eye.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXVIII.

Of a tumour on the knee.

A Young woman, about ſix weeks ago, had a fall, which was ſucceeded by a ſoft ſwelling of her knee. She applied to me, October 30th, 1716, and I ordered her to foment the part with the following decoction:

℞. Mur. Halec. lbii.
Acet. vini lbi.
Vitriol. Roman. ʒiſs.
Herb. ſalviæ, mj.
Alumin. crud. ʒſs.
Bol. armen. ʒvi. m. coque leni igne per hor. ſs. & f. colatura.

This I ordered to be uſed warm three times a-day, rubbing the part well with her hands afterwards. I next directed her to take fifteen of the pilulæ purgantes, every fourth morning; and, in fourteen days, ſhe was quite recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXIX.

Of an ulcerated breaſt.

A LADY, in her lying-in, had ulcerations in her breaſt, attended with great pain and inflammation; ſhe had alſo a great pain in her left-foot, and much heat and thirſt; ſhe was alſo affected with a troubleſom anxiety, and was ſubject to hyſterical complaints; ſhe had loſt her appetite, nauſeated all food, but particularly fleſh-meats. She conſulted me, November 2d, 1716, and I ordered the following plaiſter to be applied to her breaſts every day, to cleanſe the ulcers of the matter:

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒii.
—— ſperm. ceti ʒi.
Malax. ol. chamomel. q. ſ. m.

I ordered ſome drops of the following mixture to be dropped into the ulcers, and ſmall tents of lint to be introduced into the cavities, after they were well cleanſed:

℞. Ol. ovor. ʒi.
— deſtill. ceræ, gutt. xx. m.

I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken every five hours, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaphoretic. *aā* ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimonii,
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— card. benedict. *aā* ʒiv.
Syrup. acetoſ. citr. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

I ordered her to bathe her foot with the following ſpirit warm, three times a-day; and to keep herſelf moderately warm, and to encourage ſweat, an hour after her tea every morning:

℞. Spirit. lumbric. terr. ʒiv.
—— formic. ʒii. miſce.

To relieve the heat and thirſt, I adviſed her to drink tea two or three times a-day; and when thirſty, I ordered her, for ordinary drink, the following apozem, viz. two quarts of barley-water, with a lemon ſliced in it, and as much ſugar as agreeable: I alſo adviſed her to refrain from fleſh-meats, or broths made thereof, and directed her to live upon decoctions of prunes and apples, water-gruel, or any ſuch light food; and for her hyſteric complaint, I directed her to ſmell frequently to the liquor cornu cervi ſuccinat. By theſe means, ſhe was cured of all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCXC.

Of a ſpot on the tunica cornea.

A BOY, about eight years of age, had a ſpot upon the cornea, after taking cold, with an inflammation of his eyes: his father conſulting me, November, 10th, 1716, I preſcribed for him the following purge, to be taken every fourth morning:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. v.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. gr. ii. m.

I ordered a ſmall quantity of the following powder to be blown into his eye:

℞. Sacchar. canar. alb. ʒi.
Margarit. preparat.
Antimon. diaphoret. *aā* ℈ſs. m.

And that his eye ſhould be waſhed with the following collyrium, and a few drops of the ſame be dropped into the eye, two or three times a-day:

℞. Aq. chelidonii major. ʒii.
Vitriol. alb. gr. ii. m.

By theſe means the ſpot was removed.

OBSERVATION CCCXCI.

Of the angina.

A Baker's wife was invaded with an angina, or violent inflammation in her throat; which almoſt prevented deglutition, and was attended with great heat, and an high fever. Being conſulted, December 6th, 1716, I firſt ordered veneſection in the arm; the blood, when cold, appeared with a thick yellowiſh coat, as in pleuriſies.

I directed a wine-glaſsful of the following decoction, to be taken frequently:

℞. Decoct. hordei cum paſſul. minor. lbii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xxx.
Syrup. moror. ʒi.
—— papav. rhæad. ʒii. miſce.

And the following gargle to be uſed frequently:

℞. Hord. crud. lbi.
Fung. ſamb. ʒſs. coq. in ſ. q. aq. font. per hor. ſs.

℞. Colaturæ ʒviii.
Mel. roſar. ʒſs.
Alumen. crud. ℈ii.
Nitri depur. ʒſs. miſce.

and that ſhe ſhould drink frequently of elder-flower tea.

I ordered pledgits dipped in ſpirit. vini camph. croc. to be applied warm under the chin, and an emollient clyſter, with three drams of nitre in it, to be injected in the evening.

December the 8th, I had her bled again in the foot, repeated the clyſter, and directed her to perſiſt in the uſe of the medicines preſcribed above.

The ſeventh day of her illneſs, after a ſweat in the night, ſhe found herſelf much better; but having had no ſtool in three days, I ordered the following purge:

℞. Tamarind. ʒſs.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiii.
Crem. tart. ʒi. ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii.
Mann. Calabr. ʒi. m.

After this, the diſorder in her throat went off: but ſhe now complained of pains in her hands and feet, for which I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning, afternoon, and night, in ſome elder-flower-water, and to rub the pained parts with a warm cloth:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphor. ʒii.
Tartar. vitriolat.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitr. depur. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

By the uſe of theſe means the pains were removed, and ſhe was perfectly reſtored to her former health.

OBSERVATION CCCXCII.

Of a difficult labour, the child's back preſenting.

A Carpenter's wife ſent for me, December 19th, 1716; ſhe had been in labour two days; and the midwife could not deliver her, being unable to diſtinguiſh either the head, arm, feet, or umbilical chord of the child; and, therefore, was at a loſs how to act.

I went to her and took the proper inſtruments with me, and after giving the woman ſome cordial julep, endeavoured to diſcover which part of the child preſented, and found the child forced into the pelvis, with the back preſenting at the os internum, nearly as in the caſe related page 85.

I placed the woman on a convenient table, with bolſters under her breech, the female-aſſiſtants keeping her ſteady; I then endeavoured to introduce my hand gradually under the child's buttocks, and, at length, with a great deal of trouble, got to the thigh, thence to the knee, ſo to the leg, and brought it, together with the foot, down towards the vagina, and ſoon got one foot out of the uterus; then letting the woman reſt half a quarter of an hour, I introduced my hand again, by the direction

of

of the leg, to the child's body, thence to the other leg, and brought that forwards in the ſame manner, and entirely extracted the child.

OBSERVATION CCCXCIII.

Of a conſtant nauſea.

A MAN had been troubled with a nauſea, for which he at length took a vomit, and brought up a feather as long as a finger; the nauſea, notwithſtanding, continued; he had a little appetite to food, but no inclination for drink, and complained of a heavineſs on his head. Conſulting me, December 28th, 1716, I ordered him to take fifty drops of the elixir ſtomach. Hoffman. three times a-day, and half a tea-ſpoonful of the pulv. ſtomachicus Birkm. every day after dinner, and to drink carduus-tea. December 30th, I ordered him to take the following purging-pills:

℞. Ext. panch. Croll. ʒſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iv.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ N° xi.

January 2d, 1717, for a pain which he now complained of in his back, I ordered him friction with warm cloths, and to bathe the part with the following ſpirit:

℞. Spirit. vin. camph. ℥ii.
—— cornu cervi, ℥ſs. m.

By the uſe of theſe means, his complaints were removed.

OBSERVATION CCCXCIV.

Of a continual vomiting, after a difficult labour.

A Young lady, about twenty years of age, was ſeized after a difficult labour, eleven weeks paſt, with violent vomitings, rejecting every thing ſhe eat or drank, which rendered her extremely weak and faint; her body was conſtipated and belly hard, nor could ſhe go to ſtool without the uſe of ſuppoſitories, or ſome other aſſiſtance.

She conſulted me, January 6th, 1717, and I preſcribed for her the following electuary; directing her to take the quantity of a nutmeg in a ſpoonful or two of the julep every three hours, of which alſo a ſpoonful or two might be taken frequently:

℞. Theriacæ Andromach. ℥ſs.
Confect. alkerm. inc. ʒii.
Laud. opiat. gr. ii. miſce.

℞. Aq. cinnamom. cum vino.
— cinnamom. cydoniat. *aā* ʒiv.
Confect. alkerm. ʒii.
Syrup. cinnamom. ʒiſs. miſce.

I directed her to rub a few drops of the following balſam, warm, upon the pit of the ſtomach, every three hours:

℞. Ol. nucis moſchatæ expr. ʒii.
— deſtill. flor. chamomel.
— —— carui,
— —— aneth. *aā* gutt. vi. m.

And if coſtive, to have a clyſter injected every night.

OBSERVATION CCCXCV.

Of a ſpitting of blood.

JANUARY 22d, 1717, Mr. Muller, a ſtudent about twenty years of age, had been troubled, about three months, with an oppreſſion of the breaſt and ſhortneſs of breath; and the day before was ſeized with a ſpitting of blood and a violent cough, which continued to this day, but was ſomewhat abated. Being conſulted, I directed, as he was of a plethoric habit and ruddy complexion, that he ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the arm or foot, and that he ſhould take a common purge of the decoction of tamarinds, ſena *aā* ʒiii. with an ounce of manna: and fifty drops of the tinct. flor. cordial. every morning, and an hour before dinner. At five o'clock in the evening, and going to reſt, I directed a teaſpoonful of the pulv. temperans to be taken in a glaſs of fair water. I adviſed him to abſtain from all heating things in eating and drinking, and to avoid any violent exerciſe.

January 27th, the oppreſſion was abated; but when he coughed, he brought up a viſcid mucus, and ſome blood: he would not ſubmit to any more bleeding. I further ordered him to drink three or four diſhes of the following infuſion like tea, warm, every morning and evening:

℞. Spec. pro decoct. pectoral. Aug. ʒii.
Herb. veronic. mj. miſce.

And directed him to take fifty drops of the tinctura proprietatis Mynſichti in the firſt diſh of the tea, and to continue the pulvis temperans two or three days longer: I would have perſuaded him to loſe ſome more blood, but he would not conſent; hence his oppreſſion continued, with ſometimes a ſmall diſcharge of blood.

OBSERVATION CCCXCVI.

Of the epilepſy.

A Maid-ſervant, about twenty-ſix years of age, of a very plethoric habit, and paſſionate temper, was ſeized ſuddenly, after ſome vexation, with an epileptic fit, January 26th, 1717. She conſulted me, and I ordered her, firſt, to loſe ten or twelve ounces of blood from the foot, and afterwards to take twenty drops of the liquor. cornu cervi ſuccinat. every three hours, in the following julep:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nigr.
— flor. tiliæ, *aā* ʒii.
Syrup. flor. pæoniæ, ʒii. m.

January 27th, ſhe had no return of the fit, but now complained of a violent pain in her head; her eyes were ſwelled, ſo that ſhe could with difficulty open them; and being very faint, I ordered her to continue the liquor. cornu cervi ſuccinat. every ſix hours, and the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea; directing her to drink of it twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Rad. pæoniæ,
Herb. verben.
—— betonic. *aā* mſs.
Caſſ. caryophyllat. ʒii. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

I ordered half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning at eleven, and every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to reſt, in ſome black cherry-water:

℞. Rad. valerian. ʒiii.
Sem. lycopodii,
—— pæoniæ,
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri depurat. ℈ii.
Sacchar. alb. ʒſs. m. f. pulv.

By this method ſhe was perfectly cured.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCXCVII.

Of a heavineſs of the head, and ſymptoms of an apoplexy.

A Student in law, about twenty-two years of age, very fat and corpulent, accuſtomed to bleeding, which he had neglected laſt autumn, was invaded with a heavineſs of the head, and frequent faintings, reſembling the attacks of an apoplexy; he was often troubled with great anxiety, accompanied with ſweats; being ſometimes hot, and then cold. His ſleep was uneaſy, and diſturbed with terrible dreams; he perceived often a great commotion of the blood; he was very irregular in his diet, ſmoked much tobacco, drank large quantities of tea and coffee, and led a very ſedentary life. January 27th, 1717, he conſulted me.

I firſt adviſed him to be moderate in eating and drinking, and to abſtain from tea, coffee, tobacco, and wine, in exceſs; ſometimes to omit eating a ſupper, aſſiſting nature by abſtinence, and to drink only ſmall-beer, or rather water, and to uſe exerciſe, as walking, riding, and fencing every day.

I then directed him to loſe ten ounces of blood from the arm or foot; and to take twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ every fifth morning for three times; and to take forty drops of the following tincture, every morning and afternoon, in ſome tea, drinking only two or three diſhes after them, for he was accuſtomed to drink ten or twelve:

℞. Eſſ. roſmarin. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylvii, ʒii. m.

Every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to reſt, I ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in the julep:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.
Lapid. cancror. citrat.
Pulv. Marchion. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. miſce fiat pulv.

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig. ʒiii.
— borragin. ʒi.
— cinnamom. bugloſſ. ʒſs. miſce f. julep.

By this method he was entirely relieved of his complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCXCVIII.

Of ulcerated gums and tonſils.

A Young woman, about twenty-two years of age, had been troubled for a year paſt with ulcers of the gums and tonſils, which would not heal, though ſhe had tried many remedies; her ſpeech was as if the bones of the noſe were affected. She conſulted me, February 7th, 1717, and I ordered her to gargle her mouth and throat with the following decoction, and directed her to ſnuff ſome of it up her noſe:

℞. Herb. ſcord.
—— ſabinæ, *aā* mj. conciſa craſſo modo coque in aq. ſimpl. q. ſ. per horæ quadrant.

℞. Colaturæ ʒx.
Spir. vin. vulg.
Ung. Ægyptiac. *aā* ʒiſs. miſce.

I directed her to dab the ulcers in her mouth and throat well with ol. myrrhæ per deliquium, with a hair-pencil, after the gargle, and ordered veneſection in the foot; and that ſhe ſhould take fifteen of the following purging-pills every fifth night, going to reſt:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ʒſs.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. xv.
Eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ gr. i. pond.

I alſo directed a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled half a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, and that ſhe ſhould drink the ſtrained liquor like tea, every night and morning, with forty drops of the tincture in each firſt diſh:

℞. Rad. chinæ,
—— polypod.
—— ſarſaparill. *aā* ʒi.
Lign. guaiac.
—— ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒiſs.
Cort. Winteran. ʒii. conciſa craſſo modo miſce.

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartariſ.
Eſſ. lignor. *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. ligni ſaſſafr. gutt. vi.
— —— junip. gutt. iii. miſce.

March

March 8th, I heard that ſhe was much better, after the uſe of theſe medicines, yet there ſtill remained ſome ulcers in her throat; and deſiring farther advice, I now ordered her, inſtead of the ol. myrrhæ per deliquium, to uſe the following mixture:

℞. Aq. virid. Hartmanni, ʒii.
Ung. fuſci Wurz. ʒii. miſce.

And after gargling, directed her to touch the remaining ulcers with the following mixture:

℞. Mel. roſar. ʒi.
Syrup. violar. ʒiii.
Spirit. vitriol. ℈ſs. miſce.

She perſiſted in the uſe of the other internal medicines, with a proper regimen and diet; the ulcers were healed, and the defect in her ſpeech went off.

OBSERVATION CCCXCIX.

Of a defect of the menſtrual diſcharge,

A Maid-ſervant to a farmer, about twenty-ſix years of age, had never had the menſes, and laboured under ſeveral troubleſom complaints, as defluxions of the head and eyes, pains in her head, difficulty of breathing, and laſſitude of her limbs. She conſulted me, March 22d, 1717, and I ordered her the following bag of uterine herbs, to be infuſed in a pint of boiling-water; adding, when cold, a pint of good wine: of this infuſion I directed her to take a wine-glaſsful, every morning early:

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund.
—— imperator. *aā* ʒiii.
Herb. ſabinæ,
—— matricariæ, *aā* mj.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiſs.
Agaric. alb. ʒſs.
Fibr. hellebor. nig. ʒi.
Cinamom. ʒii.
Sal. tart. ʒiii. m. d. in ſindone alb.

I directed from thirty to thirty-five drops of the following tincture, at eleven in the morning, and four in the afternoon, in ſome beer or gruel:

℞.

℞. Eſſ. myrrhæ,
Sal. vol. oleoſ. *aā* ʒiiſs.
Eſſ. ſabinæ, ʒi.
Ol. deſt. ſuccin. gutt. vi.

And five of the following pills to be taken every night, going to reſt:

℞. Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac.
—— hederæ, *aā* ʒſs.
—— myrrhæ rubræ,
Aloes depurat.
Extract. matricariæ,
——— ariſtoloch. rot.
——— puleg.
——— croci, *aā* ℈i.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. iii. pond.

I directed her to waſh her eyes with the following collyrium, four times a-day:

℞. Aq. chelidon. maj.
— plantag. *aā* ʒiſs.
Aloes puriſſ. gr. xii. miſce.

In eight days time her menſes came down, and all her complaints went off.

OBSERVATION CCCC.

Of a ſuppoſed ſtone in the bladder.

DR. Franc, phyſician at Eychſtadt, formerly my pupil, ſent me the following caſe for my opinion; deſiring, at the ſame time, to know whether it would be adviſable to throw an injection into the bladder.

A nobleman, about ſixty-four years of age, of a ſanguineo-melancholic temperament, a lover of travelling and hunting, but moderate in his diet, was ſeized, about twenty years ago, with nephritic pains, but after ſome proper medicines, he diſcharged cloudy urine, with red ſand, and was quite well afterwards, but was ſeized ſeveral times a-year with ſmarting pains in making water, which generally went off again of itſelf; perhaps the hæmorrhoids were the cauſe: at length, about ſix months ago, he was ſeized, after making water, but without any other nephritic ſymptoms, with an almoſt intolerable pricking pain in the urethra, and neck of the bladder, which was ſucceeded by a copious diſcharge, the whole day, of

urine of the colour of that of a perſon in health, mixed with red ſand; but ſtill the pain continued.

By the uſe of warm baths, clyſters, emollient, anodyne, nephritic medicines, with intermediate doſes of ſtomachics, a plentiful diſcharge of urine followed, mixed with a large portion of mucus, gravel, and ſand; ſo that by the regular uſe of theſe medicines, he voided by urine, in the ſpace of three months, above four pounds of this gravel, the patient having as good an appetite, and reſt at nights, as a perſon in perfect health.

The pain again returned and abated alternately, but more frequently with greater vehemence; and after making water, the burning pricking pain was worſe than before, and was now attended with a teneſmus; his appetite was not ſo good, his ſleep grew diſturbed, his ſtrength diminiſhed, and he was greatly troubled with wind, and was coſtive; in the night he perceived a heat in his hands, and ſoles of his feet, his urine continued pale, with the gravelly ſediment, and his pulſe was natural.

I was conſulted in this caſe, to know what I thought would be moſt conducive to reſtore the patient to his former health, and ſent the following anſwer:—That I had maturely conſidered the circumſtances, and from the ſymptoms could not judge otherwiſe than that the patient had a ſtone in the bladder, which the following ſymptoms denoted; viz. pain in the neck of the bladder and urethra, ſmarting pain in making water, the frequent diſcharge of urine and teneſmus, the loſs of appetite, wind, and coſtiveneſs; which complaints, at his time of life, would be with difficulty relieved, except the ſtone in the bladder was ſo ſmall as to be forced through the urethra, which to me ſeemed very improbable, as he had taken ſo many medicines, and had voided ſo much gravel, but no remarkable ſtone.

Therefore I would firſt adviſe him, by all means, to be ſearched by the catheter, to be certain whether there was a ſtone or not, that thereby one might afterwards proceed in his cure with greater certainty; in the mean time, to mitigate the pain, and to carry off the gravel, I would adviſe gentle diuretics.

To anſwer which end, the pareira brava would prove of no ſmall ſervice, taken in the following manner, viz. half an ounce boiled up in a pint of water, and drank like tea, every morning and afternoon, by which means the pain might be mitigated and aſſuaged; particularly, if half an ounce, or one ounce of oil of ſweet-almonds was taken in the morning (to which, if poſſible, ſhould be added gentle exerciſe of walking) by which means the paſſage would become lubricated, the acridneſs of the urine corrected, and the corroded ſides of the bladder and urethra healed,

and the preternatural gravel diſcharged. Going to reſt, he may take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in parſley-water:

℞. Tartar. vitriolat.
Teſt. ovor. *aā* ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimon. rit. preparat.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒii. miſce.

To ſtrengthen his ſtomach, and expel the wind, he may take, juſt before dinner, fifty drops of the following tincture, in ſome warm gruel:

℞. Eſſ. carminativ. Wedel.
— cort. aurant. *aā* ʒſs. miſce.

His body muſt always be kept open, and, if coſtive, a clyſter muſt be injected, or ſtools may be procured by the pilulæ tartareæ Schroderi; for patients, labouring under gravelly complaints, are always worſe when conſtipated. Sydenham's purge of tamarinds, ſena, and manna, may be exhibited with great benefit.

A moderate diet muſt be perſiſted in, and the food taken muſt be of eaſy digeſtion; coarſe, hard, flatulent food muſt be avoided; and his ordinary drink ſhould be of theſe ingredients, boiled a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water:

℞. Rad. malvæ,
Paſſul. minor. *aā* ʒi.
Sem. cicer. rubr. ʒſs.
—— fœnicul. ʒii.

At dinner, to ſtrengthen his ſtomach, a glaſs of good wine may be taken. The patient ſhould refrain from beer, particularly the ſtrong brown ſort, which, in theſe caſes, is generally hurtful. Coffee, with a large proportion of milk, may be drank in the afternoon.

If the patient has been accuſtomed to bleed at particular ſeaſons, it ſhould by no means be omitted; and as this is the ſpring-ſeaſon, he ſhould, eſpecially, loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood; for, as the commotions of the blood are hereby diminiſhed or taken off, the pains will, of courſe, be greatly abated.

The throwing up an injection into the bladder I would not adviſe, as the ſtone, in all probability, lies in the way, ſo that the injection could not reach farther than the urethra, and thence could be but of little ſervice, ſince the diſorder is not in the urethra, but in the bladder: beſides, by the frequent paſſing the catheter, the pain may be increaſed, but to ſearch for the ſtone with it would be very neceſſary, as above-men-

tioned. Theſe are the medicines, and the regimen, I think would be of moſt ſervice in this diſorder.

OBSERVATION CCCCI.

Of an abſceſs in the breaſt.

A LADY at Altdorff, in her lying-in, had an inflammation of her breaſt, and was troubled with alternate heat and cold; the heat being ſucceeded generally by a ſweat: ſhe conſulted me, April 9th, 1717, and I preſcribed the following powder, to be taken, every ſix hours, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. bezoart. Sennert. gr. x.
Antimon. diaphoret.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *aā* gr. v.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *aā* gr. iiſs. miſce f. pulv.

℞. Aq. borragin. bugloſſ.
— ceraſor. nigror. *aā* ʒii.
Syrup. ribeſior.
—— papav. rh.
Acet. deſtillat. *aā* ʒiſs. miſce.

Of this julep alſo I directed a ſpoonful to be taken frequently between the doſes of the powder.

I ordered a bag of elder and camomile-flowers to be applied to the part affected.

An abſceſs, however, formed, which broke and diſcharged a pint of matter; I then ordered it to be ſyringed with the following decoction at each dreſſing, every night and morning:

℞. Herb. ſanicul.
—— agrimon.
—— abrotan.
—— hyperic. *aā* mſs. coque in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per quadrant horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒviii.
Mellis roſat. ʒii.
Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒii. miſce.

and a tent dipped in balſam of Peru to be introduced into the orifice, after ſyringing, to keep it open till it ſhould be well cleanſed; applying over it

an

an adhesive plaister. In about three weeks time this abscess was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION CCCCII.

Of a suppression of the menstrual discharge.

A Young lady, about twenty-two years of age, had her menstrua come down when she was about eighteen years of age, after which time she had no return, and her health was thereby much affected. She was of a pale aspect, troubled with a difficulty of breathing, and weakness of her stomach. She consulted me, April 18th, 1717, and I prescribed for her the infusion, page 464, and directed her to drink, two hours afterwards, two or three dishes of rosemary-tea.

And that she should take fifty drops of the following tincture before dinner:

℞. Essent. cort. aurant. ʒvi.
—— centaur. min. ʒii. misce.

After she had taken these medicines, we commenced a new month, and I ordered her to take from thirty to forty drops of the following tincture, in rosemary-tea, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Sal. vol. oleos.
Ess. myrrhæ, *aā* ʒiii.
— sabinæ, ʒi.
Ol. dest. succin. gutt. vi. misce.

And five of the following pills every night, going to rest:

℞. Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac.
—— hederæ puriss. *aā* ʒi.
—— myrrhæ rubræ,
—— aloes optim.
Extract. aristoloch. rotund.
——— pulegii.
——— croci, *aā* ℈i.
Ol. destill. caryophyll.
— —— cinnamom. *aā* gutt. iii.
Elix. propriet. f. pilulæ pond. gr. iii.

I further ordered her legs to be rubbed with warm cloths, and when she had any pains in her back, to use a pediluvium of uterine herbs, and after using it a few days to be bled in the foot.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCIII.

Of a gutta ſerena.

A Weaver's ſon, about nineteen years of age, after a violent pain in his head, and catarrh, was afflicted with a gutta ſerena. His parents conſulted me, April 27th, 1717, and I ordered him to take from fifteen to twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ every fourth night, going to reſt; and every morning and afternoon, I directed him to drink four or five diſhes of the following infuſion, like tea, with forty drops of the tincture in the firſt diſh:

℞. Herb. euphraſiæ, mj.
—— roſmarin. mſs.
Rad. valerianæ,
Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒſs. m.

℞. Eſſ. lignor.
— ſuccin. *aā* ʒiii.

I directed him to take, every night, going to reſt, when the pills were not taken, half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in ſome fennel-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ℈ii. miſce f. pulv.

And ordered him to ſnuff the following powder up his noſe, every night and morning:

℞. Pulv. majoranæ, ʒiii.
—— ſchœnanth.
—— cubebar, *aā* ʒſs.
Turbeth. mineral. ℈i. miſce.

And to waſh his eyes frequently with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. valerianæ,
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
— reg. Hung. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylv. ʒi. m.

I ordered a bliſter to be applied to his neck, and afterwards behind his ears, and laſtly upon his head.

After

After he had perſiſted in the uſe of theſe medicines ſometime, without any alteration for the better, I had a ſeton cut in his neck, which diſcharged copiouſly, but no amendment followed.

OBSERVATION CCCCIV.

Of an umbilical rupture.

THIS ſpring a gentleman, ſtrong and corpulent, about fifty years of age, was brought to me by Charles Collen, of Nurenberg, ſurgeon, for advice. His navel was ruptured and dilated to the breadth of three fingers, the dilatation or extenſion of the ſkin forming an accurate circle. See my ſurgery, plate xxiv. fig. 12. AAAA; the diameter exceeding two inches, and the ſpace or opening into the abdomen being covered with a thin tranſparent membrane, through which the inteſtines BBBB, might be ſeen in the cavity of the abdomen: this membrane was the peritoneum, protruded by the inteſtines, when not confined by the bandage; but when the bandage was off, it was as plain, even, and tranſparent as a pane of glaſs, through which one might ſee into the cavity of the abdomen.

He conſulted me, to know whether this rupture could not be cured, and I told him no relief could be had. He then aſked what was beſt to be done to prevent farther miſchief.

As this was a caſe I had never ſeen before, nor had ever met with it deſcribed by authors, I could think of no other advice than a belt of ſix fingers-breadth, with double buckles. Near where the buckles were ſewed, I directed a round leather bolſter to be fixed, twice the bigneſs of the rupture, that it might cover the place expoſed, and when buckled tight, might keep the part even: and that a linen-compreſs might be applied under the leathern bolſter, for the ſake of cleanlineſs, as it might be eaſily changed when fouled by ſweat; and I acquainted him, that when he had experienced the effect of this advice, we might be the better enabled to judge what might be done farther.

At the ſame time, I adviſed him to avoid violent exerciſe, as lifting, riding, pumping, and ſuch like, and to eat and drink moderately, as the action or diſtenſion of the abdominal muſcles would, of courſe, increaſe the diſorder and enlarge the rupture: on the contrary, if he was moderate in eating, drinking, and exerciſe, I told him he might live many years without much inconvenience, notwithſtanding the diſorder ſeemed ſo terrible.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCV.

Of deafneſs.

A Student in phyſic, about twenty years of age, loſt his hearing in the left-ear, but was otherwiſe in good health. Conſulting me, May 12th, 1717, I ordered him to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, going to reſt, and to repeat them in three days, and that two drops of the following mixture ſhould be dropped two or three times a-day into the ear:

℞. Eſſ. caſtor.
Ol. amygd. amar. *aā* ʒſs.
— deſtillat. ſuccin.
— ——— roſmarin. *aā* gutt. ii. miſce.

I directed the following medicine to be put into the ear on ſome cotton, after the drops:

℞. Moſchi, gr. ii.
Ambr. gr. i. miſce.

Every night and morning, he took a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder:

℞. Pulv. temper. noſtri,
Specific. cephalic. *aā* ʒiii.
Extract. caſtorei, gr. iv.
Ol. deſtillat. cinnamom.
— ——— caryophyll. *aā* gutt. i. m.

By theſe means, his complaint was entirely removed.

OBSERVATION CCCCVI.

Of a catalepſy.

A Maid-ſervant was ſeized with the diſorder called catalepſy; remaining, when in the fit, fixed in the ſame poſture like a ſtatue: it was attended alſo with loſs of memory, and a violent head-ach; her menſtrua flowed but ſparingly. She conſulted me, May 13th, 1717, and I ordered her to take forty drops of the following mixture every morning at eight, and afternoon at five o'clock:

℞. Eſſ. ſcordii,
— millefol. *aā* ʒii.
Spir. caſtorei compoſ. ʒi. miſce.

And

And five of the following pills, every night, going to reſt:

℞. Extract. melliſſæ,
——— millefolii,
——— card. bened.
Gum hederæ, *aā* ʒſs.
—— myrrhæ,
—— aloes, *aā* ℈i.
Eſſ. myrrhæ, q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. iii. pond. conſperge cum elæoſacch. caryophyll.

I adviſed her to be bled in the foot, about two days before the uſual period of the menſtrua, and to drink roſemary-tea every morning and afternoon, and to avoid care and deep attention.

OBSERVATION CCCCVII.

Of a pregnant woman, whoſe child had been dead above twelve days.

A Woman, ſeven months gone with child, conſulted me, May 24th, 1717. She apprehended the child was dead, as ſhe had perceived no motion for more than twelve days, after having been put into a great paſſion. Her belly was ſunk, and ſhe was frequently attacked with rigors and faintings, and every morning, for three days paſt, had vomited; ſhe had loſt her appetite entirely, and had been troubled with a diarrhœa for ſome days, having had ten or twelve ſtools each day, and was now very weak and faint. I firſt ordered her to take from twenty-five to thirty drops of the ſpirit. caſtor. comp. three times a-day, or at any time when faint, in the julep. I directed her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the hepar. anguillæ preparat. three times a-day, between the doſes of the ſpirit, in the following julep:

℞. Aq. pulegii, ʒiii.
— cinnamom. ʒi. miſce f. julep.

She alſo took, now-and-then, a ſpoonful of the following cordial mixture:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig.
— lilior. alb. *aā* ʒii.
— cinnamom.
— embryon. *aā* ʒi.
Elæoſacchar. caryophyll.
——— maceris, *aā* ʒi. miſce.

The third day afterwards, ſhe was delivered of a dead child, and was ſoon perfectly relieved of all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCCVIII.

Of a lady who retained a dead child two months, without any injury or inconvenience.

MRS. Swartz was ſo big with child, that both herſelf and her Friends expected her delivery every day; but on a ſudden the motion of the child ceaſed, which before had been very ſtrong: on which caſe, ſhe conſulted me.

It is well known that the fœtus may become weak or languid from many cauſes, ſo that at one time it ſhall have very little motion, and then again a ſtronger, and that its ſtrength and motion may be often aſſiſted by the uſe of internal and external invigorating remedies; among which I reckon the aqua vel balſamum embryonum as a principal one: this I preſcribed for this lady, directing her to take a ſpoonful every three or four hours, and to apply ſome of the ſame to the abdomen, with thick folded napkins, four times a-day, warm, and to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in a ſpoonful of the ſame, twice a-day:

℞. Sacchar. canar. ℥ſs.
Cinnab. nativ. purif. ʒiſs.
Ol. deſt. cinnamom. gutt. xxx.

At dinner, beſides her beer, I adviſed her to drink a glaſs or two of good old wine, and to eat moderately of food ſeaſoned with cinnamon, mace, cloves, or other agreeable ſpices; and as walking was not troubleſom to her, I adviſed her not to ſit much, but to take gentle exerciſe.

But notwithſtanding ſhe continued theſe medicines and uſed exerciſe, according to my directions, ſhe perceived no motion of the child. I therefore judged the child was dead, and forbid her taking any forcing medicines to expel it, as they might prove injurious to the uterus, and might alſo inflame the blood; but adviſed her to let nature take its courſe now, and only to be moderate in her diet and exerciſe, as before directed, and to make herſelf eaſy, and not to fret, which would greatly weaken her, but begged of her to wait with patience till the child ſhould be delivered of itſelf: this ſtate laſted two months, at the end of which time ſhe perceived ſome labour-pains to come on, and was happily delivered without much pain, the after-birth ſeparated with eaſe, and ſhe found herſelf, after her delivery, pretty well, the lochia flowed regularly, and ſhe ſoon recovered.

The child ſhe was delivered of was neither putrid or fœtid, but all the parts were wrinkled and flaccid.

OBSERVATION CCCCIX.

Of the extraction of a child preſenting with the breech.

IN the beginning of June 1717, I was ſent for to a clergyman's wife, who had been two days in labour: the midwife thought the child's head preſented, which ſhe took to be very large. When I came, I enquired into the circumſtances of her caſe, and the poſition of the child; then placing the woman upon a convenient table, I found that the buttock of the child preſented, which the midwife had miſtaken for the head. I ordered a large pillow to be put under the patient's breech, to raiſe it higher than her head, that the child, by its own weight, might fall backward, by which method I could inſinuate my hand with greater eaſe under the buttock, to ſearch for the feet.

Then deſiring the female aſſiſtants to keep the patient ſteady, I introduced my right-hand, and puſhed the buttocks of the child as far back as poſſible, that I might have more room; at length I paſſed my hand under the buttock to the thigh, thence to the knee, and ſo to the right-foot, which I pulled forward, the knee following.

When this foot was advanced, I introduced my hand again to the child's belly, to the left thigh, to the knee, and at length to the other foot, which I bent at the knee, and extracted the other foot firſt, as before; and after I had got both feet advanced, I took hold of the hip, and entirely delivered the child, which was ſtill alive: I then ordered the midwife to cut off the umbilical chord, and to make the ligature; then taking hold of the chord with my left-hand, paſſed my other hand up, by the direction of this chord, to the fundus uteri, and taking hold of the placenta, as deſcribed tab. xxxiii. fig. 13, of my ſurgery, by moving it gently backwards and forwards, about a quarter of an hour, it ſeparated, and I extracted it entirely.

OBSERVATION CCCCX.

Of a laceration of the perinæum.

A Laceration of the perinæum frequently occurs, particularly when the poſition of the child is ſuch as to advance double into the vagina, thereby greatly diſtending the parts; which accident happened in the above caſe, it being the woman's firſt child.

After I had extracted the ſecundines, I obſerved this to be the caſe; I therefore directed the os externum to be covered with folded cloths, to prevent the air reaching the parts, injuring the uterus, or preventing the

purgations; I then directed the midwife to cleanſe and foment the part with a ſpunge and hot wine, and to dab the laceration with oleum ovorum, ordering the patient to keep her legs cloſe, as this would promote the cure.

But as the wound could not be kept clean from blood on the firſt days, nor could any plaiſter adhere, I directed the midwife to waſh the part with hot wine, three times a-day, dreſſing it afterwards with the oleum ovorum, as before, till ſuch time as the flux of the lochia were abated; after which I ordered her to dry the part three times a-day with ſoft linen-rags, and to apply the oleum ovorum and a plaiſter of the diachylon ſimplex, the length of a finger, and about the ſame breadth, till ſuch time as the wound ſhould be healed, which was effected in ſixteen days.

OBSERVATION CCCCXI.

Of an apoplexy from the ſtrong ſmell of white-lillies.

JULY 4th, 1717, making an afternoon's viſit to the reverend Mr. Sontag, profeſſor of theology in our univerſity; in the apartment he received me in there were three or four flower-pots with white-lillies, which were extremely fragrant, but too powerful for me, as, from my infancy, I never could bear the ſtrong ſcent of lillies, hyacinths, tuberoſes, or orange-flowers, when the windows were ſhut.

And as I had both read and heard that theſe ſtrong ſcents were bad for the head, and indeed had met with inſtances where apoplexies had been produced from this cauſe, I aſked him if he did not find his head affected, if he continued long in the room where theſe ſcents were ſo powerful, and told him phyſicians regarded them as prejudicial, and that there were inſtances of perſons being ſo affected by them as to die, and that I myſelf could not bear them without being giddy, therefore begged the window might be opened, that the effluvia might be diſperſed.

He ordered the window to be opened, and replied that he was fond of theſe flowers, could bear their ſmell extremely well, and found no inconvenience from them; and, being a tall, ſtrong, healthy man, he relied upon the goodneſs of his conſtitution: but the ſmell being too powerful for me, I was obliged to take my leave ſooner than I intended.

The night following, which was July the 5th, towards morning, he was ſeized with an apoplexy, a loſs of ſpeech, ſenſe, and motion; Dr. Bayer, ſenior profeſſor of phyſic, and myſelf, were ſent for, and we found him with his eyes wide open, but without ſenſe, the pulſe and reſpiration only remaining.

I related to Dr. Bayer what had paſſed the day before: we ordered veneſection, bliſters, and ſtrong friction of the ſoles of the feet, head, and hands, applied volatile ſpirits and waters to his noſe to rouſe him, and rubbed his wriſts and temples with the ſame, gave him cordials internally, directed clyſters, and other remedies uſual in theſe caſes; but without ſucceſs, for the next morning, July 6th, 1717, he began to rattle in his throat, and ſoon after expired.

OBSERVATION CCCCXII.

Of a black-jaundice.

A Farmer's wife, about forty-two years of age, had been afflicted with a black-jaundice and tertian-fever twelve weeks, was very weak, had loſt her appetite, and was ſubject to frequent vomitings. Conſulting me, July 7th, 1717, I ordered her the following purging draught, to be taken the next morning early:

℞. Rhabarb. ʒii.
Tart. vitriol. ℈i. ebull. in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis per quadrant. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiii.
Syrup. de cichor. cum rhæo. ʒſs.

I directed a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be infuſed in a point of boiling water, and to be drank morning and afternoon, ſweetened with ſugar, like tea:

℞. Rad. 5 aperient. *aā* ʒii.
Herbæ veronicæ,
—— hederæ terreſt. *aā* mj. m.

And one of the following powders to be taken every morning at ſix, and afternoon at four o'clock:

℞. Sal. abſynthii, ʒiii.
Tartar. vitriolat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒii. miſce, divide in xvi partes æquales.

And every day, before dinner and ſupper, I directed forty drops of the following tincture to be taken:

℞. Eſſ. abſynthii comp. ʒſs.
— trifol. fibrin. ʒii. miſce.

And

And five of theſe pills, going to reſt, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Maſſ. pilul. tartar. Bont. ʒi.
Extr. card. benedict.
—— cochleariæ,
—— trifol. fibrin. *aā* ℈i.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. pilul. gr. iii. pond.

I adviſed her to be moderate in her diet, to take gentle exerciſe, as walking, &c. and to avoid coarſe food, particularly pork and ſmoaked meats.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIII.

Of a deficiency of the menſtrua, after a lying-in.

THE patient, page 475, from whom I extracted the child, had as yet no return of the menſtrual diſcharge; ſhe alſo complained of a ſoreneſs and pain of the external parts, reſembling the pricking of needles; but ſhe had a good appetite. My advice being deſired, I ordered forty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning early, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the infuſion:

℞. Elixir prop. ſ. acid. ʒſs.
Liq. ol. Sylv. ʒii.
Eſſ. ſabinæ, ʒi. m.

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund.
—— pimpinell. alb. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. roſmarin. mj.
—— meliſſæ, mſs.
Ligń. ſaſſafras,
—— ſantal. citrin. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnamom. ʒi. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

Theſe ingredients I ordered to be infuſed in the manner of tea, directing four diſhes to be drank every morning and afternoon, and five of the following pills to be taken every night, going to reſt:

℞. Gum. ammon. ℈ii.
—— hederæ,
—— galban. *aā* ʒſs.
Myrrhæ rubræ,
Aloes depurat. *aā* ℈i.
Extr. matricariæ,
—— pulegii,
—— croci, *aā* gr. xii.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. iii. pond. Every

Every night, before bed-time, I ordered her to uſe a pediluvium prepared of a decoction of artemiſia, roſmarinus, and matricaria.

September 6th, I received an account that ſhe had had a return of the menſes twice, but that in the matrimonial intercourſe, ſhe complained of a pain of the vagina, which ſhe had never perceived before, and deſired me to order ſomething for it: accordingly, September 7th, 1717, I adviſed her, to forbear ſuch intercourſe for a few weeks, as the pain I ſuppoſed aroſe from the injury done the part in delivery, and directed her to uſe the following injection, to heal the ſoreneſs of the part:

℞. Rad. ſymphyt.
—— ariſtoloch. rotund. *aā* ʒi.
Herb. ſcordii,
—— agrimon. *aā* mj.
—— conſolid. ſaracenii.
Summit. hyperic, *aā* mſs. m.

A ſpoonful of theſe ingredients I directed to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, adding to the ſtrained liquor, an ounce of the following mixture, and to throw it up the vagina three times a-day:

℞. Mellis roſat. ʒiv.
Balſam. Peruv. ʒſs. m.

By the uſe of theſe means all her complaints were removed, and her cure effected.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIV.

Of a peculiar diſorder, accompanied with laughing and dancing.

A Youth, about eighteen years of age, an apprentice to a barber-ſurgeon, was frequently ſeized, when he was ſhaving any perſon, or when about any other buſineſs, with a violent fit of laughter, beginning, at the ſame time, to jump and dance about, without having any previous notice of the attack; nor was he ſenſible of theſe actions during, or after, the fit, in which, too, he made ſeveral odd, involuntary, antic motions, with his arms and legs, without being ſenſible of them; and he would ſoon recover again, and finiſh whatever he was about when attacked.

Being conſulted in this caſe, July 14th, 1717, I ordered him a purging draught, to be taken in the morning, with ſena, tamarinds, and manna, after the manner of Mangetta, or Sydenham, in his treatment of the chorea ſancti Viti; and ordered him from thirty-five to forty drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, in a diſh of the infuſion of the following ingredients, with two or three diſhes of the ſame after it:

℞.

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒii.
— lign. aloes,
— caſtorei, *aā* ʒi.

℞. Rad. pæon.
—— helen. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. betonicæ,
—— ſalviæ, *aā* mſs.
Flor. ſtæchad. arabic. p. i.
Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒii.
—— ſantal. ʒi.
—— aloes ʒſs.
Cinnamom. acut.
Sem. badian. ℈ii. m.

I alſo directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken:

℞. Specific. cephalic. Mich.
Pulv. epilept. Marchion. *aā* ʒiii.
—— caſtorei opt. gr. vi. m.

If no relief ſhould be had from theſe medicines, I adviſed that he ſhould be bled in the foot, and have an iſſue cut in his neck; and ordered the following ingredients to be ſewed in a bag and wore about the neck:

℞. Rad. pæon.
—— irid. flor. *aā* ʒii.
Sem. pæon. ʒi.
Camphor. ʒſs.
Caſtorei, ℈ſs. m.

Auguſt 12th, by this time, he found his complaints relieved, having only a ſlight attack, generally, every morning; I then ordered him to take, inſtead of the former tincture, thirty drops of the liquor. cornu cervi ſuccinat. twice a-day; and one of the following powders, every night, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. lumbric. terreſt.
—— epilept. Marchion. *aā* ʒiſs.
Cinnabar. antimon. ʒi.
Caſtorei ʒſs.
Sal. vol. cornu cervi ℈i. m. divide in 8 partes æquales.

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ, ℥iii.
— —— lilior. convall. ſ. v. ℥iſs.
— —— cheiri, ℥i.
— epilept. Lang. ℥ſs. m.

And that he ſhould now-and-then ſmell to, and rub his temples, nape of the neck, and crown of the head, with this ſpirit:

℞. Spirit. ſal. armoniac. vol. ʒiii.
Eſſ. caſtorei, ʒi.
Ol. deſtillat. ſuccin. ℈ſs.
— ——— roſmar. gutt. v. miſce.

By this method he, at length, was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXV.

Of a colic.

A Woman, about fifty years of age, was ſeized with a violent pain in the right-ſide of her belly; it had continued two days, her belly was conſtipated, ſhe made but very little water, and that attended with great pain. Conſulting me, July 29th, 1717, I ordered her to take twenty-five drops of ſpiritus nitri dulc. in tea or gruel, alternately with the following powder, every three hours, which I directed to be taken in fennel-water:

℞. Pulv. Marchion.
Specific. cephalic. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri depur. ℈i.
Extract. caſtor. gr. ii. m. divide in 6 partes æquales.

For the ſuppreſſion of urine, I ordered her to roaſt a couple of large onions in aſhes, to bruiſe them afterwards, and to apply them to the regio pubis, repeating the ſame in two hours. For common drink, I adviſed her to drink camomile-tea, ſweetened with ſugar, which I had frequently experienced to have been of great ſervice in colics, and to put caraway-ſeed into her ſoup.

The pain was, by theſe remedies, ſomewhat abated; but as ſhe had no ſtool, as yet, I ordered her a clyſter, which gave her one, ſucceeded by a plentiful diſcharge of urine, and before the next morning the pain entirely left her.

OBSERVATION CCCCXVI.

Of a diſorder of the eyes.

A Friend of mine, at Nurenberg, ſent me the following account of his caſe:

In the year 1714, as I was travelling over the Hartz-mountains, and Thuringer-foreſt, looking upon the ſnow, I obſerved a number of ſmall circular appearances, two and three being connected together, and flying about before my eyes; from that time I have obſerved ſmall black clouds, ſinking, as it were, before my eyes, which my friends would perſuade me were exhalations from the eyes: I alſo afterwards obſerved long lines, two or three together, reſembling the ſkins of dead worms, upon which lines circular ſtreaks appeared. The lines have greatly increaſed, ſo that when I look upon a white wall, or white paper, I conſtantly obſerve them, though not ſingly, but now attended with ablack, fiery cloud, upon which there is the appearance of little balls riſing up and down before my eyes; theſe clouds I perceive conſtantly, both night and day, when I look upon any colour except black, or when before a looking-glaſs.

I can ſee any thing at a diſtance very well, but when I view any object near, the appearances are preſent; by candle-light, when I am looking upon any thing white, I obſerve green ſpots flying about, and which moſtly happens after my eyes have been dazzled by the flame of the fire or candle, the ſame by day in the ſun, though ſometimes it happens without having viewed any bright object. At night, after candle-light, if I look at any thing in the ſhade, or ſkreened from the light of the candle, I ſometimes obſerve a red body, of the colour of red-hot iron, the ſize of one's fiſt, or ſometimes as large as a child's head.

If I look at the flame of a candle, or in the ſun, with my eyes nearly cloſed, like one ſleeping, I obſerve a membrane with a thouſand ſmall dots, which ſeems to cover all the light; all theſe appearances are common to both eyes.

In the year 1714, I conſulted Dr. Juſtus Schrader, of Leyden; who told me they were the criteria boni viſus, of which opinion I find Stahl is, in his Diſp. de affectibus oculor, and adviſes ſuch perſons not to uſe any thing; Mr. Geiſsler, ſurgeon of Nurenberg, is of the ſame mind. But notwithſtanding their opinions, I am under ſome apprehenſion of loſing my ſight, and not without cauſe, as the cloud does not remain the ſame, but I find it greatly increaſed in this laſt year and a half, to more than as large again, from which it is impoſſible for me to prognoſticate

any

any good. I have conſulted Mr. Anel of Paris, Mr. Woolhouſe I forgot to conſult, who, upon examining my eyes, judges a cataract will enſue, and blames Mr. Schrader for thinking a faultineſs in ſight to be good, and for calling theſe ſpots perfect viſion.

At preſent I can ſee objects very well, both near and at a diſtance, and ſhould be very eaſy if my diſorder would not increaſe, though my ſight has been weaker for ſome years paſt; for I cannot read a plain print by day, much leſs by night, without ſtraining my eyes, and giving myſelf pain.

The rays of the ſun dazzle my eyes, or any place where the ſun ſhines, and the ſame happens from the flame of a candle; my eyes are continually ſticking together, and I have a ſenſation as if ſand was in my eyes.

This patient ſent me alſo ſeveral figures of theſe appearances, which he had drawn, ſome being circular, others like hairs, others reſembling ſkins, ſome running in the zigzag-manner, like the outworks of a fortification.

I ſent him my opinion of his caſe as follows: That I had well conſidered this diſorder of the eyes, which I regarded as a very intricate caſe, and difficult of cure; particularly, as he had been troubled with it ſome years, and as it continued to increaſe: that although I had ſeen ſeveral of the kind, I was obliged to confeſs his caſe to be the worſt and moſt extraordinary one I had ever met with, and that I could not commend Dr. Schrader's opinion, and others, who regarded the ſymptoms as ſigns of a good ſight, as I was too well acquainted how troubleſom they were, in reading and writing; but that for his comfort, and to keep up his ſpirits, I could aſſure him, I had never met with any inſtance of perſons becoming blind upon theſe appearances: that recent caſes of this nature I had frequently ſeen cured; in others they were leſſened, but did not entirely go off; and in others, if they followed what was adviſed them, they never loſt their ſight, but retained light enough to ſee to do their neceſſary buſineſs; and that a cataract would enſue, according to Mr. Anel's opinion, I had never yet ſeen an inſtance of it, nor had ever obſerved a gutta ſerena to be the conſequence.

I had indeed frequently obſerved, that this complaint had aroſe from travelling in the ſnow, as was the caſe here, where the ſtrong reflexion, eſpecially when the ſun ſhone, might injure the eye, and particularly the retina, and induce a weakneſs of the parts; but whence this cauſe immediately ariſes, and in what this injury conſiſts, it is difficult to affirm or to inveſtigate.

Yet, agreeably to Dr. Pitcairn and Boerhaave, it ſeems moſt probable that the veſſels of the retina are weakened or relaxed, and that afterwards,

in plethoric habits, of which this patient ſays he is, they are unequally diſtended, and the nervous parts of the retina thereby compreſſed, which render them incapable of receiving the impreſſion of the rays of light; and hence this appearance of ſpots, which ſeem to be external to the eye.

That notwithſtanding the opinion the phyſicians who had been conſulted had given, the diſorder, I aſſured him, appeared to me inveterate and incurable; nevertheleſs, it might be prevented from growing worſe.

To anſwer which intention, I adviſed him to have the quantity of blood leſſened, that thereby a greater diſtenſion of the relaxed veſſels of the retina might be prevented, and that eight ounces of blood ſhould be taken away every quarter of a year; and after bleeding, to anſwer the ſame end, I would have the following pills taken:

℞. Extract. panchymag. Crollii,
Merc. dulc. *aā* gr. viii.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. gr. iv.
Elix. proprietat. q. ſ. f. pilulæ x.

To alleviate the viſcid obſtructions in the ſmall veſſels of the retina, I adviſed three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients might be taken twice a-day, for ſome weeks:

℞. Herb. euphraſiæ,
—— betonicæ, *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi.

And that two tea-ſpoonfuls of this powder be taken in the tea:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒii.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒi.
—— aniſi, ʒſs.
Sacchari, ʒii. f. pulvis.

I adviſed him alſo to waſh his eyes frequently with cold water, particularly night and morning, which contracts the relaxed veſſels, or at leaſt oppoſes their farther diſtenſion, and that he would uſe exerciſe frequently, be moderate in eating and drinking, and very cautious of the leaſt exceſs in drinking wine, not to look at the ſun or fire, nor upon the ſnow, nor to read much, but to let his eyes reſt at times; by which method I hoped, with ſome aſſurance of certainty, that farther miſchief would be prevented.

OBSERVATION CCCCXVII.

Of a wound in the breaſt.

MR. Ebner, a ſtudent at Altdorff, received a wound in the breaſt with a ſword, Auguſt 19th, 1717, early in the morning, about two fingers-breadth below the nipple, on the right-ſide; the wound ran obliquely downwards towards the ſternum; the effuſion of blood was great from the wound. Soon after he was invaded with a difficulty of breathing, and great anxiety about the præcordia. Which ſymptoms leading us to imagine the inſtrument had penetrated the cavity of the thorax, we ſearched; but neither could the ſurgeon who firſt attended him, or myſelf, find, by any method, that it had entered the thorax; for, upon examination with the probe, it paſſed but a thumb's breadth obliquely downwards towards the ſternum: the wound, therefore, was dreſſed with dry lint only, to keep it open; and I directed a diſcutient bag of ſerpillum, origanum, roſmarinus, and veronica, to be boiled in wine, and applied warm every two hours; and that one of the following powders ſhould be taken every two hours in the julep:

℞. Sperm. ceti, gr. x.
Lap. cancr. citrat. gr. vii.
Antimon diaphoretic.
Sanguin. hirci, *aā* gr. iv. m.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuci, ʒvi.
— hyſſopi, ʒi.
Syrup. capillor. Ven. ʒſs.

I ordered two diſhes of the following vulnerary drink, to be drank frequently at pleaſure:

℞. Rad. graminis,
—— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
—— polypod.
—— liquirit. *aā* ʒiſs.
Herb. veronic.
—— ſanicul. *aā* p. ii.
Flor. hyperic. p. i.
Jujubar, N° iv.
Dactyl. N° ii.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒi.

Sem.

Sem. aniſi, ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa infundantur in aquæ ebullientis, lbi. ſtent, in cineribus calidis per horam unam, poſtea coletur.
Colaturæ, adde
Tinct. flor. papav. ʒſs.
Syrup. violar. ʒiſs. m.

I ordered the wound to be ſyringed with the following decoction, by way of precaution, to diſcover, if poſſible, whether it had penetrated the cavity:

℞. Rad. rub. tinct.
—— ſymphyt. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. agrimon.
—— hyperic. *aā* mſs. coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimpl. per quadrant. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒviii.
Mell. roſat. ʒi. miſce.

And to be dreſſed with the following ointment, ſpread on lint:

℞. Terebinth. Venet. ʒſs.
Vitell. ovor. N° i. m. probe terendo.

When I viſited him next morning, he complained ſtill of pain and difficulty in breathing, with ſome anxiety; I ordered him to continue the ſame medicines, to take the powder every three hours, and to eat ſome ſoup for dinner.

In the evening, the wound was dreſſed again. I repeated again the examination, to diſcover whether the puncture had penetrated the cavity, both with the probe and injection, but could not find that it had; for the injection returned inſtantly back again.

I now directed the ſurgeon to dreſs the wound with digeſtive and diachylon-plaiſter, permitted him ſoup for his ſupper, and ordered the fomentation with the bag, to be repeated every three or four hours, and the powders to be taken every three or four hours with the julep.

He ſlept pretty well all night, but ſtill complained of an anxiety, which might proceed from the injury done the pectoral muſcles. I ordered him to repeat the powders every four hours, the wound to be dreſſed as before, and the part to be fomented every four hours; for dinner I permitted him ſome chicken-broth, or a pigeon; in the evening he was much better, and reſted well the following night. I did not now forbid

him

him to eat, moderately, of any food of eaſy digeſtion. On the third day I permitted him to drink beer again, the wound being quite clean, and beginning to heal. In about ſeventeen or eighteen days, it was perfectly cicatrized.

OBSERVATION CCCCXVIII.

Of a tertian fever.

SEPTEMBER 1ſt, 1717, a woman was attacked, two days paſt, with a fever, which returning again this day, ſhe ſent for me, during the ſhivering fit. I preſcribed the following mixture, with directions that ſhe ſhould take two ſpoonfuls frequently:

℞. Aq. card. benedict. ʒiv.
— cinnamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Antimon. diaphoretic.
Lap. cancror. preparat. *aā* ʒſs.
Syrup. contrayervæ ʒii, miſce.

And of the following tincture fifty drops, three times a-day in camomile-tea:

℞. Eſſ. abſynth. comp. ʒſs.
Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

And as ſhe complained of a nauſea and loſs of appetite, I directed the following emetic to be taken early in the morning, working it off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. iiſs.
—— vitriolat. gr. x. m.

This operated very well, and a large quantity of bile was diſcharged, and I ordered the tincture to be ſtill continued.

The paroxyſm returning again on the fifth, the ſhivering fit was weaker, but the heat and pain in her head were worſe. I now preſcribed the following powder, one of which I directed to be taken in the afternoon, and going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Specific. cephal.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒi.
Ol. caryophyllor. gutt. ii. m. divide in quatuor partes æquales.

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nigr. ʒiv.
Syrup. cinnamom. ʒii. m.

Sep-

September 7th, the paroxyſm returned, and on its firſt invaſion, was ſomewhat abated, but the hot fit was ſtill pretty ſevere. I directed her to perſiſt in the uſe of the powders and drops two days longer, and ordered the following apozem for ordinary drink, when thirſty:

℞. Decoct. hordei, lbii.
Aq. cinnamom. ʒii.
Syrup. papav. rhæad. ʒi.
—— caryophyll. ʒſs.
Spirit. vitriol. dulc. q. ſ. ad gratiam.

After the uſe of theſe remedies the fever went off, but ſhe complained of want of appetite; therefore, to ſtrengthen her ſtomach, I ordered twenty-five or thirty drops of the following tincture, to be taken three times a-day:

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒiii.
— gentian.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. *aā* ʒi. m.

And ordered two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following powder to be taken after dinner:

℞. Trag. aromat. Auguſt. ʒi.
Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm. ʒſs. m. f. pulvis.

This autumn, tertians were very frequent both in town and country, moſt of which I cured in this manner; but many of them not giving way to this method, I was obliged to have recourſe to the bark, in pretty large doſes.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIX.

Of the epilepſy.

A GIRL, about thirteen years of age, after ſurcharging her ſtomach with pork, was taken with a ſickneſs at her ſtomach, and about a week after had ſeveral epileptic fits. Being conſulted, September 2d, 1717, I ordered the following emetic:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
Sal. abſynth. ℈ſs. m.

This operated ſix times, and ſhe found herſelf better. I directed one of the following powders to be taken two hours after the vomit had done working, and the other going to reſt:

℞.

℞. Specific. cephalic.
Pulv. Marchion. *aā* ʒſs.
Extr. caſtorei,
Theriac. cœleſt. *aā* gr. ii. m.

The next day, having perceived no return of her diſorder ſince the emetic, I ordered another of the powders to be taken, going to reſt, and fifteen drops of the following mixture to be taken night and morning:

℞. Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒii.
Ol. deſt. roſmarin. gutt. ii.
— ſuccin. gutt. i. m.

From this inſtance we may be led to conclude, that many other diſorders in children, of about this age, as well as of thoſe at the breaſt, may be cauſed by overloading their ſtomachs; and that, therefore, the firſt curative intention ſhould be to clear the ſtomach, ſince, without evacuations, the ſpecifics which moſt phyſicians rely upon, are of very little uſe.

OBSERVATION CCCCXX.

Of a difficulty of breathing, with a copious expectoration.

MR. Netter, a merchant at Altdorff, of a phlegmatic habit, about thirty years of age, was frequently ſeized, in the night, with a violent dyſpnœa, attended with a copious expectoration, which nearly ſuffocated him. He conſulted me, September 6th, 1717, and I preſcribed for him the purging draught, page 227, and directed him to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. irid. flor. ʒiii.
—— helenii, ʒii.
—— ari, ʒi.
Herb. veronic.
—— hyſſop.
—— tuſſilag. *aā* mſs.
Ficuum recent. ℥i.
Sem. aniſi,
—— fœnicul. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following elixir, in the tea:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wedel. ʒvi.
Spirit. ſal. armon. ʒii. m.

Three days afterwards, complaining of a viſcid phlegm, I ordered him to take a ſpoonful of the following mixture every two hours, and to continue the tea and the elixir as before:

℞. Gum. ammon. in oxymel.
Scillit. ſolut. ʒii.
Aq. hyſſop. ʒiii.
— veronicæ, cum vino, ʒi.
Spirit. ſal. armoniac. aniſat. ϑſs.
Syrup. de Eryſimo Lobel. ʒſs. m.

By which means he was cured.

As a preſervative againſt future attacks, I ordered him to repeat the purging draught, or to take twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ every month, to be moderate in his diet, particularly as he took but little exerciſe; and at night, eſpecially, I adviſed him to eat ſparingly.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXI.

Of a complication of diſorders in a lady.

THE following account was ſent to me by letter, from a gentleman concerning his wife: That, about two years ſince, by the advice of an unſkilful ſurgeon, my wife was ſalivated, which probably was not neceſſary; and as there was not proper care taken of her during the ſalivation, it is my opinion the mercury has ſettled in her limbs; for this three quarters of a year paſt, ſhe has been lame in both legs, but particularly the right, not being able to walk acroſs the room without help; ſhe is afflicted with the ſtone and gravel, attended with ſevere pains, and cannot retain her urine, but paſſes it involuntarily; when ſhe would uſe the chamber-pot ſhe cannot make a drop of water, but ſoon after ſhe paſſes her urine involuntarily, and in the night particularly, in her ſleep, which is ſucceeded by faintneſs, and great debility. Beſides theſe complaints, ſhe has a rupture, which ſometimes comes down, and is not always eaſily returned; it was ſo very painful this laſt night, that we all thought it would be her laſt. She is about fifty years of age, has had ten children, and three abortions. I have ſent her urine, thinking it neceſſary; and deſire, if poſſible, you will come and ſee her.

September 14th, 1717. *Yours, &c.*

As the place the gentleman dwelt at was very diſtant from Altdorff, and buſineſs too preventing me, I could not go, but ſent the following directions and medicines:

That the following herbs ſhould be boiled in a ſufficient quantity of milk, to a cataplaſm, and applied to the rupture, and a large pillow placed under her, to raiſe her breech higher than her head, in order to promote the return of the inteſtine; after which let her nurſe try to return the inteſtine into the cavity of the abdomen, by gently preſſing it upwards; and if that ſhould not be practicable, the pained part may be bathed with warm linſeed, or poppy-oil, and the cataplaſm applied, and repeated as often as neceſſary:

℞. Rad. lilior. alb. ʒii.
Herb. malvæ,
—— altheæ, *aā* mji.
Flor. chamomil. mj.
Farin. ſem. lini, ʒii.
Sem. anethi,
—— carui,
—— fœnicul. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I ordered fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning, noon, and night, in ſome tea, or in the julep following:

℞. Eſſ. carminativ. Wedel. ʒi.
Laud. liquid. Sydenham. ʒi. m.

And that a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder be taken in the julep, every morning at ten, afternoon at four, and at ten o'clock at night; but if the pain ſhould abate or go off, it will be ſufficient to take the drops only, twice a-day, and the powder only in the evening:

℞. Tart. vitriolat.
Sal. geniſtæ, *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒii. m.

℞. Aq. Petroſelin.
— ceraſor. nig. *aā* ʒvi.
— diuretic. cum nucleis, ʒii.
— ſyrup. papav. rhæad. ʒi. m.

If the pain ſhould be violent, or the patient coſtive, I directed the following clyſter to be injected:

℞. Decoct. emollient. pro clyſt. lbi.
Unguent. clyſmat. ʒiſs.
Sal. gemmæ, ʒſs. m.

Or a clyſter may alſo be prepared at home, of two handfuls of camomile-flowers, boiled in milk, adding to the ſtrained liquor a ſpoonful of ſalt, and two ſpoonfuls of linſeed-oil and honey. That her nouriſhment ſhould be chiefly of ſoups, with caraway-ſeeds, and her body kept open with ſtewed prunes and cherries, with their liquor; for common drink ſhe may take tea or coffee, and a glaſs of ſmall-beer; and, if no great heat attends, ſhe may drink a glaſs of wine between whiles, and at dinner:

Altdorff, Sept. 16*th*, 1717.

I received another letter, September 19th, of the following tenor:

MY wife has taken the medicines according to your directions; after the firſt clyſter, ſhe found the pain in her bowels greatly relieved; the clyſter was repeated twice, but ſhe has had no ſtool ſince; and though, by the uſe of the tincture and powder, the pain is abated, yet ſhe finds herſelf extremely faint from what ſhe does ſuffer. The cataplaſm has taken off the painfulneſs of the rupture, but the inteſtine could not be returned; and her greateſt pain is in her legs and thighs, ſo that ſhe cannot move nor help herſelf, and this pain is now her principal complaint. For ſome time paſt ſhe has had no ſleep, day nor night; but now, for the laſt two or three days, ſhe has ſlumbered a little, but has been diſturbed by frightful dreams. She is very thirſty, and complains of a violent inward heat, being hardly able to drink enough to abate it. She has alſo ſome eruptions upon her forehead, and is troubled with ſtrong uncommon eructations.

He deſired me again to come to ſee her. Accordingly, September 20th, I ſet out; and at my arrival, I found that the rupture could not have been returned, for that the inteſtine adhered, ſo that I could apply no truſs, by which I hoped to have relieved her of her pain, for truſſes are of no uſe where the inteſtine cannot be reduced.

I judged that the pain in her loins and thighs were nephritic; for we frequently obſerve, and many authors affirm the ſame, that from a compreſſion upon the pſoas-muſcle, great pain and lameneſs of the legs and thighs is frequently produced, from the conſent of the nerves of theſe parts with each other.

The paſſing her urine involuntarily, ſeemed to indicate a ſtone in the bladder; I therefore adviſed her, in order to be certain, and whether there might be one or more ſtones in her bladder, to have the catheter paſſed, but ſhe would not ſubmit.

Being

Being willing to aſſiſt her what I could, I adviſed her to continue to take the former medicines, particularly the powder, frequently, on account of her great heat and thirſt; and further directed, for her ordinary drink, when thirſty, two quarts of barley-water, with a lemon ſliced in it, half a pint of wine, and ſweetened to her taſte.

I alſo ordered the leg and thigh to be well rubbed with cloths, heated over the ſmoak of the following ingredients, two or three times a-day:

℞. Succin. elect. ʒſs.
Maſtich. elect.
Gum. anim. *aā* ʒii.
Flor. lavend.
—— roſmarin.
—— Calendul. *aā* p. i. m.

After which I directed that the joints ſhould be well rubbed, night and morning, with the following ſpirit:

℞. Spirit. lumbricor. terreſt.
—— formicar. *aā* ʒiii.
—— C. C. ʒi. m.

I left a truſs with her, to be applied if the inteſtine ſhould return, in order to prevent the gut falling down again.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXII.

Of the opinion of the medical faculty at Altdorff, concerning a mortal wound from a ſmall ſword.

The LETTER to our FACULTY.

GENTLEMEN,

A Certain enſign in the ſervice of the king of Poland, in a quarrel with a captain, both being intoxicated with liquor, wounded the latter with his ſword, after the manner contained in the following deſcription of the wound. Now, although the wounded perſon died of the effuſion of blood, yet the following queries ariſe.

1. Whether the wound was to be regarded as mortal, per ſe, ſo that if the wounded perſon had had timely aſſiſtance, his life might not have been ſaved?

2. Whether the following deſcription is ſufficiently circumſtantial for a collegium juridicum, to be able to determine abſolutely that the wound itſelf

itſelf was mortal, or not; and conſequently to paſs judgment, with ſafety, upon the perſon who gave the wound?

3. If wounds of the arteries of the limbs always prove mortal, though the ligature, or proper ſtyptics, be immediately applied, eſpecially when they may be applied to the wound without any obſtacle?

Your opinion, therefore, Gentlemen, is deſired, ſubſcribed with the ſeal of the faculty.

I remain, yours, &c.

Auguſt 15th, 1717. ANONYMUS.

The account of the wound, by order of colonel A. H. P. of the regiment of the count of F.

We whoſe names are hereafter ſubſcribed, met in the houſe of F. S. June 1ſt, about half an hour after two in the morning; when the ſurgeon of the regiment was preſent to dreſs the wounds the deceaſed captain had received, at which time they did not bleed much: but during the dreſſing the ſaid captain expired, in the preſence of thoſe required by the magiſtracy to examine the wounds.

Upon the examination we found a wound on the external part of the left leg, near the tibia, about a hand's breadth below the knee; entering at the calf of the leg, and paſſing obliquely outwards on the other ſide, by which the calf of the leg, with its muſcles, were divided to the bone, and we alſo found that the ſural artery and vein were divided, and in the following manner:

At the entrance into the wound, a branch of the ſural artery was cut half through; but the vein was entirely divided, and the other branch of the artery, together with the anterior branch of the vein, were entirely divided by the weapon. Laſtly, we found in the right-leg a puncture, or ſtab, two finger's breadth above the ancle, which had paſſed quite through, dividing the muſcles and adjacent veins.

We found nothing elſe in the body we thought neceſſary to be delivered, and hereto we have reſpectively ſet our hands and ſeals,

June 2d, 1717. D. J. C. S. M.D.
E. H. ſurgeon to the regiment.
C. S. ſurgeon.

REMARKS and opinion on the CASE.

The account of the wound of the deceaſed does not ſeem to have been written with proper accuracy and caution. 1. The circumſtances immediately previous to it, which muſt be regarded as an eſſential part in ſuch caſes, are not taken any notice of: but from the accounts of others,

others, it is well known that the deceaſed was not only exceſſively drunk, but that there alſo was a ſharp battle and wreſtling between the two antagoniſts, previous to the giving the wound; and, as from the great quantity of wine, paſſion, and violent motion, during the fray, a great diſturbance of the blood muſt neceſſarily ariſe, a large effuſion of blood might have enſued, had the wound been of leſs conſequence.

2. Again, a very neceſſary part is omitted in the account, viz. how long the deceaſed lived after he had received the wound? neither is there any mention made of how long he lay before he had the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon, though as to this laſt circumſtance, it is ſaid that it was half an hour, conſequently a greater effuſion of blood, from the reaſons beforementioned N° 1, might the eaſier happen.

3. The wound of the right leg is deſcribed ſuperficially; whereas, in ſuch caſes, all the veſſels and muſcles injured ſhould have been inſerted by name.

As the ſaid account, therefore, is ſo very imperfect, we may, with good grounds ſay, that it ought, in law, to be regarded as invalid, and more ſo, as from report (if that could be fully proved) it is ſaid that the deceaſed had a large ecchymoſis, or ſpot of extravaſated blood upon his forehead, but of which this account makes no mention.

As to what now regards the wound itſelf, it is well known, from daily experience, that the injuring of the veſſels, nay the entire ſeparation of them, as, for inſtance, in amputations, cannot be looked upon as abſolutely mortal, eſpecially where the orifice of the wound is large enough, as in the preſent caſe, where the calf of the leg was laid open, for the neceſſary inſtruments and proper remedies to be applied.

Experienced ſurgeons can cite many inſtances of ſuch caſes, which would be too tedious to inſert in this place; yet, as we would not be wanting in any proper illuſtration, we ſhall mention one caſe, atteſted by ſeveral experienced phyſicians and ſurgeons.——A waggoner received a ſhot in his left-leg, with two balls, which lacerated all the arteries and veins; he was obliged to lie a good while without any dreſſing, and loſt a great deal of blood; after the bleeding was ſtopped, the lower part of the leg began to mortify, which obliged the ſurgeons, viz. of the imperial regiments, then upon the Rhine, to amputate the limb above the knee: but as they did not pull the ſkin far enough back at the operation, by which the os femoris ſhould have been covered, the wound could not heal, and ſix days afterwards, the ſurgeon to the regiment amputated it again, about a hand's breadth higher up: in this caſe we ſee much larger arteries may be divided, and yet the patient preſerved. Now the queſtions propoſed to the medical faculty for their deciſion were:

1. If

1. If the account of the wound was ſo drawn up as to ſtand in law, or if it is not rather to be regarded as imperfect and defective, eſpecially if it were to be proved that the deceaſed had received another wound on the head, mentioned above, towards the end of our remarks N° 3, preceding?

2. Whether the wounds were, per ſe, & ſua natura, incurabilia & lethalia; ſo that the wounded perſon muſt neceſſarily have died, and whoſe life could not be ſaved, principally as the wounded perſon was not immediately dreſſed, ſo that his life was ſhortened by the mere effuſion of blood?

3. Whether the wounds of the arteries of the limbs are always mortal, although the ligature, or proper ſtiptics, are immediately uſed, eſpecially when theſe may be applied, without delay, to the wound?

The anſwer of the medical faculty.

We, the deacon and other profeſſors of medicine at Altdorff, having lately received an account concerning the wounding of captain H, and of his death thereupon enſuing, and being deſired to conſider the caſe, and to give our (collegialiter) joint opinion of the following queſtions.

1. Whether the account, &c?

2. Whether the wounds were, &c?

3. Whether the wounds of the arteries, &c?

We accordingly have not been wanting in a proper conſideration and deliberation on the caſe, and with regard to the firſt queſtion, we are of opinion, That the account delivered of the wound by the phyſician is very imperfect,

1. Becauſe neither the time the deceaſed lived after he had received the wound, nor how long it was before the ſurgeon came to dreſs it, is not mentioned, which are circumſtances very neceſſary to be known towards the illuſtration of the main point.

2. Neither is it related whether the bleeding was ſo violent, that the wounded perſon muſt have died of the effuſion of blood in a ſhort time.

3. Nor is the opening and examination of the head, abdomen, and thorax related, nay, probably, was quite omitted, though it ſhould have been done by all means, and proper references made: for notwithſtanding the nature of the wound, and the perſon's deceaſe, was thought ſufficient for ſuch an account; yet in ſuch caſes of weight, where, it is to be judged of, whether a wound is mortal or not, no noble part being concerned; it reaſonably requires a cloſe and exact inſpection of all the parts, from ſuch who are to give a judicial opinion; ſince it may happen, that there may be ſome latent cauſe of death, in a perſon ſo wounded, which

upon

upon ſuch occaſion, and upon ſuffering external force, or from great perturbation of body and mind, may now break forth, or at leaſt increaſe the danger of the wound; ſeveral of which the learned Bohnius quotes, in exemp. de vulner. lethal. p. m. 141, & ſeq. At leaſt, in this caſe, it ſhould have been examined whether the large internal blood-veſſels were ſo emptied that the wounded perſon muſt have ſuddenly died of the great effuſion of blood. But ſince no mention is made of this, and as ſuch weighty circumſtances are quite omitted, we cannot ſee how a collegium juridicum can paſs ſentence with ſafety, upon the authority of ſuch an account, with regard to the abſolute lethality of the wound.

With regard to the ſecond queſtion, we cannot deny but that the wound of the left-leg was, per ſe, lethale; becauſe of the number of conſiderable branches of arteries and veins divided, which muſt have bled greatly, and could not have ſtopped of themſelves, as the adjacent muſcles were ſo much cut and divided.

Yet this wound, nevertheleſs, cannot be declared abſolutely mortal, if the proper chirurgical remedies and ligatures had been applied in time.

The third queſtion is already clear, from the anſwer to the ſecond queſtion; for daily experience witneſſes, that wounds of the arteries and veins of the limbs are not abſolutely mortal, as we have inſtances of larger veſſels than thoſe of the leg being divided and deſtroyed by gunſhot wounds, and in amputations for gangrenes, or other diſorders, without the patient's bleeding to death, if ligatures, proper ſtyptics, and proper bandages, have been timely applied.

Thus much we thought neceſſary to ſay in illuſtration of our opinion with regard to the queſtions propoſed, and to which we have replied to the beſt of our knowledge, conſcientiouſly, and agreeably to the ſolid foundation of phyſic.

Given under the great ſeal of our college,

Altdorff, Sept 2, 1717. The DEACON, DOCTORS, and PROFESSORS of the medical faculty in this univerſity.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIII.

Of a luxation of the ancle.

A Young ſtudent, upon the leaſt motion, as ſtepping a-croſs the ſtreet quicker than uſual, was ſubject to a luxation of the ancle. This having happened to him ſeveral times, he conſulted me; and after reducing the luxation, I ordered a proper bandage, and the part to be rubbed with ſpirits, and adviſed him to keep himſelf quiet: but, being of a ſprightly

diſpoſition, he could not be perſuaded to confine himſelf, but thought it ſufficient to take more care in walking; notwithſtanding which, the ſame accident happened to him ſeveral times afterwards.

I at length prevailed with him to keep his room for ſome conſiderable time, and to keep himſelf quiet; directing him to bathe the part affected with the following mixture, warm:

℞. Aq. Anhaltin.
Spirit. roſmarin.
—— lavendulæ,
—— ſerpylli, *aā* ʒi. m.

I alſo directed the ſurgeon to apply the bandage, deſcribed in my ſurgery for the luxation of the ancle, every night and morning, and ordered him to keep his bed the firſt week, and afterwards ſuffered him to walk about the room, and not to go out of doors; which directions he obſerved through the greateſt part of the winter: at length, the part grew ſtronger, and he could tread firmer upon his legs, and no luxation enſued.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIV.

Of an empyema.

A Young man, about twenty-eight years of age, who had ſerved as ſurgeon in his imperial majeſty's ſervice, after many exceſſes in drinking both of wine and brandy, was taken ill in February laſt. He conſulted me, October 4th, 1717: his complaints, at preſent, were great faintneſs, difficulty of breathing, cough, and expectoration of purulent matter; his legs were ſwelled, and his urine cloudy with a lateritious ſediment, and he had been troubled with frequent bleedings at the noſe.

From theſe ſymptoms, I judged that his lungs were ulcerated: I ordered him to drink ſome cups of the infuſion of the following ingredients, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. glycyrrhizæ, ʒi.
Herb. veronic.
—— tuſſilag. *aā* mj.
Caric. ping. N° iii.
Jujubar N° vi.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi, *aā* ʒiii. m.

I alſo directed him to take thirty-five drops of the tinctura prop. Mynſ. an hour before dinner, and to be regular in his diet.

October

October 14th, being ſomewhat better than when I firſt ſaw him, I now ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, in the aqua veronicæ:

℞. Pulv. Haly contr. phthiſin. ʒvi.
Spec. diatragacanth. frig. ʒii.
Specific. antihect. Poter. ʒi. m.

And, going to reſt, to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following balſam:

℞. Balſ. Locatelli, ʒi.
—— peruvian. ℈i. m.

After ſeveral viſits, I judged, from the heavineſs and oppreſſion he complained of on the cheſt, from the great heat, from the tumour being on this ſide more than the other, and from the fluctuation I perceived on the application of my hand, that the caſe was an empyema, which could not be cured without making an inciſion into the cavity; and I informed him, that he muſt certainly die, if he did not ſubmit to it: but I could not prevail upon him to ſuffer me to perform this operation, ſo that he died in great pain.

I opened him after his deceaſe, and found that he had a true empyema; there being a collection of two pints of putrid, fœtid matter on the left-ſide of the thorax, which had corroded the lungs, pleura, and diaphragm. Had he ſubmitted in time to the operation, his life, perhaps, might have been preſerved.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXV.

Of the gout.

A Gentleman, about fifty years of age, had been troubled with the gout ten years. It generally affected his knees, and the parts about the os ſacrum. The pain being very violent, he conſulted me, October 14th, 1717; and I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, and to take twenty of the pilulæ purgantes, going to reſt, and to repeat them in four days.

I directed as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between four fingers, to be boiled in a pint of water; directing half the quantity of the liquor, when ſtrained, to be taken warm, early every morning, and the other half every afternoon:

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒiſs.
—— chinæ, ʒi.
Herb. roſmarin. mj.
—— chamæd. mſs.
Flor. lavend.
—— cheir. *aā* p. i. miſce.

I directed him to take ſixty drops of the eſſ. ariſtoloch. rotundæ, in the morning doſe of the diet-drink, in bed.

I directed that the parts affected ſhould be well rubbed with warm cloths, and bags with elder and camomile-flowers to be applied warm, and that he would obſerve a moderate diet.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXVI.

Of a tumor in the neck.

A Young woman, about ſixteen years of age, who had never had the menſtrual diſcharge, had a tumour, which ſeemed to be ſcrophulous, about the ſize of a nut, which conſtantly appeared upon the increaſe of the moon, and at the decreaſe gradually went off. She conſulted me, October 18th, 1717, and I ordered her to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, every eighth day; and to take a tea-ſpoonful of the pulvis ad ſtrum. Aug. three times a-day, in this julep:

℞. Aq. hederæ terreſt. ʒiii.
— cherefol.
— melliſſ. *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. ʒi, m.

And directed her to drink three diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. vincetox. ʒiii.
Herb. rut. murar. mj.
—— Aſplen.
—— capill. Ven. *aā* mſs.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

And every day, an hour before dinner, thirty-five drops of the following elixir:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒſs.
Sal. volat. oleoſ. ʒii. m.

I ordered a piece of flatted lead, rubbed with quick-ſilver, to be applied to the tumour, fixed upon a piece of ribband, and tied about her neck; and every noon and night, to rub in a little of the ointment, warm, page 102. And laſtly, I adviſed her to take moderate exerciſe. In about two months her menſes came down, and the tumour in the neck went quite off.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXVII.

Of a wound of the tunica cornea of the eye.

A BOY, about fourteen years of age, was wounded by a ſplinter of a ſtone, in the tunica cornea of the eye; the wound was but ſmall, and the other parts were perfectly tranſparent, but the tunica albuginea was greatly inflamed, with large continual defluxions from the eye. Being conſulted by the boy's mother, October 20th, 1717, I ordered the eye to be waſhed with the following collyrium, and an eight double linen-cloth to be tied over the eye:

℞. Aq. fœnicul.
— roſar.
— plantag. *aā* ℥i.
Album ovi, N° i. m. conquaſſando,
adde, Lap. calaminar. ʒſs.
Vitriol. alb. gr. iii.
Opii, gr. ii. m.

I directed him to take the following purging-powder, in the morning early, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, ℈i.
Tartar. vitriol. gr. v. m.

January 6th, 1718, the woman came with her ſon, to ſhew me that his eye was perfectly healed, that he could ſee as well as before, and to thank me for my advice.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXVIII.

Of the menſes; that they are diſcharged as well from the uterus itſelf, as from the vagina.

IN October 1717, I had the opportunity of diſſecting a woman who died with her menſtrual diſcharge upon her: in which ſubject I obſerved that the veſſels of the uterus, as well as of the vagina, were open, and congealed blood adhering to them. There

There are ſome writers, who would have them to be a diſcharge from the vagina only; as Columbus, in book 6, of his anatomy, who affirms, that it conſtantly proceeds from thence, and never from the uterus. Others again oppoſe this opinion, and aſſert, on the contrary, that they flow only from the uterus. But others, as well as myſelf, think they frequently proceed from the veſſels of both parts, though ſometimes they may flow from one only, as is Morgagni's opinion. Hence we may aſſign the reaſon why many women, after conception, immediately miſcarry if this flux comes down; becauſe the diſcharge, in this caſe, is from the uterus: whereas, in others, there may be a conſiderable flux, during their pregnancy, but without abortion; in which caſe, the blood flows from the veſſels of the vagina only.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIX.

Of oſſified arteries, and of the oſſification of the pori biliarii.

IN a ſubject I diſſected, in October 1717, I found the arteries in the legs and feet oſſified; the parts in which this oſſification was found, were more contracted than they commonly are, or ought to be, and the ſubſtance was rather of a calculous nature. In the ſame ſubject, I found the pori biliarii, cruſted with the ſame kind of earthy, or ſtony matter.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXX.

Of a gutta ſerena.

A Young man, who had been afflicted with a gutta ſerena, died; I examined his eyes after his deceaſe, and found that the vitreous humour was changed into a thin fluid, and that the cryſtalline humour was much ſofter than uſual in ſound eyes: from whence we may learn that the cauſe of this diſorder is not always an obſtruction of the optic nerve, but that a diſſolution of the humours of the eye may be the cauſe; which of courſe muſt be more difficult to be cured, than when the diſorder proceeds from an obſtruction of the optic nerve.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXI.

Of the malum hypochondriacum.

A Student, affected with the hypochondriac malady, was ſeized in the night, about one o'clock, with great anxiety and oppreſſion about the præcordia; he was become quite cold, and no pulſe was perceptible. I ordered him to be bled immediately, and to take twenty-five drops of the

the following tincture, every hour or half hour, in the mixture, of which alſo I directed him to take a ſpoonful or two frequently:

℞. Liquor. cornu cervi ſuccin. ʒiii.
Eſſ. caſtorei, ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ,
— ceraſor. nigror. *aā* ʒiiſs.
— apoplectic. ʒi.
Specific. cephalic.
Pulv. Marchion. *aā* ʒſs.
Syrup. pœoniæ, ʒii.
Confect. alkermes ʒi. m.

He found immediate relief, and at eight o'clock the next morning he was indifferently well, but complained of a dryneſs in his mouth; for which I ordered him to drink tea, and towards the evening to repeat the tincture; and at night ordered the following powder to be taken, going to reſt, with the mixture:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. ʒii.
Specific. cephalic.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ℈ſs.
Extr. croci, gr. ii. m. divide in duas partes æquales.

If the anxiety ſhould return in the night, I ordered the tincture and mixture to be repeated.

But his diſorder did not return; he reſted well the whole night, and the next morning was perfectly recovered: yet, notwithſtanding, I ordered him to repeat the tincture and julep, night and morning, and to take the remaining powder, going to reſt:

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXII.

Of calculous concretions in the bronchial glands.

IN November 1717, I found, in one of the largeſt bronchial glands, ſituated between the branches of the trachea arteria, a ſtone reſembling the laſt phalanx of the little finger; and, in the year 1718, in a female ſubject, I found one ſomewhat ſmaller in the ſame gland; and the ſame has been ſince obſerved by others.

In the year 1723, in a male ſubject, I found ſeveral glands in the poſterior part of the trachea arteria and œſophagus, ſome the ſize of a ſmall

bean, others of a grain of wheat; ſome I alſo found in the anterior part of the trachea. From hence it ſeems very probable, that theſe glands ſecrete a fluid from the blood, which paſſes into the trachea arteria, through ducts whoſe orifices are imperceptible, to lubricate the part, as there is required a large quantity of ſuch a fluid, in ſpeaking, ſinging, and other offices of the lungs, and to keep the part continually ſupple and moveable, in inſpiration and expiration.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXIII.

Of the lacteals.

A Young fellow, who had been at a fair near Altdorff, and had eat and drank plentifully, and was perhaps intoxicated, fell into a ditch and was drowned: three days afterwards, in the preſence of a great number of ſtudents, I opened the body, and found in the ſmall guts and meſentery, juſt under the firſt membrane, above the fat, a great number of lacteals, filled with a milky fluid, as white as ſnow, in number exceeding by much, thoſe in other animals who had been fed with milk, in order that theſe veſſels might be demonſtrated: in this ſubject they extended themſelves through the whole meſentery, with frequent anaſtomoſes; ſome went to the glands upon the inteſtines, others were loſt in the meſenteric fat, others proceeded to glands at a greater diſtance, in the manner delineated in my compendium anatomicum, tab. ii. fig. 8.

In the year 1718, I opened the body of a youth, who died of a conſumption, and found the lacteals as numerous in this ſubject: I could diſtinctly ſee them ariſe from the duodenum, which ſome anatomiſts have denied.

In the year 1719, I diſcovered a large lacteal veſſel in the duodenum, near the pylorus; ſince which I have frequently obſerved ſeveral in the ſmall inteſtines of the human ſubject, but not ſo numerous or turgid as in the ſubjects before-mentioned, as I demonſtrated to the gentlemen preſent. And as they are ſeldom met with in ſuch numbers in the human ſubject, as delineated by anatomiſts who ſeem to have taken them only from brutes, I have repreſented, in the plate abovementioned, what their appearance is in the human ſubject, and in what they differ from brutes. Nuck, in his adenography, has deſcribed the lacteals of a man, as he ſays: but he repreſents them in ſo ſmall a number, that they agree better with the appearance in dogs; for, in the ſubjects beforementioned, there were at leaſt ten times the number. The valves, which Nuck has repreſented beautifully and large, we did not find in our ſubjects; the lacteals appeared exactly as in the figure, for the valves and tubercles of theſe veſſels

veſſels only appear when a ligature has been made in the living, or freſh killed animal.

In the firſt ſubject, as he was ſuddenly drowned, well filled with meat and drink, and as it were in the middle of digeſtion, the motion of the chyle in the lacteals, with which they were replete, was ſtopped, and hence it was that their appearance was ſo beautiful; in the other ſubject, who died of a conſumption, as he was nouriſhed with jellies, broths, chocolate, emulſions, and other ſtrengtheners, to the laſt moment, it is no wonder they appeared ſo turgid and conſpicuous.

As ſuch opportunities as theſe ſeldom happen, it is not to be wondered at, that theſe lacteals are ſo ſeldom found in the human ſubject; nevertheleſs Morgagni, in his adverſar. anatomic. II. pag. 92, has declared he has ſeen them in the ſame manner, and has alſo obſerved them in the duodenum, juſt under the pylorus, as is deſcribed by him in his adverſar. anatomic. III. pag. 31.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXIV.

Of a wound through the lungs.

IN a quarrel among ſome ſtudents in the night, one of them was wounded with a ſmall ſword, which penetrated juſt under the ſcapula. Upon receiving the wound, he immediately fell to the ground, and was taken up by ſome of the ſtudents; but expired before he could be conveyed to a houſe, not above thirty yards off. By order of the univerſity, I was appointed to examine into the immediate cauſe of his death, in the preſence of ſeveral of the magiſtracy, and accordingly I delivered in the following account:

I, the hereafter ſubſcribed, have examined the body of the deceaſed N. N. in the preſence of ſeveral of the magiſtrates, and found no other external injury, excepting the wound under the right-ſhoulder, towards the back, of about the breadth of two fingers, through which one might introduce one's finger into the cavity of the thorax, between the ribs: afterwards, upon opening the thorax, I found its cavity, on the right-ſide, nearly filled with coagulated blood.

After I had extracted this blood, I perceived a wound about a thumb's breadth, paſſing through the right lobe of the lungs, entering at the poſterior part, by which the great branches of the arteria and vena pulmonalis, and the bronchia, were divided. The heart, and great arteries, were empty of blood; but I could find no injury done to any other part, either in the abdomen or head, both which I opened.

As the effuſion of blood, therefore, from this large wound of the lungs, was very ſudden, flowing partly out of the external orifice, and partly into the cavity of the thorax, it is not to be wondered at that the patient ſhould die of ſo great a loſs of blood from the heart and veins: nor could he have been preſerved by any human aid. From which conſiderations, it appears evident, that this wound was abſolutely mortal; to the truth of which (as witneſs thereunto required) I ſubſcribe my name,

Altdorff, Nov. 1717. LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXV.

Of bloody urine, and pain in making water.

DR. Hildebrand, profeſſor of law in our univerſity, about fifty years of age, of a ruddy complexion and plethoric habit, had been accuſtomed to bleed in his younger years, which he had neglected for ſome years; he had been troubled ſome time with a painful ſenſation of the bladder, at the time of paſſing his urine, and had evacuated ſeveral times a large quantity of blood, by which he found himſelf much weakened.

I had often adviſed him, as he was of a plethoric habit, to loſe ſome blood, and to take ſome temperant medicines, to prevent worſe conſequences. But ſome old phyſicians, and others, had prejudiced him againſt bleeding, at his time of life; telling him he ought not to loſe blood, but ſhould rather procure a ſupply of blood, to keep up his ſtrength. As ſeveral phyſicians had given him this advice, I could not prevail. I therefore only ordered him to take ſeveral diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. glycyrrhizæ,
—— altheæ,
—— malvæ, *aā* ℥ſs.
Herb. hederæ terreſt.
—— veronic. *aā* mj.
Caricar. ping. N° ii.
Dactylor. N° iv. miſce.

And to take the pulvis temperans, with an equal quantity of gum arabic, eſpecially when the pain was violent; having frequently experienced its uſe, both in pain in making water, from an acrimony of urine, and alſo when ſharp acrid humours offend the ſtomach and inteſtines, and alſo in the bloody-flux. This powder I directed him to take more or leſs frequently, according to the degree of pain, and to drink hartſhorn-jellies.

Some

Some perſons recommended to him coffee, mixed with milk; but as he had a natural averſion to milk, which he had never drank, as alſo to butter and cheeſe, he drank the coffee by itſelf, but without any apparent effect. About this time Dr. Andry of Paris, had much extolled the virtues of crude coffee-beans, for pains in making water, and directed the patients to drink their decoction; which was green, of the colour of green-tea, and without any diſagreeable taſte; this, therefore, he continued for ſome time, but without any alteration for the better. It is probable that the anodyne quality of this decoction, depends chiefly upon the oily mucilaginous parts of the beans, reſembling that of gum-arabic; which, upon roaſting, flies off, or is burnt away; and they may, therefore, be of greater efficacy than the roaſted beans.

As he paſſed, at this time, a large quantity of bloody urine, I ordered him to take fifty drops of the tinctura corallor. every morning and afternoon in the julep; and to take one of the following powders at ten, the other at five in the afternoon, and the third going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Spec. de gemmis frig. ʒi.
Corall. rub. preparat. ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. gr. xv. m. f. pulv. divide in tres partes æquales.

℞. Aq. burſæ paſtoris,
— plantaginis, *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. cydoniat. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. balauſt. ʒii. m. f. julep.

Of this julep, I directed him alſo to take one ſpoonful every two hours by itſelf.

The next day he paſſed his urine without any blood; I therefore adviſed him to continue the tincture, as a gentle reſtringent, with the julep, till the quantity preſcribed was taken. He continued, for ſome time afterwards, without making any bloody water.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXVI.

Of a fever in a child-bed woman.

A LADY, who had lain-in a week, was invaded, December 2d, 1717, with a fever, attended with a violent pain in her head, and great heat. She ſent for me, and deſired my advice; and as I found ſhe had accuſtomed herſelf to drink beer at this time, I forbad it, as being too hot. I preſcribed the following powders, one to be taken this morning,

another about two, and the other at five in the afternoon, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnabar. antimonii,
Nitri dep. *aā* ϑſs. m. f. pulv. divide in tres partes æquales.

℞. Aq. borragin.
— bugloſſ. *aā* ʒiii.
— ceraſor. nigror. ʒii.
Succ. citri recent. ʒiii.
Syrup. papav. rhæad. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

Of this julep I directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken frequently, when the heat was violent.

Inſtead of beer, I ordered for her ordinary drink, when thirſty, two handfuls of barley, and two ounces of currants, to be boiled in two quarts of water; adding to the ſtrained liquor half a pint of wine, and ſweetening it to her taſte.

I viſited her in the evening, and ſhe was much better. I ordered the powder to be repeated in the evening, at midnight, and the next morning. I ordered vinegar of roſes to be applied to her forehead and temples in the evening, and adviſed her to obſerve a proper diet, avoiding fleſh-meats. The next night ſhe ſlept better than the former, and the next day found herſelf very well. I adviſed her to continue the powder every eighth hour, with the drink, for two or three days longer. On the fourth day the heat was quite gone; but complaining of wind in her bowels, I ordered her to take ſome tincture of orange-peel in her tea, twice a-day.

Another child-bed woman was invaded, ſhortly after, with the ſame kind of fever, attended with a ſuppreſſion of urine. I preſcribed the ſame regimen, and ordered onions, roaſted in aſhes, to be applied to the abdomen; by which method ſhe was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXVII.

Of a ranula.

A Child, about a year and a half old, was troubled with a whitiſh hard tumour, called a ranula, under the tongue. I opened the tumour, and let out its contents, and touched it with honey of roſes, acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol, with a ſmall hair-pencil: this I repeated

again in the evening, filling up the cavity with lint; and repeating the ſame for three or four days, it was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXVIII.

Of worms.

A Woman, about twenty-two years of age, had been ill for ſome time, frequently complaining of a pain in her bowels; for about fourteen days paſt ſhe voided by ſtool ſeveral ſmall white worms, like maggots; ſhe was very much troubled with wind, and her noſe was obſtructed with a viſcid fœtid mucus. She conſulted me, January 3d, 1718. I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in warm milk, every night and morning:

℞. Æthiop. min. ʒiſs.
Ol. deſt. citri, gutt. vi. m.

And to take twenty-five or thirty drops of ſpirit of hartſhorn in any vehicle, an hour before dinner; and that eleven of the following pills ſhould be taken every fourth night, going to reſt:

℞. Pil. tartar. ℈i.
Merc. dulc. gr. xv.
Reſin. jalap. gr. vii.
Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° 33.

I directed the following ingredients to be ſewed in a linen-bag, and infuſed for twenty-four hours with a pint of ſack; directing a ſpoonful of this infuſion to be taken every day before dinner and ſupper:

℞. Sem. ſanton. ʒi.
Rad. filic.
Flor. tanacet. *āa* ʒſs. m.

I directed the following mixture to be ſnuffed up the noſe, three or four times a-day:

℞. Aq. majoranæ, ʒiii.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ℈ſs.
Vitriol. alb. gr. vi. m.

And ordered her belly to be rubbed with the following oils, warm, every morning and evening:

℞.

℞. Ol. colocynth. ʒii.
— deſt. abſynthii,
— —— menthæ,
— —— zedoariæ,
— —— ſuccin. *aā* gutt. v. m.

Every third night I ordered a clyſter to be injected of ol. ſenæ, or rapæ, till ſuch time as the worms ſhould be expelled.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIX.

Of a ſpitting of blood and conſumption.

A Student, about eighteen years of age, of a conſumptive weak habit of body, had brought up a large quantity of blood from the lungs; the hæmorrhage had continued now three days, in which time, according to his account, he had loſt four quarts of blood; notwithſtanding which, he did not find himſelf weakened: he had a good appetite, was troubled with flying rheumatic pains, and was very weak in his joints. January 17th, 1718, he conſulted me; and I adviſed him to be very moderate in his diet, and to avoid all hot things, particularly wine.

I directed the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and that he ſhould take three or four diſhes, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. polypod.
—— chinæ,
—— apii, *aā* ʒii.
Herb. veronic.
—— capillor. Ven.
—— ſcabioſæ, *aā* mſs.
—— millefolii,
Flor. bellid.
—— papav. rhæad. *aā* p. i.
Lign. ſantal. citrin. ʒiii. m.

And a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every afternoon and evening, in aqua veronicæ:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *aā* ʒii.
Corall. rub. preparat. ʒi.
Nitri depurat. ℈i. m.

And to take, for his common drink, fair water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and ſweetened to his taſte.

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OBSERVATION CCCCXL.

Of the gout, and difficulty of breathing.

A Gentleman had been, for ſome years, troubled with gouty complaints; but the preſent attack was attended with a difficulty of breathing, ſo great as to create in him a fear of ſuffocation. He conſulted me, January 17th, 1718, to know whether an emetic would be proper every ſpring and autumn, and whether cupping upon his legs would be ſerviceable; and deſired me to order him, beſides, what medicines I thought might be of ſervice, to purify his blood, free him of the diſorder, and prevent worſe conſequences.

I firſt ordered him a proper emetic, and that he ſhould bleed or be cupped every quarter of a year. The emetic I preſcribed was:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. gr. vi. m.

Which I directed him to work off with warm water.

I ordered him to boil a ſpoonful of the following ingredients a little, in a pint of water, and to drink it in the manner of tea, every morning and afternoon, eſpecially in the ſpring; and then conſtantly twice a-day, for three weeks:

℞. Rad. polypod. ℥i.
— chinæ, ℥ii.
— ſarſaparill. ℥i.
Herbæ adianth. alb. mj.
Cinamom. acut. ʒii.
Cort. culilaban. ʒi. m.

I directed forty drops of the following tincture to be taken in the firſt diſh of the diet-drink in the morning; keeping in bed an hour afterwards, to promote a gentle diaphoreſis:

℞. Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rotund. ver. ʒſs.
— pimpinellæ,
— ſcordii, *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered him to take nine of the following pills, every night going to reſt, till the whole quantity was taken:

℞. Ext. gentianæ,
— abſynthii, *aā* ʒi.
— ariſtoloch. rotund. ʒii.
Gum. hederæ, ʒſs.
—— myrrhæ,
—— aloes,
Extract. hellebor. nig. *aā* ϑi.
Eſſ. balſ. peruvian. q. ſ. f. pilulæ. gr. iii. pond.

I adviſed him to accuſtom himſelf to a moderate regimen, in eating and drinking; and to avoid all irregularities, as a matter of great importance to him, and as a preſervation againſt the returns of this diſorder; and by no means to omit the bleeding, or cupping, every quarter of a year, as plenty of viſcid blood may be eſteemed the principal cauſe of this diſtemper.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLI.

Of a child, who was near being ſuffocated with phlegm.

A Child, about eight days old, was troubled with viſcid phlegm, which ſo affected reſpiration that it could hardly breath, attended with a rattling in the throat; the body, legs, and arms, being, at the ſame time, quite cold. The child's parents conſulting me, January 27th, 1718, I ordered the following emetic to be exhibited immediately:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ¼.
Sacchar. alb. ϑſs. m.

I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following mixture to be given frequently, after the operation of the emetic:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
— cinamomi, ʒſs.
Confect. alkermes,
Syrup. pæoniæ, *aā* ʒiſs. m.

The child was much better after this treatment; but, January 28th, the parents complaining that he was much troubled with wind, and was very reſtleſs, I directed half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in its pap, two or three times a-day:

℞. Sem. aniſ. ʒſs.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒii.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒſs. m.

January

January 29th, the wind ſtill continued to diſorder the child, and he had no ſtools; for which reaſon I ordered two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following ſyrup to be given immediately, and one tea-ſpoonful every hour after, till it operated:

℞. Syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. ʒi.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
Aq. fœnicul. ʒii. m.

This purged him well, and the child perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLII.

Of an inflammation of the eye, with ſpecks upon the tunica cornea.

A GIRL, about ſeven years of age, had a violent inflammation of both eyes, with ſpecks upon the cornea. She conſulted me, January 29th, 1718, and I ordered her to take the following purging powder every fourth morning:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, ϑſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. vi.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. gr. ii. m. f. pulv.

I directed the following ointment to be tied up in a piece of rag, and laid into the following water; with this rag I directed her to anoint her eyes, by ſqueezing it, every three or four hours in the day-time:

℞. Merc. precipit. rubr. ʒi.
Unguent. roſat. ʒi. m. detur in nodula.

℞. Aq. roſar.
— chelidonii majoris, *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered her to drink three diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and evening:

℞. Herb. Herniariæ,
—— euphraſiæ, *aā* mj.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒi.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs. m.

I ordered a bliſter to be applied to the neck, and to be kept open eight or ten days; and adviſed her not to eat pork, ſalted, or other hard meats; but to live upon food eaſy of digeſtion, and that but ſparingly.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLIII.

Of an abſceſs in the mouth.

A Student in law was invaded with a violent pain in his teeth, with a tumour and inflammation of the cheek: he ſent for me, after he had employed a ſurgeon; and upon examination, I found the tumour ſoft and ripe, fit to be opened, and directed the ſurgeon to open it with his lancet, upon which a large quantity of bloody matter was diſcharged: to cleanſe the part, I directed it to be ſyringed with the following decoction, night and morning:

℞. Herb. agrimon.
Summitat. abſynthii, *aā* mj. conciſa craſſo modo coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimpl. per quadrantem horæ.

℞. Colaturæ. ʒviii.
Mell. roſatæ ʒi.
Elix. propriet. cine. acido. ʒii m.

And when he drank his tea, I alſo directed him to rinſe his mouth with ſome of it, ſweetened with the addition of a 4th part of wine, by which treatment he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLIV.

Of a bubonocele.

A Woman, about thirty years of age, was ſeized with a violent vomiting and intenſe pain in her bowels, ariſing from a rupture on her left ſide; the tumour was about the ſize of a wall-nut, and ſhe had had no ſtool for three days paſt. Conſulting me, February 4th, 1718, I ordered her immediately the following clyſter:

℞. Decoct. emollient. ʒx.
Unguent. clyſmar. ʒiſs.
Mel. mercurial. ʒi. m.

And directed a glaſs of the following purging mixture to be taken directly, repeating a ſpoonful of the ſame, every two hours, till it operated:

℞.

℞. Tamarind. ʒi.
Fol. ſenæ, ʒſs.
Rhabarb. ziſs.
Cremor. tartari, ʒii. m. et affunde aq. fervid. ʒvi. ſtent. in digeſt. per horam unam, in loco calido poſtea leniter ebull. per moment. horæ. Collaturæ adde,
Syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. ʒi.
Extr. diacarth. ℈i. m.

I ordered the following ingredients to be ſewed up in two bags, and directed them to be boiled in equal quantities of milk and water, and to be applied alternately to the tumour, as a fomentation :

℞. Rad. malvæ,
— lilior. alb. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. altheæ, mij.
—— mellilot.
—— chamomel. *aā* mj.
Sem. lini,
—— fœn. græc. *aā* ʒi. m.

About four hours afterwards ſhe had a ſtool, the rupture was reduced, and ſhe found herſelf much better in the evening.

February 5, ſhe informed me that ſhe had reſted well, that the pains were abated, but that the inteſtine was again protruded, while ſhe was at ſtool that morning. I ſent a perſon to return the inteſtine, and directed a bolſter, wrung out of warm wine, to be applied to the part affected, and adviſed her to keep herſelf quiet in bed.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLV.

Of an hæmorrhage.

THE ſtudent, mentioned page 510, &c. about eighteen years of age, was invaded again with a violent hæmorrhage from the noſe; he had bled yeſterday about a quart, by his account, and had loſt near the ſame quantity this day: he now began to be greatly debilitated by the frequent hæmorrhages, and ſent for me again, February 4th, 1718. I ordered him the reſtringent mixture of Sylvius, viz.

℞. Aq. burſæ paſtor.
— plantag. *aā* ʒiii.
— rub. idæi, ʒii.
Corall. rub. preparat. ʒi.
Lap. hæmatit. ℈i.
Acet. deſtill. ʒſs.
Syrup. Myrtin. ʒvi.
Laud. opiat. gr. i. m.

Of this mixture I directed him to take two ſpoonfuls every quarter of an hour, till the bleeding ſtopped.

I ordered his hands and face to be frequently wetted with cold water, and a cold crown-piece to be tied to his forehead; alſo that he ſhould hold bloodſtone in his hand, and not keep his room too warm.

As the bleeding was not quite ſtopped in the afternoon, I ordered him one of the following powders, every two hours, in the julep:

℞. Corall. rub. preparat. ℈ii.
Lap. hæmatit. preparat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri depurat.
Sem. hyoſcyami alb. *aā* ℈i. m. f. pulv. divide in ſex partes æquales.

℞. Aq. rub. idæi, ʒiii.
— flor. papav.
— plantag. *aā* ʒii.
Acet. roſar. ʒſs.
Syrup. corall.
—— ribeſior. *aā* ʒii. m.

I directed him, when thirſty, to drink barley-water acidulated with lemon-juice, and ſweetened to his taſte.

I ordered the following mixture to be ſnuffed up the noſe:

℞. Aq. plantag.
— roſar. *aā* ʒii.
Alumin. crud. ʒi.
Vitriol. Hung. ʒſs miſce.

The bleeding ſtopped this night; and as he had had no ſtools, I ordered the following purge to be taken early in the morning:

℞. Tamarind. ʒſs.
Rhabarb. ʒi.
Cremor. tart. ʒſs. ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl.

℞.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiii.
Syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. ʒſs. m.

As the bleeding was now entirely ſtopped, I ordered him to take thirty drops of the following ſtrengthening mixture, every three hours, in the emulſion:

℞. Tinct. antimonii tartariſ.
Spirit. cornu cervi, *aā* ʒii.

℞. Amygdal. dulc. recent. ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒſs.
Aq. flor. paralyſ. ʒviii.
— —— borrag.
— —— roſar. *aā* ʒii. m. f. emulſio,
Sacchar. perlat. ʒſs. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLVI.

Of a pain in the limbs and loins, from a defect of the menſes.

A Young woman, about twenty years of age, who had never had her menſtrual diſcharge regularly, complained of violent pains in all her limbs, but particularly about her loins. She conſulted me, February 8th, 1718; and I ordered her to drink three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock:

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund.
—— vincetox. *aā* ʒiii.
Herb. roſmarin. mj.
Flor. calendul.
—— cheir. *aā* p. i. m.

I ordered her to take thirty-five drops of the following elixir, every morning and evening in tea, and before dinner:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſ. acid. ʒvi.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒii.
Ol. deſt. roſmarin. gutt. iii. m.

Alſo to uſe a pediluvium every night, about bed-time, for half an hour, prepared of roſmarinus and artemiſia, of each a handful, boiled in a ſufficient quantity of water.

February 15th, she informed me that her menses were come down. I ordered her to continue the drops three days longer, and to repeat them again about the time she expected their return; by which treatment, the menses afterwards flowed regularly, and her former complaints were perfectly relieved.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLVII.

Of a bubo.

A Student was troubled with a hard painful tumour in the groin; after he had perceived it, he applied to me for advice, February 9th, 1718. I prescribed a scruple of the pilulæ purgantes, to be taken early in the morning, directing him to repeat them in three days; and to take forty drops of the following tincture in tea, three times a-day:

℞. Eff. lignor. ℥ss.
Tinct. antimon. tartar. ʒii.
Ol. destill. lign. sassafr. gutt. vi. m.

And to apply the following plaister to the part, fresh every other day, and to use a moderate diet:

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ʒi.
Malaxetur ol. chamomel.

A few days afterwards the tumour suppurated; I opened it, and dressed it with the digestive, but the ulcer had no healing aspect, the discharge being rather of a thin bloody fluid, than of well suppurated matter; his legs also broke out in eruptions like the itch. Finding thus that his juices were in a bad state, I ordered him to boil a spoonful of the following ingredients, in a pint of water, and to drink a draught of the strained liquor, sweetened, every night and morning:

℞. Rad. sarsaparill. ʒii.
—— chinæ,
Ras. lign. sassafr. *aā* ʒii. m.

I advised him to continue the tincture three times a-day, in the diet-drink, and to keep in bed late, with the morning dose, in order to promote a diaphoresis.

I ordered a little of the following powder to be mixed with the digestive, to dress the part with every morning and evening:

℞. Alumin. ust.
Merc. præcipit. rub. *aā* ʒi. m.

By

By this method the ulcer was gradually cleanſed; when quite clean, I dreſſed it with the balſam capaivæ; and, laſtly, when it was nearly healed, I applied dry lint only, and a ſticking plaiſter: by which means, with the obſervance of a proper regimen, it was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLVIII.

Of melancholy.

A Citizen's wife, about thirty years of age, had been for ſome weeks paſt unuſually ſad and melancholy, ſlept but little, and talked ludicrouſly, which ſeemed to threaten a melancholy madneſs. She had ſuckled her child ten months. My advice being aſked, February 28th, 1718, I firſt ordered her to wean the child; next, to have five or ſix ounces of blood taken from her foot; and to take fifteen of the following pills, twice a-week at firſt, and afterwards only once a-week:

℞. Pilulæ polychreſt. ʒiii.
Extr. croci, ʒi. m. f. pilulæ gr. iii. pond.

I directed her to drink four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Herb. rut. murar. mj,
—— capill. vener.
—— betonic.
—— verbenæ, *aā* p. ii.
Flor. 4 cordial. *aā* p. i.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

I ordered thirty drops of ſpiritus nitri dulcis, to be taken in the morning early, in ſome tea, and before dinner in ſome warm gruel.

I directed alſo a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning at ten o'clock, and going to reſt, in black-cherry-water:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr. ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒſs.
Camphoræ, ϑſs. m.

Some days after, ſhe complained of a violent palpitation of the heart, and great anxiety; but having learned that her purgations ſince her delivery had not flowed ſufficiently, I adviſed her to bleed again in the foot, to perſiſt in the uſe of the medicines preſcribed: ſoon after ſhe grew better, and in about a fortnight, was indifferently well. But on March the

24th, the anxiety and palpitation of the heart returning, I ordered venesection to be again repeated, and directed her to take thirty-five drops of the tinctura vitrioli martis Zwelf. every morning and afternoon, in tea, adviſing her not to ſit much, but to take frequent exerciſe, and to drink a glaſs of generous wine by way of cordial at her meals.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLIX.

Of worms found in the cavity of the abdomen, without the inteſtines, which they had corroded.

IN March, 1718, a boy, about ſeven years of age, died; who had been afflicted, for ſome time paſt, with pains and gripings in his bowels; and although he had a very good appetite, yet became quite emaciated before he died. I deſired the parents of the child to ſuffer me to open the body, which I accordingly did the next day, in the preſence of ſeveral ſtudents; and found in the cavity of the abdomen, ſeveral ounces of an unuſual yellow thin fluid, which having ſoaked up with a ſpunge, we diſcovered ſeveral large lumbrici teretes, ſuch as are frequently found in the inteſtines: one of theſe worms, which we found among the inteſtines, was ſtill living, and was about ſix breadths of a finger long, and as thick as a gooſe-quill. The ſmall guts were full of holes, in which we found ſeveral more worms, but they were dead; in one part of the ſmall guts, we perceived a hard red tumour, in which were ſeveral apertures, through which the worms, without doubt, had paſſed into the cavity of the abdomen. In the thorax, the two glands which belong to the œſophagus, and are ſituated upon the fifth vertebra behind the œſophagus, in this ſubject were very large and ſwelled, and were very conſpicuous, though commonly in adults, it is with the greateſt difficulty they are found; they were without doubt thus large, from their being obſtructed with tough viſcid juices.

OBSERVATION CCCCL.

Of a diarrhœa.

A young woman had been troubled with a diarrhœa, after great vexation and a violent fright, attended with ſevere pains in her loins and about her ſtomach, which had weakened her ſo much, that ſhe was hardly able to walk. She conſulted me, March 25th, 1718; and I ordered her to take the following powder in the morning, with any warm vehicle, drinking ſome tea upon it:

℞. Pulv. rhabarb. ʒſs.
Crem. tart. ℈ſs. m.

In

In the morning early, and at night going to reſt, I directed her to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary; by which ſhe was quite cured.

℞. Conſerv. roſar. rub.
——— flor. tunic. *aā* ʒvi.
Rad. acor. condit.
Nuc. moſchat. in ind. cond. *aā* ʒſs.
Theriac. androm.
Cort. aurant. cond. *aā* ʒii.
Confect. alkermes, ʒiſs.
Syrup. cinamom. q. ſ. m. f. elect.

OBSERVATION CCCCLI.

Of an angina.

A Young man was invaded with rigors, ſucceeded by great heat, difficulty of deglutition and ſpeech, accompanied with a pain in his neck, and about the œſophagus; his urine was very red. He conſulted me, March 26th, 1718, and I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood from the arm immediately, and directed him to gargle his mouth and throat every hour with the following decoction:

℞. Flor. malvæ,
—— papav. rhæad. *aā* mj.
Sem. cannab. ʒſs.
Fung. ſambuc. ʒii. coque in libra una aq. ſimpl. per quadrantem horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, lb i.
Rob. moror. ʒi.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xx. m.

For ordinary drink, I directed barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, ſweetened at pleaſure, to be drank when hot or thirſty.

March 27th, I ordered him to drink plentifully of the following emulſion:

℞. Amygd. dulc. recent. ʒſs.
Sem. quatuor frigid. maj. *aā* ʒi.
—— papav. alb. ʒii. f. cum decocto hordei, emulſio, cui adde ſacchar. ad gratiam.

In the evening an emollient clyſter was injected.

March 28th, as the ſymptoms were not abated, I ordered him to be cupped on each ſide of his neck, and upon his back, which I had frequently experienced to have been of benefit; and ordered the acidulated barley-water to be continued, when thirſty, and a ſpoonful of the following ſyrup to be taken frequently in his mouth:

℞. Syrup. moror. ʒi.
—— dianuc. ʒſs.
Spir. vitriol. gutt. xii. m.

March the 29th, his neck ſwelled externally, and his whole face was covered with an eryſipelas, which I regarded as a ſalutary ſymptom, as nature had expelled the diſorder from the internal and more important parts, to the external; and he perceived the pain of his neck much relieved thereby.

For the eryſipelas, I ordered the pulv. ad eryſipel. Mynſ. to be wetted with camphorated ſpirit of wine, and applied to his face warm.

As his noſe was much obſtructed, I ordered it to be anointed with the butyrum majoranæ.

March the 30th, he ſwallowed with greater eaſe. I ordered him a tea-ſpoonful of the following diaphoretic powder, every three hours, in elder-flower-water, mixed with ſome rob of elder:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Antim. diaph. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depurat. ʒſs. m. f. pulvis.

The next morning a plentiful diaphoreſis ſucceeded, and he ſoon after perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCLII.

Of a gentleman who was apprehenſive of a dropſy.

A Gentleman, about ſixty years of age, of a cachectic habit, his face and body being much bloated, as in an anaſarca, conſulted me, March 30th, 1718; and as I learned that he had been accuſtomed to bleed, I ordered veneſection in the foot: though this treatment, in ſuch caſes, is not uſually recommended.

But he ſometimes was troubled with the piles, thought they did not flow ſufficiently; I therefore directed him to be cupped upon the calves of his legs and thighs, and ordered him to have an iſſue cut upon his thigh.

I directed the following ingredients to be ſewed in a bag, and put into a clean earthen veſſel, pouring upon them a pint of boiling water, and add-

ing, when cold, a quart of good Rheniſh wine; of this infuſion, I ordered him to drink a wine-glaſsful every morning at ſeven or eight o'clock, and every evening at five o'clock:

℞. Rad. caryophyllat.
—— gentian.
Herb. card. benedict. mj.
Summitat. abſynth.
—— cent. min. *aā* mſs.
Limat. mart. ʒi.
Flaved. cort. aurant. ʒvi. m.

And to take eleven or thirteen of the following pills every evening, before a moderate ſupper; after which, I ordered him to walk an hour:

℞. Ext. cent. min.
— trifol. fibrin.
— abſynth.
— gentian.
Gum. ſagapeni,
—— ammoniac. *aā* ʒſs.
Limat. martis puriſſ. ʒi. m. cum eſſentia abſynth. comp. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

As he was much troubled with wind, I directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in a glaſs of wine, before and after dinner:

℞. Eſſ. carminativ. Wed. ʒi.
— cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

And, every eighth day, fifteen of the following purging pills:

℞. Maſſ. pilul. tartar. Schroed. ʒi.
Elaterii, gr. iv. m. cum tinct. tart. ut f. pilulæ N° 60.
adſperge elæoſacchar. fœnicul.

And adviſed him to take frequent exerciſe, as walking, riding, and to obſerve a moderate diet.

OBSERVATION CCCCLIII.

Of the rickets.

A Child, about two years old, who had been able to go alone, was taken with a weakneſs in his limbs, ſo that he could not ſtand upon his legs; they were become flaccid and weak; his belly was ſwelled,

and the bones of the legs and arms, at the joints, were much enlarged. Being conſulted March 30th, 1718, I ordered the following purgative ſyrup to be taken every fourth day:

℞. Syrup. roſar. ſolutiv.
—— de cichoreo, cum rheo. *aā* ʒii.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
Mercurii dulc. gr. iii.
Aq. fœnicul. ʒi. m.

And I directed about fifteen grains of the following powder, to be given four times a-day, in any ſuitable vehicle:

℞. Fulig. ſplendent. ʒii.
Lap. cancror. preparat.
Antimon. martial. cachect. *aā* ʒi.
Sem. aniſi, ʒvi.
—— fœnicul. ʒii.
Sacchar. canar. ℥i.
Ol. deſtill. cinamom.
— —— caryophyllor. *aā* gutt. i. m.

And a ſpoonful of the following infuſion, every morning and evening:

℞. Sem. cinæ, ʒvi. infunde in vin. Hiſpan. ℥vi. ſtent. per diem & noctem in loco tepido, mane decantetur.

I directed a bath to be uſed every other day, with bran, ſage and roſemary; and further ordered the back-bone, and limbs, to be well rubbed with the herbs, and that he ſhould be drawn about in a child's carriage in the houſe, and in fair weather without doors. This regimen was diligently purſued during the ſpring and ſummer; and by obſerving likewiſe a moderate diet, the child recovered his former health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLIV.

Of the nutrition of the fœtus in utero.

THAT the fœtus in utero is nouriſhed by the mouth, though many deny it, as well as by the umbilical chord, two caſes I had the opportunity of examining, in the preſence of ſeveral ſtudents in phyſic, ſeem to prove beyond all doubt. I procured, in very ſevere cold weather, the fœtus of a cow, included in the uterus, and with all the membranes entire; the liquor amnii, which ſurrounds the fœtus, was not only froze, but this ſame liquor we alſo found frozen, about the thickneſs of

a finger, as one continued ſubſtance, in the mouth, œſophagus, and ſtomach; the ſame I alſo obſerved laſt winter, the liquor ſurrounding the fœtus having a communication with the fluid found in the ſtomach; beſides, it is not probable that the quantity of fluid found in the ſtomach of the fœtus, ſhould be ſecreted by the gaſtric veſſels; but I rather believe it is produced in another manner, and principally from the liquor amnii, becauſe it has all the qualities of that fluid. This opinion is farther corroborated by Dr. Hoffman, in his diſputatio de pinguedine, p. 10, where he mentions the caſe of a new born child, whoſe umbilical chord was quite deſtroyed by putrefaction; it was therefore impoſſible that this child could have lived, if it had not been nouriſhed by ſome other means than through the umbilical chord. Mr. Petit, of the royal academy, ſhews the umbilical chord of a fœtus, with a ſtricture like a knot in the middle, which, by manifeſt ſigns appeared to have been made long before delivery; from whence we may judge that this fœtus muſt have been nouriſhed by the mouth as the former *.

To theſe may be added, as a farther proof, what Fatius, an old experienced operator, declares, in a new treatiſe of his on midwifery, publiſhed in 1752, wherein he relates two inſtances which he had ſeen himſelf, of two children being born perfect in every reſpect, but that the umbilical chord was wanting. Theſe children muſt neceſſarily have been nouriſhed by the mouth. It appears therefore, for the reaſons here given, and in my compendium anatomicum, that the liquor in which the fœtus ſwims, is well adapted to its nouriſhment, and that the true opinion is, that it is nouriſhed by the mouth, as well as by the umbilical chord.

OBSERVATION CCCCLV.

Of the receptaculum chyli.

THERE have been ſeveral who have denied the exiſtence of the receptaculum chyli, in the human ſubject; others have pretended that the glandulæ lumbares, performed the office of the receptaculum. But I have not only filled it with quick-ſilver, at the ſame time with the ductus thoracicus; but have alſo demonſtrated it, reſembling a thin membranous bag, ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes double. Several anatomiſts have repreſented it in plates, with the ductus thoracicus, as Cowper in his great anatomy, Bidloo in his diſſert. de organo chylifero, Drake in his anthropologia, tab. ii. fig. 3, Salzman and Wius in particular eſſays, Heninger in ephem. nat. curioſ. cent. iii. append. pag. 120, and Cantius tab. vi. therefore the learned Morgagni oppoſed Bianchi, who denied the exiſt-

* See l'hiſtoire de l'academie royale des ſciences, an. 1718, p. 40.

ence.

ence of the receptaculum, and, in its ſtead, places the glandulæ lumbares.

Morgagni ſhews us that Olaus Rudbeck, was the firſt who delineated the receptaculum chyli, epiſtol. anatomic, I. N° 83; and I clearly demonſtrated it myſelf, to my pupils laſt winter, filled with quick-ſilver.

OBSERVATION CCCCLVI.

Of glands in the liver, ſpleen, and kidneys.

THOSE who pretend that the ſubſtance of the liver is glandular, have done it from theſe grounds, becauſe there are frequently found in the viſcera of thoſe who died of a dropſy or conſumption, many globular ſubſtances, like glands. Now as theſe ſubſtances are not found in the ſound bodies of men or brutes; hence they are rather to be regarded as preternatural, and the effects of ſome diſeaſe: for if the liver of a ſound horſe or of an ox is examined, in which all the parts are very large, no ſuch peculiar diſtinct globular bodies are perceptible.

When ſuch ſubſtances are met with in a diſeaſed ſtate, they ariſe from an obſtruction in the ſmall veſſels, and therefore are preternatural. In the year 1718, I diſſected a woman who died of a dropſy, in whoſe liver upon the upper ſuperficies, were obſervable ſeveral white globular bodies of different magnitudes, which, by the favourers of the opinion, might eaſily have been miſtaken for glands. But upon a nearer examination, and cutting into them, they contained a ſubſtance, not in the leaſt reſembling the liver, but a ſuety matter, ſuch as we meet with in encyſted tumours; ſeveral of theſe we found diſperſed through the whole ſubſtance of the liver, which was twice as large as common; ſome were as big as an hazel-nut, others of the ſize of a wall-nut, ſome were as large as an egg, nay ſome exceeded that ſize, and were of a nature, and colour, very different from the reſt of the ſubſtance of the liver.

We may hence conclude, that theſe bodies were not glands, but tubercles or tumours, ariſing from a diſeaſed ſtate of the part, notwithſtanding their globular form, in ſome reſpects reſembled glands. In like manner, upon the examination of theſe ſubſtances in other ſubjects, I have always found them to be of the nature of encyſted tumours, which ariſe in the ſame manner, in the internal or external parts, frequently putting on the appearance of glands: preternatural veſiculæ in the liver have been often obſerved, ſome taking them for glands, particularly Mr. Littre a Pariſian anatomiſt, whom I oppoſe, with what I have already ſaid in note 78 of my compendium anatomicum, and it is the ſame in the ſpleen and kidneys, when ſuch bladders or tubercles are obſerved there.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCLVII.

Of the tunica celluloſa veſicæ.

THERE are commonly only three coats of the bladder deſcribed, the common, the muſcular, and the nervous, as mentioned in my compendium anatomicum, ſect. 222, but as Wharton reckons a cellular of the meſentery containing the fat, and Ruyſch and others mention ſuch a membrane in the inteſtines, I may, I believe, with as much reaſon, aſſert ſuch a cellular membrane, as belonging to the bladder. For, between the external muſcular coat, we find, commonly, if not conſtantly, fat collected in a pretty large quantity, contained in ſmall adipoſe cells; ſo that we may reckon four coats to the bladder. On the ſame account, Morgagni has affirmed the exiſtence of ſuch a cellular membrane of the ſtomach and veſica fellea.

He has ſtrongly proved the exiſtence of a muſcular coat of the bladder againſt Bianchi, who endeavours to deny it in his hiſtory of the liver in dogs: this cellular membrane is ſcarcely perceptible in the human ſubject: the uſe of this adipoſe, or cellular membrane, ſeems to be to ſecure againſt the too great ſtimulus of the urine, which might otherwiſe create pain.

OBSERVATION CCCCLVIII.

Of worms.

A Weaver's daughter, about twelve years of age, had taken, by my advice, worm-ſeed and quick-ſilver, boiled in milk, and had brought off many worms; but ſtill complained of a great pain in her ſtomach, which was much ſwelled; ſhe was very thirſty, and had not taken any purgative. I therefore ordered her, April 3d, 1718, the following purging bolus to be divided in two parts; one to be taken early the next morning, and the other in five days:

℞. Mercurii dulc. ℈ſs.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. xv.
Diagrydii, gr. iii. conſ. roſ. q. ſ. f. bolus.

I ordered half an ounce of flores tanaceti, and the ſame quantity of worm-ſeed, to be infuſed in half a pint of ſpaniſh wine; of this infuſion, I ordered her to take a ſpoonful every day after dinner.

To allay her thirſt, I directed her to drop ten drops of the ſpiritus ſulphuris, into a pint of ſmall-beer, which is alſo an excellent anthelmintic.

For

For the pain in her ſtomach, I ordered her to rub a little of the following balſam upon the ſcrobiculus cordis and navel, every morning, noon, and night.

℞. Ol. nuc. moſchat. expreſ. ʒi.
— deſtillat. carui,
— ——— anethi,
— ——— tanaceti,
— ——— fœnicul. *aā* gutt. v. m.

Upon the uſe of theſe medicines, ſhe voided many worms, the pains went off, and ſhe recovered her health perfectly.

OBSERVATION CCCCLIX.

Of an apoplexy.

APRIL 4th, 1718, a young lady, about thirty years of age, was ſeized with a fit, reſembling an apoplexy; its attack was ſo violent as to deprive her of ſenſe, motion, and ſpeech; her mouth was quite contracted. Being immediately ſent for, I ordered her to be bled in the arm to ſix ounces; and directed her head, hands, and legs, which were quite cold, to be well rubbed with warm clothes; and ordered twenty-five drops of the following tincture, to be given her in the julep, every quarter or half hour, till ſhe recovered; and to wet a cloth with it, and apply it frequently to her noſe:

℞. Liq. C. C. ſuccin. ʒiii.
Eſſ. caſtor. ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. hirund. cum caſtor.
— epilept. Lang. *aā* ʒii.
— apoplect. ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. ʒi.
Syrup. de betonica, ʒiii. m. f. julep.

I ordered a bolſter, wetted with the following mixture, to be tied to the wriſts, and to rub the neck and temples with it, warm:

℞. Aq. reg. Hung. ʒii.
— Anhaltin.
— carbuncul. *aā* ʒſs. m.

By this method ſhe ſoon recovered.

Thoſe

Thoſe who were preſent thought this diſorder was an apoplexy, on account of the contraction of the mouth, and loſs of ſenſe; but as ſhe recovered ſo quickly, it was, perhaps, only an hyſteric deliquium.

OBSERVATION CCCCLX.

Of a rupture of the navel.

A Child, about fifteen weeks old, was afflicted with a pretty conſiderable rupture of the navel. He cried much, particularly when the part affected was touched. The parents conſulting me, April 5th, 1718, I ordered them to give the child two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following ſyrup immediately, and to repeat half the quantity, every hour, till it operated:

℞. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒſs.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. v.
Aq. fœnicul. ʒii.

In the mean time, I directed them to prepare a proper linen-bandage, about two yards long; and preſcribed the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be given ſeveral times a-day:

℞. Sem. aniſ.
—— fœnicul. *aā* ʒſs.
Sacch. alb. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

And the following plaiſter to be applied to the part:

℞. Empl. ad ruptur. ʒiſs.
Malax. balſ. peruvian. q. ſ.

After the purging ſyrup had operated, I viſited again; and laying the child on the table upon a pillow, I reduced the protruded inteſtine, and directed one of the women preſent to compreſs the navel gently with her hand, and to make a ſmall ball of the plaiſter, and apply it immediately upon the navel, preſſing the navel inwards; and to lay over this a ſquare piece of the ſame plaiſter, ſpread upon linen, and a compreſs, and to fix the whole with the linen-roller, and inſtructed the mother what to do further, adviſing her to let the child wear it a long time.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXI.

Of a lumbago.

A Brewer's ſervant, about forty-years of age, was ſeized with a lumbago about ſix weeks paſt: it affected him ſo much that he was not able to move. Being ſent for to him by his Maſter, April 6th, 1718, I ordered him to loſe ten ounces of blood from the foot, and directed a ſpoonful of the following ingredients to be infuſed in a pint of boiling water, and the ſtrained liquor to be drank warm, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒii.
—— chinæ, pond. ℥ſs.
Herb. adianth. alb.
—— millefol. cum flor. *aā* mſs.
Flor. roſmarin. p. i.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in the morning doſe of the infuſion, keeping in bed for an hour afterwards, to promote ſweat:

℞. Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rotund. ver. ʒii.
— millefol. ʒiii.
— pimpinellæ alb. ʒi. m.

And at ſix, and nine at night, to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder:

℞. Tart. vitriolat. Taken. ʒiii.
Sal. abſynthii,
Nitri depurat.
Cinnabar. antim. *aā* ʒii. m.

April 8th, I ordered that a ſpoonful of the following mixture, warm, ſhould be rubbed upon his back, with hot cloths:

℞. Spirit. lumbric. terreſt.
—— formicar. *aā* ℥ii.
Sapon. Venet. ℥ſs. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXII.

Of the appearances, upon diſſection, of a conſumptive perſon.

THE ſtudent in a conſumption, mentioned page 510, and 515, after violent hæmorrhages from the noſe, and ſpitting of blood, at length died. I opened his body, April 13th, 1718, in the preſence of ſeveral ſtudents in phyſic. He had been, from his infancy, lean and weakly, and of a very delicate conſtitution, had a compreſſed cheſt, the colour of his ſkin lively: he had, for ſome time paſt, diſcharged a large quantity of blood by the noſe and mouth, without any cough; which hæmorrhage increaſed ſo much, that ſometimes, the diſcharge was two pounds, and ſometimes more, it being ſurpriſing how he could live ſo long, with ſuch a diſcharge; at times, the hæmorrhage was accompanied with a diſcharge of matter; at length the ſpitting of blood ſtopped, but then the bleeding at the noſe was ſo profuſe, that his friends about him, many times, expected him to expire. He complained of a peculiar ſenſation about the cardia, which he compared to burning, for which he took ſeveral remedies, but without relief. He always laboured under a troubleſom difficulty of breathing, and could only lie on his right-ſide.

Upon opening the abdomen, we found the veſſels of the omentum and meſentery, notwithſtanding the great loſs of blood, very turgid; and, though he had been dead twenty-four hours, we obſerved the lacteals, in a great number, filled with the chyle in the ſmall inteſtines, the meſentery, and in the duodenum; which laſt circumſtance, I have taken ſome notice of before.

Upon opening the thorax, we found the right lobe of the lungs, adhering to the pleura; the left lobe, which was the ſide he could not lie on, adhered alſo to the pleura, and through the ſubſtance of the lungs were diſperſed a great number of hard tubercles; upon compreſſing the lungs, a great quantity of matter was diſcharged from the ulcers, through the trachea arteria, and mouth; but what we moſt of all wondered at, was a collection of a brown fluid, in quantity about a pint, on the left-ſide, between the lungs and pleura, where there was no adheſion, ſmelling like cordials, juleps, emulſions, jellies, &c.

As I was ſearching to diſcover from whence this could ariſe, I perceived an opening, of about a thumb's breadth, in the œſophagus, about two fingers-breadth above the diaphragm, about which part he had complained of that violent burning; the edges were black, and through it, without doubt, the liquids he had taken before his death, paſſed into the cavity of the thorax, and from which the ſmell proceeded.

This opening ſeemed to be the conſequence of an inflammation, ſucceeded by a mortification, and was, undoubtedly, the cauſe of that burning uneaſineſs, he ſo frequently complained of, before his deceaſe.

The muſculi abdominis pyramidales were wanting in this ſubject.

As he had not, for a long time paſt, taken any ſolid food, the great inteſtines appeared not larger than the ſmall inteſtines, and contained very little ſordes. This was all I thought remarkable enough to be related in the inſpection of this body. Of the perforation in the œſophagus, Boerhaave has recorded a ſimilar caſe in Monſieur de Waſſenaer, which he has deſcribed under the title of atrocis, nec deſcripti prius, morbi hiſtoria.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXIII.

Of a glaucoma.

A Woman, about thirty-nine years of age, was troubled with a glaucoma of the vitreous humour, as appeared by the opakeneſs lying very deep in the eye; her menſes were irregular, returning but ſeldom, and ſhe was conſtantly afflicted with a violent pain in her head. She conſulted me, April 16th, 1718, and I ordered her firſt, to take from fifteen to twenty, of the pilulæ purgantes, every eighth night going to reſt; to uſe a warm pediluvium every night, and in three days to bleed in the foot; and to be cupped every ſix weeks upon her legs and back.

I directed her to infuſe a ſpoonful of the following ingredients, in a pint of boiling water, and to drink the ſtrained liquor, every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock:

℞. Herb. roſmarin.
—— euphraſiæ, *aā* mj.
Flor. anthoſ. p. ii.
Raſ. ligni ſaſſafras, ʒſs.
— ſantal. citrin. ʒii.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒiſs.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powders, in fennel-water, four times a-day:

℞. Pulv. milleped. preparat. ʒiſs.
—— rad. valerianæ,
—— Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒiii.
—— —— aniſi, ʒii.
Mercurii dulcis, ʒi.
Sacchari ad pond. omnium, m. f. pulv.

I ordered her alſo to waſh her eyes frequently with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. valerian.
— fœnicul, *aā* ʒiv.
— reg. Hung. ʒi.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒi.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXIV.

A further account of Dr. Hildebrand, page 506.

AS this troubleſom diſorder was not relieved, by the medicines preſcribed, page 506, Dr. Lochner, who at that time was very famous, and was director of the imperial academy of ſciences, was ſent for from Nuremberg, to conſult with me on the caſe, April 22d, 1718. We preſcribed the following ingredients, directing them to be infuſed like tea, and drank twice a-day, ſweetened with a ſpoonful of the ſyrup:

℞. Spec. decoct. nephritic. Foreſti a Zwoelff. correct. ʒii.
Herb arnicæ Cluſii mj.
Rad. pareiræ bravæ, ʒii.

℞. Syrup. altheæ Fernelii, ʒii.
Balſam. Conerding, ʒi. m.

We alſo ordered that four ounces of blood ſhould be taken from the arm, by which he was greatly relieved, and we directed half a dram of the pulvis temperans to be taken every night, and he continued in better health than before.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXV.

Of the tooth-ach.

A Woman who had been violently afflicted with the tooth-ach ſeveral days, and had two of her teeth extracted, which had afforded no relief, applied to me, May 5th, 1718, for advice. I ordered her to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every half hour, in ſome aq. paralyſ.

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒiſs.
Sal. geniſt. ʒſs.
Nitr. depur.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ℈i.
Laud. opiat. gr. iii. m. f. pulv. d. in vi. part. æquales.

I ordered her to boil the following ingredients in a pint of milk, and to take the milk as hot as ſhe could bear in her mouth, and to apply the ingredients between linen-cloths, warm, to the affected cheek:

℞. Flor. chamomel. mj.
Summitat. origani, mſs.
Sem. anethi, ʒſs.
—— hyoſcyam. alb. ʒii. m.

By this treatment the pain went entirely off in the evening.

We learn from this inſtance, that it is not always neceſſary, in the tooth-ach to draw the teeth, and that therefore we ſhould not haſtily adviſe it till other remedies have been tried in vain.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXVI.

Of the glands in general.

IN the year 1718, Dr. Mauchart, who was my pupil two years, began to clear up, in a manner agreeable to my ſentiments on the ſubject, the doctrine of the glands, which before had been very obſcure; this he did in his diſputation de vera glandulæ appellatione. Before this there were ſeveral very ſingular opinions about them, and which had no foundation, and had much perplexed both teachers and ſcholars.

In the following year another of my pupils, Mr. Grambs, treated on this ſubject, in a diſputation for the degree of Doctor of phyſic, de glandulis quæ præter neceſſitatem in corpore humano ſtatuuntur. Some would pretend that there were glands in the inteſtines, in which they blindly followed Malpighius; in this diſputation it is proved that glands are not to be found in every part where they are pretended to exiſt, neither has any perſon ſeen them; thoſe who have imagined them to exiſt, having ſaid it either on the authority of Malpighius, or through ſome error of their own in examining appearances which they have miſtaken for glands. Theſe facts I have demonſtrated more fully in my compendium anatomicum.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXVII.

Of the glandula dorſalis.

SOMETIMES, about the fifth dorſal vertebra, we meet with a remarkable gland, adhering to the poſterior part of the œſophagus: it has been deſcribed and delineated, by Veſalius and others, who called it the glandula dorſalis. This gland is obſerved of different magnitude; frequently we meet with it of the bigneſs of a kidney-bean or almond, ſometimes

ſometimes larger, ſometimes ſmaller; ſometimes it is not found at all, or ſo ſmall as not to be well diſtinguiſhed; at other times we find two, and it is thought by ſome, that two oftener occur than one. Some years ago, I diſſected a man who could not ſwallow any aliment, either ſolid or liquid, not from any obſtruction in the œſophagus, but in the thorax; in which ſubject, I found this gland of the ſize of an hen's egg, which compreſſing the œſophagus very much, prevented deglutition. Three or four years ago I was conſulted by Dr. Hoffman, in a ſimilar caſe, about his ſon, who was not able to ſwallow any aliment, but with the greateſt difficulty; I gave my opinion, that the obſtruction to deglutition, might ariſe from this gland. He died ſometime afterwards at Carlſbad, but I never heard whether his body was opened, or not. Verheyen found the œſophagus quite cloſed, from the ſame cauſe *.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXVIII.

Of the cure of intermittent fevers.

A Lady at Altdorff, was invaded with a tertian fever, after ſhe had taken, for ſome time, the bitter febrifuge drops, and neutral ſalts; the paroxyſms nevertheleſs returning. I ordered her, in the intermiſſions, to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, every three hours, with the julep:

℞. Conſ. roſ. ʒvi.
—— abſynth. ʒiii.
Cort. peruv. ʒi.
—— caſcarill. ʒii.
Syr. caryoph. ʒii. m. f. elect. molle.

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒiv.
— melliſſæ, ʒiii.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ʒſs. m.

By this method I cured a great number this ſpring, without any ill effects enſuing.

* Anatomia Verheynii, cap. de œſophago.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCLXIX.

Of a retention of the ſecundines.

A Woman, after a very hard labour, could not, by any method, be delivered of the ſecundines, and was afflicted with great anxieties and convulſive motions. She ſent for me, May 16th, 1718, and I ordered her the following powder, to be taken immediately in the julep:

℞. Pulv. myrrhæ,
—— cinamomi,
—— boracis, *aā* ℈ſs. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. flor. lilior. alb. ʒiii.
— puleg. ʒii.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Elæoſacch. ſuccini, malis, *aā* ʒſs. miſce f. julep.

Of this julep I directed a ſpoonful to be repeated every two hours; and I ordered the belly to be anointed with the following ointment:

℞. Unguent. dialtheæ, ʒſs.
Ol. tartar. fœtid. ʒſs. m.

Three hours afterwards, the ſecundines came away; but the anxiety ſtill continued, accompanied with convulſions as before, and ſhe was exceſſively weak. I ordered one of the following powders to be given in the julep immediately, and to be repeated in the evening:

℞. Pulv. March.
Specific. cephal. *aā* gr. xv.
Extract. caſtor. gr. ſs. m.

℞. Aq. cord. frigid.
— ceraſor. nig. *aā* ʒiii.
— menthæ, ʒi.
Confect. alkermes incompl.
Syrup. corall. *aā* ʒiſs. miſce.

Of this julep I directed one ſpoonful to be taken now-and-then by itſelf.

I directed cloths to be wetted with the following mixture, and applied warm to the wriſts, and ſcrobiculus cordis, and ſnuffed up the noſtrils:

℞. Aq. pro epithemat. cord. Aug. ʒii.
Acet. Rutacci, ʒi. miſce.

April

April 17th, she began to grow delirious, and I ordered two spoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken every hour:

℞. Aq. cerasi. nig. ℥iii.
— primul. ver.
— melissæ, *aā* ℥ii.
— cinamom. borrag. *aā* ℥i.
Confect. alkermes incompl. ʒii.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ,
—— contrayervæ, *aā* ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. Michael. ʒii.
Camphoræ, gr. x. m.

April the 18th, her complaints abated, and, by the 20th, entirely went off.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXX.

Of a fever with a nausea.

A MAN was invaded with an ardent fever, attended with a great nausea. He consulted me, May 31st, 1718, and I ordered him the following emetic to be taken in warm tea, and to be worked off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic, gr. iiss.
—— vitriolat.
Rad. ari, *aā* gr. vi.
Sacchar. alb. gr. xii. misce.

I directed two spoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken every two hours, beginning an hour after the operation of the emetic:

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— flor. sambuc. *aā* ℥iiss.
— cordial. frigid. ℥iss.
— cinamom. bugloss. ℥i.
Aceti vini, ℥ss.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒiss.
Syrup. flor. papav. ℥ss. misce.

I ordered him to drink water, with bread in it, instead of beer, when thirsty; by which means he recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXI.

Of a fever from the drinking cold beer during a lying-in.

A Young married woman, after her firſt labour, which was attended with ſome difficulty, being very hot and thirſty, drank a large draught of cold beer; ſhe ſoon after was ſeized with a ſhivering, ſucceeded by a violent ardent fever, attended with a great pain, and a burning heat in her ſtomach. She ſent for me, June 1ſt, 1718, and relating the cauſe of her diſorder, I ordered the following mixture; directing two ſpoonfuls to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. borrag.
— bugloſſ. *aā* ℥iii.
— pulegii, ℥i.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒii.
Aceti deſtillat. ℥ſs.
Syrup. papav. rh. ʒvi. m.

I ordered one of the following powders to be taken in the morning, and the other at five o'clock in the afternoon:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. ℈ii.
Antimon. diaphoretic.
Nitri. depurat. *aā* gr. viii. miſce & d. in duas partes.

I directed a napkin to be wetted with ſpiritus vini camphorat. crocat. and applied warm to the ſtomach, repeating it every three hours; and for ordinary drink the decoction of barley, currants, and lemon-juice, page 178.

The ſecond day ſhe complained of great anxiety, burning heat in her body, and faintneſs. I ordered her to be bled in the foot, and to take one of the following powders, every fourth hour, in the julep:

℞. Spec. diamargar. frig.
Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. *aā* ℈ii.
Antimonii diaphoret.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ℈i.
Camphoræ, gr. xii. m. f. pulv. in quatuor partes divid.

Between the doſes of the powder, I directed two ſpoonfuls of the julep to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig. ʒiiſs.
— cordial. frig.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒii.
Spec. de gemmis frigid. ʒi.
Confect. alkermes incompl.
Syrup. ribeſior.
—— papav. rhæad. *aā* ʒi. m. f. julep.

I ordered the following bag to be applied warm, over the ſpirit. vini camphorat. crocat.

℞. Flor. chamomel.
—— matricariæ, *aā* mij.
—— ſambuc. mj.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— anethi,
—— carui, *aā* ʒſs. conciſa & contuſa miſce.

June 4th, ſhe ſtill laboured under the anxiety, and her belly was conſtipated, I therefore directed the following clyſter:

℞. Decoct. emollient. ʒviii.
Mell. mercurial.
Unguent. clyſmatic. *aā* ʒi.
Lap. prunellæ, ʒii. m.

This operated, but without relieving any of her complaints: ſhe was very reſtleſs, and flung herſelf about in bed.

I ordered her to take forty drops of the following tincture in the morning, at noon, and in the afternoon, in ſome tea:

℞. Eſſ. ſcord.
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

And the powders to be repeated with the following julep:

℞. Aq. borrag. ʒiiſs.
— cord. frigid. ʒii.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. ʒſs.
Syrup. ceraſor. acid. ʒii. m.

She took two ſpoonfuls of this julep frequently by itſelf. She was very faint and weak.

June 5th, the camphorated powders were repeated, and I directed a ſpoonful of the following mixture to be taken every hour:

℞. Aq. flor. acaciar.
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
— cord. frigid. ʒſs.
— perlar. ziii.
Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒi.
Confect. alkermes incomp. ziii. m.

As ſhe grew weaker, I ordered, June 6th, the following bags, wetted with the mixture, to be applied alternately warm, to the ſcrobiculus cordis, directing the tincture to be continued, together with the julep and ſpirit:

℞. Saccul. pro epithemat. cord. Aug. N° ii.

℞. Aq. pro epithemat. cord. Aug. ʒi.
Aceti rub. idæi, ʒſs. m.

But notwithſtanding all this care, ſhe expired the ſame day. The cold drink, taken whilſt ſhe was ſo very hot, as ſhe was greatly heated internally and externally, by the long continuance of the labour-pains, without doubt, ſuddenly chilled the internal parts, and obſtructed the blood in the veſſels of the viſcera of the abdomen and thorax ſo much, that it was impoſſible to reſolve the obſtruction; hence mortification and death neceſſarily enſued.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXII.

Of an ephemera.

A Young married woman was attacked with a ſhivering, ſucceeded by heat; her pulſe was equal, but ſtrong; ſhe breathed freely, and laboured under no anxiety about the præcordia. She conſulted me, June 7th, 1718, and I ordered her to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours:

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuci,
— card. benedict.
— ceraſor. nigror. *aā* ʒii.
Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert. ʒi.
Nitri depurati, ℈i.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ziii. m.

I directed forty drops of the following tincture to be taken in the morning, and at three and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, in ſome tea or water:

℞.

℞. Eſſ. fumariæ,
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ʒi. m.

And ordered her to drink bread-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and adviſed her to eat nothing but gruels; the next morning, after a copious ſweat in the night, ſhe was perfectly recovered.

Many who are attacked with theſe febrile complaints, do not ſend for a phyſician, but take either no remedy, or uſe medicines of a heating nature, thus rendering a trifling diſorder much worſe; but thoſe who apply to a phyſician at firſt, are generally ſoon cured, and the diſorder, though pretty ſevere in its attack, is ſoon overcome by the uſe of proper medicines and regimen, laſting often not more than one day, as in the caſe above.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXIII.

Of a violent colic.

THE ſecretary of the univerſity, about forty-eight years of age, was ſeized in the night with a violent fit of the colic, without being able to aſſign any cauſe; and ſending for me the next morning, June 12th, 1718, I ordered him to drink ſeveral diſhes of camomile-tea, ſweetened with ſugar; and directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, preſently, and to repeat them towards noon:

℞. Eſſ. carminativ. Wed. ʒi.
— cort. aurant.
— diaſcordii, *aā* ʒſs. m.

And to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every hour till the pain ſhould abate:

℞. Aq. menthæ, ʒii.
— cinamom. cum vino,
— maſtichinæ, *aā* ʒi.
Elix. vitæ Mathiol. ʒii.
Laud. liquid. ℈i. m.

For dinner I ordered him to eat ſoupes only, particularly, caraway-ſoup; and directed a bag of caraway-ſeed and camomile-flowers, to be applied warm, externally to his belly. In the afternoon I found him much better, and I ordered him to repeat the drops at five o'clock, and to take one ſpoonful of the mixture every two hours: by bed-time the pain

pain had entirely left him; he reſted well the whole night, and the next morning was quite well.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXIV.

Of an ulcer upon the leg.

MR. Paſche, the dancing-maſter at Altdorff, complained of, and ſhewed me, an ulcer he had in his right-leg, which was very troubleſom to him in dancing; June 16th, 1718. I ordered him to take eleven of the following pills going to reſt, and to repeat them in five days:

℞. Extr. panch. Crollii, ℈i.
Mercurii dulc. ℈ſs.
Reſinæ jalapii, ſubact. gr. vi.
Eſſ. fumariæ, q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xxii.

I directed thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture to be taken three times a-day, in tea or coffee:

℞. Eſſ. fumariæ, ʒvi.
Tinct. antimonii, tartar. ʒiii. m.

I ordered the ulcer to be dreſſed with the following plaiſter, night and morning:

℞. Empl. de lap. calaminar.
—— — ſperm. ceti, *aā* ʒi.
Malax. ſpirit. vino camphorat.

And, previous to its application, a little of the following powder to be ſtrewed upon the ulcer; applying ſome lint over it, and then the plaiſter, and fixing it with a roller:

℞. Lap. calamin. preparat.
Tutiæ preparat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. antimonii, ʒi. m. f. pulvis.

And ordered him to be moderate in his diet; and thus, in about three weeks, this ulcer was cured.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXV.

Of an eruptive fever.

A Woman had been troubled, ſome days, with a continual ardent fever, and had been treated with hot bezoartics, as they are called. Yeſterday, in the evening, ſhe broke out in red ſpots, and complained of great anxiety about the præcordia, and difficulty of breathing; which ſymptoms alarming her, ſhe ſent for me, June 17th, 1718: when I came, I found her diſorder to be the purple fever, and adviſed her to take a vomit immediately, but ſhe would not conſent. I ordered her the following powder, three times a-day, in the mixture:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennerti,
Antimonii diaphoret. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. gr. xii. m. divide in tres partes æquales.

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— card. bened.
— flor. ſamb.
— ceraſ. nig. *aā* ʒii.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiſs.
Syrup. acetoſitat. citri, ʒſs. miſce.

Of this mixture I directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken every hour alone, and for common drink, I directed the barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and ſweetened to her taſte.

As ſhe remained much the ſame all that day and night, except that the anxiety was rather greater, and breathing more difficult, I again urged a vomit as abſolutely neceſſary; to which ſhe at length conſented, and I preſcribed the following:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, gr. xxv.
Tart. vitriolat. gr. vi. miſce.

Which ſhe worked off with warm water: it operated well, and the oppreſſion and anxiety left her. I now ordered thirty-five drops of the following tincture to be taken three times a day, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav.
Eſſ. ſcordii, *aā* ʒſs. miſce.

The

And of the following mixture, two ſpoonfuls to be taken every two hours:

℞. Aq. borraginis,
— bugloſſ.
— Cordial. frigid. *aā* ʒii.
Pulv. temperant. n. ʒi.
Syrup. ceraſor. acidor.
—— flor. tunicæ, ʒiſs. m.

June 20th, her complaints being alleviated, I ordered her to continue the drops, and to take one of the following powders, at eleven in the morning; repeating it at five in the afternoon, and nine or ten at night:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat. ʒſs.
Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaphoret. *aā* ℈i.
Cinnab. antimonii,
Nitri depurati, *aā* ℈ſs. m. divide in tres partes equales.

She continued thoſe powders with the mixture, the 21ſt and 22d of June: when her diſorder abated, and ſhe was ſoon reſtored to perfect health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXVI.

Of the method of preventing the obſtruction of the milk in the breaſts.

A Lady informed me, that ſhe intended to wean her child, but was apprehenſive of her milk being obſtructed in her breaſt: ſhe deſired my advice to prevent it, as ſhe had a good deal of milk; and I ordered her, June 26th, 1718, to cover her breaſts with the following plaiſter, cutting a hole in the middle for the nipple:

℞. Empl. de ſperm. ceti, ʒiſs.
Malax ol. chamomel.

I directed the following purging pills to be taken going to reſt:

℞. Pilul. tartar. quercetan. ℈ſs.
Reſinæ jalapii, ſubact. gr. vi.
Eſſ. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pilulæ N° xi.

I ordered forty or forty-five drops of tinct. tartar. to be taken three times a-day in tea.

I adviſed her to live moderately, not to eat much, nor to drink milk, or any very nouriſhing food; but to take gentle exerciſe, which I imagined would be very ſerviceable in repelling the milk.

She

She loſt her milk in a few days, without any bad conſequence enſuing.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXVII.

Of a paralyſis.

A Woman ſent for me, complaining, that, on taking cold, ſhe had loſt the uſe of her right-arm and leg. I ordered her, July 1ſt, 1718, to bathe the joints of the affected limbs, warm, with the following ſpirit:

℞. Spirit. formicar.
—— lumbricor. terreſt. *aā* ʒiſs.
Aquæ Anhaltinæ, ʒi.
Spirit. ſal. armon. cum calc. viv. deſtillat. ʒſs. m.

I directed two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken every two hours:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig.
— flor. tiliæ, *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. ʒi.
Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. ʒſs.
Confect. alkermes, incompl.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ, *aā* ʒiſs.

And that ſhe ſhould take thirty-five or forty drops of the liquor cornu cervi. ſuccinat. every morning, afternoon, and evenings, in ſage-tea, or in the mixture. After perſiſting in the uſe of theſe medicines four days, the motion of the parts returned; but complaining of an oppreſſion of her ſtomach, I ordered, July the 5th, eighteen pilulæ polychreſtæ to be taken, going to reſt; and directed fifty drops of the elixir ſtomachic. Hoffmanni, to be taken every day in tea, in the morning, and an hour before dinner, in ſome ſoup; by which treatment, ſhe was reſtored to health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXVIII.

Of a catarrh, with apprehenſions of an apoplexy.

AN elderly woman, about ſixty years of age, whoſe huſband was lately dead of an apoplexy, being troubled with a violent catarrh in her head, grew apprehenſive that ſhe ſhould be attacked with the ſame diſorder. She conſulted me, July 8th, 1718; and I ordered her, firſt, ve-

neſection in the foot; and next to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours:

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ, ʒii.
— meliſſæ,
— apoplect. Aug. *aā* ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. Michael. ℈ii.
Syrup. caryophyllor. ʒii. m.

And preſcribed the following ſpirit, which ſhe was directed to ſnuff up her noſtrils, and to rub her wriſts and temples with frequently:

℞. Aq. Anhalt. ʒi.
— regin. Hung. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒi. m.

The 10th, I gave her twenty of my pilulæ purgantes, going to reſt.

She grew better after theſe medicines; but complaining that ſhe could not eaſily move one of her arms, I directed her to bathe her ſhoulders and arm-pits well with the following mixture, warm:

℞. Spirit. formicar. ʒii.
—— lumbricor. terreſt.
Aq. Anhaltinæ, *aā* ʒi.
Spirit. cornu cervi, ʒiii. m.

And in a week's time this complaint was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXIX.

Of the bite of a tame fox.

A Cook-maid had her hand bit by a fox, which ſhe diſregarded in the beginning; but on the ſecond and third day, ſo violent an inflammation enſued, attended with ſo great pain, that a gangrene was to be feared. She conſulted me, July 12th, 1718; and I ordered veneſection in the foot, the wound to be dilated, and the following mixture to be applied warm upon linen-cloths, every three hours:

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ʒvi.
Spirit. vini camph. ʒii.
Theriacæ andromach. ʒſs.
Lapid. calaminar.
Ceruſſæ, *aā* ʒii. m.

I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be taken three times a-day in elder-flower-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒii.
Nitri depurati, ʒſs.
Camphoræ, ℈i. miſce f. pulv.

By this method the inflammation went off gradually, and the wound was perfectly healed in a few days.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXX.

Of the amputation of a preternatural finger.

A Poor woman came to me, July 14th, 1718, with her child, about three months old, born with a monſtrous preternatural finger upon the left-hand; which I cauſed to be drawn, and have repreſented in my ſurgery, plate xii. fig. 15, A. I aſked the woman, if ſhe could give any account how this misfortune might have happened; and her account was, that in the firſt months of her pregnancy, one of her hens broke her leg, which ſhe ſet; when ſhe had done it, the hen ſtruggling, probably from the pain the broken leg might give her, ſcratched her with the claw of her ſound leg under the thumb of the left-hand, ſo as to fetch blood, in the very place where this preternatural finger of the child was ſituated, but that ſhe had not taken any notice of it. At length ſhe was delivered of her child, with this rigid immoveable finger, which had increaſed proportionably with the other fingers in the three months, and was boney like the other fingers: the mother then aſked me if I could remove it, and I judged, from its nature and ſituation, that it might be extirpated with ſafety, though I had never ſeen a ſimilar caſe before. I informed her I could, and ordered her to come again in the afternoon. In the mean time I prepared what was neceſſary for the amputation, and invited the ſtudents in phyſic to ſee the operation performed.

In the afternoon, when we were all met, I deſired one of the ſtrongeſt to take the child upon his lap, and to hold him faſt about his waiſt; a ſecond aſſiſtant held the child's left-hand ſteady, and a third took hold of the finger by the tip. I then made an inciſion through the ſkin, round the baſis of the finger, to the bone; which being completed, I ſnipped off the bone with a ſtrong pair of ſciſſars, cloſe to the root of the finger.

The blood flowed from two ſmall arteries pretty faſt; I ſuffered them to bleed a little, then wetted a thick linen-compreſs with alcohol. vini, and applied it to the wound. Over this another dry compreſs, and a common bandage, ſuch as is uſed in veneſection, which ſtopped the

bleeding. The firſt dreſſing I ſuffered to remain on three days; then taking off the roller, the compreſſes came off. After which I dreſſed the wound once a-day, for eight days, with digeſtive, ſpread upon lint, applying a piece of ſpread diachylum over the whole; after which I dreſſed the part with dry lint, and the plaiſter only, till it was healed, which ſoon happened.

The nail of this finger was not formed like the human nail, nor ſituated upon the upper ſide of the finger, but was roundiſh, and ſomewhat pointed at the end, like the claw of a hen, or ſpur of a cock. I have the finger ſtill preſerved in ſpirit; in which one may alſo ſee, that the bone was pretty thick.

It may be aſked, whether this finger and nail could be produced, through force of imagination in the mother? To which I anſwer, that, for my own part, I look upon it as certain that it was, notwithſtanding what many have ſaid, and wrote againſt this opinion.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXI.

Of the purples in a child-bed woman.

A Brewer's wife who had lain-in ſome days, was invaded with the purples, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of fever; ſhe ſent for me, July 19th, 1718; and I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, three times a-day in the julep:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *aā* ʒii.
Antimonii diaphoretic ʒi.
Cinnabar. antimon. ϑii.
Nitri depurati, ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. borrag,
— bugloſſ. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinnamom. bugloſſ. ʒii.
Syrup. acetoſit. citr.
—— papav. rhæad. *aā* ʒii. miſce f. julep.

Of the julep I directed her alſo to take two ſpoonfuls between whiles by itſelf: ſhe found herſelf, this, and the following day, ſomewhat better; and July 21, I ordered her to take from thirty-five to forty drops of the following tincture, every morning, and at three in the afternoon, in ſome tea:

℞.

℞. Eſſ. ſcordii, ʒii.
Mixt. ſimpl. ʒi. m.
And to continue the powder every night and morning.

I forbad her malt-liquor at firſt, and ordered her barley-water, boiled with currants with ſlices of lemons in it, for her ordinary drink; by which means, in ſeven days ſhe was quite recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXII.

Of a tumour in the mouth and cheek.

A Student in law was troubled with a large and much inflamed tumour, on the left ſide of his mouth and cheek. He was in exceſſive pain when he ſent for me, which was July 21, 1718. As I found the tumour was quite ripe, I told him it muſt be opened, and that he would thereby have preſent eaſe; which was accordingly done with the lancet, and near three tea-cupfuls of matter was diſcharged. I ordered the part to be ſyringed three times a-day, with the following injection warm:

℞. Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund.
— iridis florent. *aā* ʒii.
Herbæ agrimon.
—— hyperic. *aā* mj. coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis per quadrant. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒviii.
Mellis roſar. ʒi.
Spirit. vitrioli, gutt xii. m. f. injectio.
And he was perfectly cured in a few days.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXIII.

Of an inflammation in the eye-lids.

A Child, about three years old, had a violent inflammation of the eye-lids, moſtly about the great canthi of the eyes. The child's parents conſulted me, July 22, 1718; and I ordered a linen-bolſter to be wetted with the following mixture, and applied warm every three hours:

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒi.
— flor. cyani, ʒſs.
Spirit. vini camphor. ʒi.
Lap. calaminar. preparat. ℈i.
Vitrioli albi, gr. ii. m.

And

And ordered half the following purging ſyrup to be taken early in the morning, and the remainder in three days:

℞. Syrup. roſar. ſolut. ʒi.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. xii.
Aq. euphraſiæ, ʒi m.

After which the inflammation went off, and the child was well.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXIV.

Of a wound in the back from a muſket.

A Shoemaker received a wound in his back, from the diſcharge of a muſket laden only with gun-powder and the wadding: he was much hurt, being greatly burnt and inflamed, and had alſo a ſpitting of blood. He conſulted me, July 31, 1718; and I ordered the part affected, to be anointed every two hours, with the following ointment warm:

℞. Unguent. ad ambuſt. ex. ol. lini, ʒii.
Albumin. ovor. N° iv. conquaſſando, f. unguentum.

I ordered two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuci,
— fumariæ, *aā* ʒiii.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒiſs.
Aceti. deſtillat. ʒiii.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒſs. m.

I directed ten or twelve drops of ſpiritus ſalis, to be taken every four hours, in tea or beer; and that he ſhould drink three or four diſhes of the following ingredients like tea, three times a-day:

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒiii.
— rub. tinct. ʒii.
Herb. veronic. mj.
Flor. bellid. p. ii.
Santalin. citr. ʒii. m.

The ſpitting of blood left him the next day, and the external injury was quite healed in a week.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXV.

Of a coſtiveneſs.

A Woman had been coſtive ten days, had a great pain in her bowels, attended with loſs of appetite, the aliment ſhe took not digeſting properly: ſhe conſulted me Auguſt 6, 1718; and I ordered her to take half of the following mixture warm, and to repeat a ſpoonful every hour, till it operated:

℞. Tamarind. recent. ʒi.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒſs.
Cremor. tartar. ʒi. ebulliant per moment. horæ, in q. ſ. aq. ſimpl.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒvi.
Syrup. cichor. cum rhab. ʒi. m.

After it had operated, I ordered forty-five or fifty drops of the following tincture, morning, noon, and night, in beer or gruel:

℞. Eſſ. carminativ. Wed. ʒiii.
— abſynth. comp. ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXVI.

Of difficult dentition.

A Child, at the time of dentition, was invaded with great heat and reſtleſſneſs, accompanied with a looſeneſs: being conſulted, Auguſt 14th, 1718, I ordered a ſixth part of the following powder to be taken every fourth hour in the julep:

℞. Pulv. temper noſtri, ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. fumariæ, ʒiſs.
— borrag.
— bugloſſ.
— ceraſor. nig. *aā* ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav.
—— rub. idæi, *aā* ʒiſs. m.

I directed alſo one or two ſpoonfuls of the julep, to be given the child frequently by itſelf.

I directed the child's gums to be ſmeared with the following mixture:

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. recent. expreſſ.
Syrup. flor. papav. *aā* ʒii. m.

The complaints went off on the third and fourth day, and the child recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXVII.

Of the bloody-flux.

A Child, about three years old, was afflicted with the bloody-flux: when I was ſent for, he had been ill three days. I found him very hot and weak, and almoſt expiring; however I ordered thirty-five drops of the anima rhabarbari, to be given every fourth hour in ſome milk, and directed half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder every fourth hour alternately:

℞. C. C. ſine igne preparat.
Eboris preparat. *aā* ʒii.
Gum arabic,
Boli armenæ, *aā* ʒi. m.

For ordinary drink I ordered tea and milk, or barley-water and milk, ſweetened, of which I directed him to drink at pleaſure, but adviſed him not to drink beer, or any thing cold.

I ordered a little of the following balſam to be rubbed upon his ſtomach warm, three times a-day; by which means, he was ſoon cured:

℞. Ol. N. M. expreſſ. ʒi.
— deſtill. fœnicul. gutt. viii.
— —— carui.
— —— aneth. *aā* gutt. vi.
— —— menth. gutt. iii. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXVIII.

Of a difficult labour.

A Woman, at Altdorff, had been in labour twenty-four hours; and as the child did not advance, the midwife applied to me, as the poſition of the child was natural, to preſcribe ſome medicine to promote delivery; and I ordered one of the following powders to be given her immediately, and if ſhe was not delivered in two hours, to repeat the doſe:

℞.

℞. Hepat. anguill. preparat. ʒi.
Boracis Venet. gr. x.
Ol. deſt. cinamomi, gutt. ii. m. f. pulv. divide in duas partes æquales.

And directed her to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every half hour:

℞. Aq. pulegii,
— lilior. alb. *aā* ʒiiſs.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Elæoſacch. ſuccin.
———— caryophyll.
———— mac. *aā* ℈i. m.

I ordered cloths, wetted with the balſam embrion. warm, to be frequently applied to the abdomen; and as ſhe had not had any ſtool for two days paſt, directed her to take the following clyſter:

℞. Decoct. emollient. ℥x.
Elect. lenitiv. ʒi.
Mel. mercur. ʒſs.
Sal. gemmæ, ʒii.
Boracis, ʒi. m. f. enema.

After the operation of which, and the continuance of the medicines above preſcribed, for ſome hours, ſhe was delivered; when, complaining of faintneſs, I ordered her two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every hour at firſt, but afterwards every two hours:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig. ʒiii.
— cordial. frig.
— perlar. *aā* ʒiſs.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ, ʒiii.
Specific. cephalic. Mich. ℈ſs. m.

And ſhe ſoon after got quite well.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXIX.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

A Student was ſeized ſuddenly in the evening with ſo violent an oppreſſion on the cheſt, that he could hardly breathe, but apprehended he ſhould be ſuffocated. Being called to him, Auguſt 31ſt, 1718, I judged

judged his diſorder proceeded from indigeſtions and flatulency; as I was informed that he eat frequently, and a large quantity at a time.

I ordered him to take twenty-five or thirty drops of ſpirit. ſal. ammoniaci aniſatus, in a cup of the following julep, every hour till he found relief:

℞. Aq. chærefolii,
— veronicæ cum vino,
— ſcabioſæ,
— aſthmaticæ, *aā* ʒi.
Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒi.
Syrup. cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

I directed alſo a ſpoonful of this julep to be taken, between whiles, by itſelf. He broke wind plentifully, the oppreſſion gradually abated, and by the next day he was quite free of his complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCCXC.

Of an inguinal rupture.

A Young married woman had been troubled with an inguinal rupture fourteen days; and deſiring my advice, September 1ſt, 1718, it was reduced with eaſe; after which I ordered her the following gentle purge, going to reſt:

℞. Maſſ. pilul. tartar. quercet. gr. xv.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xi. conſperge elæoſacchar. macis.

I directed her to take forty drops of the eſſentia carminativa Wedelii, in ſome tea, every morning, and afternoon at four or five o'clock; applied the empl. ad rupturas malaxat. cum oleo ovorum, ſpread upon linen; and directed her to have a proper truſs made, which I adviſed her to wear conſtantly, at leaſt for half a year; by which method ſhe was perfectly freed of her complaint.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCI.

Of a violent fright.

A Young lady at Altdorff, having been extremely frighted, was ſoon ſeized with great tremors, anxieties, and weakneſs: her relations being apprehenſive of an apoplexy, ſent for me, September 2d, 1718; and I ordered one of the following powders to be given her immediately, and the other, two hours afterwards, in the julep; and to take a ſpoonful of the ſame by itſelf frequently; and that ſhe ſhould keep herſelf ſtill and quiet, in, or upon, the bed: ℞.

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ℈ii.
—— Specif. cephal. ℈i. m. divide in partes duas.

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nigr. ʒiii.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi. miſce.

Thus were her complaints removed, without being ſucceeded by any worſe conſequences.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCII.

Of an inflammation of the liver.

A Baker at Altdorff was invaded with a violent fever and great heat, accompanied with an inflammation of the liver, as I judged from the intenſe burning pain he complained of under the right hypochondriac region. He conſulted me, September 3d, 1718; and I ordered him to take forty drops of the following tincture, every fourth hour, in an infuſion of veronica, drinking after them ſeveral diſhes ſweetened:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl.
Eſſ. ſcordii, *aā* ʒii. m.

And directed two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken in the intermediate ſpace:

℞. Aq. borragin.
— flor. ſambuci,
— ceraſor. nig. *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. ʒi.
Pulv. temperant. noſt. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

I ordered linen-cloths to be wetted with the following mixture, and applied warm to the part affected:

℞. Spirit. vini camph.
Aq. calc. viv. *aā* ʒiii. m.

And to drink, when thirſty, barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice; and to abſtain from beer: and he ſoon recovered.

About the middle of September 1718, I publiſhed the firſt edition of my ſurgery, in which I have deſcribed, in a diſtinct and regular manner, as the reſult of my former experience, the beſt and moſt uſeful chirurgical inſtruments; which before had not been publiſhed in any book, and which have been generally uſed ſince.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCIII.

Of an abſceſs.

A Farmer had an abſceſs formed upon, and about the left-ear, which gave him great pain. He applied to me for advice, September 18th, 1718; and upon examination, I found it perfectly maturated, and told him, that to relieve him it was neceſſary it ſhould be opened, which he conſented to: I opened the moſt depending part, and a large quantity of matter was diſcharged. I ordered the part to be ſyringed with the following decoction, twice a-day:

℞. Herbæ abrotan.
—— ſcordii,
—— agrimonii, *aā* mſs. coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimpl. per quadrantem horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥viii.
Spirit. vini, ℥ii.
Mel. roſat. ℥iſs.
Eſſent. myrrhæ, ʒii. m.

To cleanſe the ulcer, I directed that it ſhould be dreſſed with the following ointment, ſpread upon lint:

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ℥i.
Mel. roſat. ℥ſs.
Vitel. ovor. ii. m.

The wound was perfectly cleanſed in a week, and in a fortnight was quite healed.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCIV.

Of a difficult labour.

OCTOBER 15th, 1718, the reverend Mr. Fiſcher of Eiſſmanſburg ſent me word, that his wife was ſeized the day before in the evening, about five o'clock, with ſtrong labour-pains; that the midwife had not been able to deliver her; that the os uteri internum was open; but that though the pains had continued the whole night, no waters had been yet diſcharged, and the poſition of the child was natural; that his wife grew very weak, and he therefore deſired I would preſcribe ſome proper cordial medicine for her.

Accord-

Accordingly, I directed the following powders to be ſent to her, one of which was to be given in a ſpoonful of the julep; and if ſhe was not delivered in an hour, to repeat it:

℞. Hepatis anguillæ preparat. ʒi.
Boracis Venet. ϑſs. m. f. pulvis divid. in duas partes æquales.

℞. Aq. flor. lilior. alborum,
— ceraſor. nig. *aā* ʒii.
— pulegii, ʒiſs.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Elæoſacchar. caryophyllor. ʒi. m. f. julep.

I directed alſo a ſpoonful of this julep to be given her frequently, as a cordial, and ſhe was delivered preſently after ſhe had taken the ſecond powder.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCV.

Of the valvula coli.

SEVERAL learned anatomiſts, as Nicolas Tulpius and Caſpar Bauhinus, have taught and deſcribed the valvula coli, in the human ſubject; which valve admits the paſſage of the remains of the aliment, which could not be digeſted by the ſtomach and ſmall inteſtines, into the great inteſtines; but prevents the return of the fæces into the ſmall inteſtines; which fæces, paſſing along the great guts, are ejected at the anus as uſeleſs. John Baptiſt Bianchi, an Italian phyſician and anatomiſt, had denied the exiſtence of ſuch a valve in a public treatiſe, and affirms that this valve does not exiſt.

But I have not only proved that it really exiſts, in a treatiſe I publiſhed at Altdorff, October 29th, 1718, de valvula coli; but have alſo clearly demonſtrated their nature, and illuſtrated the account with ſix copper-plates, taken from the human inteſtine; wherein I have alſo taught the method of demonſtrating this valve to others, which conſiſts principally in the inflation of one continued piece of inteſtine, taken off at the termination of the ſmall inteſtines, and part of the great inteſtines, which may be dried in the aīr, and cut open at the part where the ſmall gut terminates in the great inteſtine.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCXCVI.

Of a bilious fever.

A Student at Altdorff was invaded with great heat, anxiety, and oppreſſion about the præcordia, attended with a nauſea, and bitter taſte in his Mouth. Sending for me, October 30th, 1718, I judged the cauſe of the fever was a collection of bile in the firſt paſſages; and as I had frequently ſeen that emetics had been of great ſervice in theſe kinds of fevers, I ordered him the following one, directing it to be worked off with warm water:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, gr. xxv.
Nitri depurat. gr. vi. m.

He diſcharged a large quantity of bile from his ſtomach, and found the oppreſſion and anxiety much alleviated.

I ordered him to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒii.
— cord. frigid.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. *aā* ʒi.
Pulv. temperant noſtr. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

I directed alſo fifty drops of the mixtura ſimplex, to be taken every morning, afternoon, and evening, in ſome tea; and that he ſhould drink, when thirſty, barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice ſweetened to his taſte: perſiſting in this regimen three days, the heat abated; the other complaints left him gradually, and in a few days he was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCVII.

Of a cut upon the forehead.

A Gentleman had received a cut upon the middle of his fore-head, which extended itſelf from the beginning of the ſagittal ſuture, to within a thumb's breadth of his noſe; and had reached the os frontis, but had not paſſed through. He ſent for me, November 16, 1718; and I firſt cleanſed the wound with ſponge, wrung out of hot wine, and ſtrewed ſome of the following powder into it:

℞. Rad. ſymphyt.
Gum. ſarcocollæ,
—— tragacanthæ,
—— arabic. *aā* ʒſs. m.

Over this I applied pieces of the following plaiſter ſpread upon linen, of the length and breadth of a finger, from the top of the wound to the bottom, bringing the lips of the wound into as near an appoſition as poſſible:

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl.
—— diapalmæ, *aā* ʒi.
Ol. terebinthinæ, q. ſ. f. empl.

And then applied the uniting bandage for the head, deſcribed in my ſurgery.

Next I applied linen-cloths, wetted with the following fomentation, warm, over the firſt dreſſing; fixing them to the part by circular turns round the head, with a long roller:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒvi.
Spirit. vin. camph. ʒii. m.

This fomentation I directed to be repeated every four hours, for the firſt three days: the firſt, or inferior dreſſings, I did not remove till the fourth day, and then found the lips well united, without any inflammation or collection of matter; ſo that there was no occaſion for any further application, except ſome ſticking plaiſter, which I left on three days, and finding no matter, let them remain till the ſeventh day; when, upon taking them off, I found the wound perfectly conſolidated.

This is a very good method of cure for wounds of the ſcalp, which was the method I ſucceſsfully proſecuted in the campaigns of 1707 and 1708.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCVIII.

Of the bloody-flux

A Young lady, about twelve years of age, being afflicted with the bloody-flux, I was conſulted, November the 30th, 1718, and ordered her to take the following powder in tea, early in the morning:

℞. Pulv. rhabarb. elect. ʒſs.
Cremor. tartar. ℈ſs. m.

I directed thirty drops of the following tincture to be taken the ſame afternoon, and evening, and to be repeated three times a-day, in any warm vehicle:

℞.

℞. Eſſ. cort. caſcarillæ, ʒiſs.
— diaſcordii, ʒſs. m.

And one ſpoonful of the following mixture, to be taken every two hours:

℞. Aquæ cinamom. cydon. ʒiii.
—— maſtichinæ, ʒi.
Laud. liquid. Sydenh. ℈i. m.

For ordinary drink I adviſed warm tea, with milk, or thin water-gruel, ſweetened to her taſte when thirſty. I directed alſo a plaiſter of theriaca androm. to be applied warm to the abdomen; by which means ſhe was in a few days freed from her diſorder, and perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCIX.

A gentle purgative, in the form of an emulſion.

DECEMBER 16th, 1718, a gentleman, who was deſirous of taking a purge, informed me that he could not take either powders, pills, or draughts, without rejecting them, and therefore deſired I would preſcribe him ſome pleaſant purgative, which he might retain; and I preſcribed for him the following emulſion, to be taken early in the morning:

℞. Scammonii, gr. x.
Aq. flor. acaciar. ʒi. m. terantur probe in mortario vitreo vel marmor. ut fiat emulſio, adde
Colaturæ,
Aq. cinamom.
Sacchar. perlar. *aā* ʒi. m.

This operated well. The ſcammony may be increaſed to fifteen grains in ſtronger conſtitutions, in weaker it may be diminiſhed. This form I have frequently uſed for thoſe who nauſeated larger doſes.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION D.

Of an inflammation of the tonſils.

A Gentleman had a violent inflammation and ſwelling of the tonſils and uvula, attended with great pain, and difficulty in deglutition: he conſulted me, January 11th, 1719; and I ordered him veneſection in the arm immediately, and directed him to uſe the following gargle, warm, frequently:

℞. Flor. roſar. rubr.
—— ſambuci,
—— malvæ, *aā* mſs. coque in aquæ ſimpl. q. ſ. per quadr. horæ, adde
Colaturæ,
Alumin. crud. ℈i.
Nitri depurat. ʒſs.
Syrup. moror.
—— dianucis, *aā* ʒſs. m.

I ordered a piece of the following plaiſter, ſpread upon linen, of the breadth of a hand, to be applied under the chin from ear to ear:

℞. Empl. de melilot. ʒi.
Camphoræ, ʒſs.
Malax. q. ſ. ol. chamomel.

I directed bags, with elder and camomile-flowers, to be frequently applied warm, over the plaiſter, and two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken every three hours:

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuci,
— fumariæ,
— ceraſor. nigror. *aā* ʒii.
Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert.
Specific. cephalic. *aā* ℈i.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

I directed him to drink plentifully of elder-flower tea, and to avoid cold liquors.

OBSERVATION DI.

Of a difficult labour.

A Woman ſent, January 28th, 1719, to acquaint me that ſhe had been in labour twenty-four hours, but could not be delivered; that according to the midwife's account, the poſition of the child was natural, the head preſenting. She deſired I would preſcribe ſome proper medicines to promote delivery, and I ordered one of the following powders to be given immediately in the julep, and the other in two hours after:

℞. Hepat. anguillæ preparat. ʒi.
Elæoſacchar. cinamom.
———— caryophyllor. *aā* ℈ſs. m. f. pulv. divide in duas partes æquales.

℞. Aq. lilior. albor. ʒiii.
— pulegii, ʒiſs.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒſs.
Elæoſacchar. caryophyllor. ʒi.
———— ſuccini, ℈i. m.

Of this julep I directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken by itſelf every two hours till her delivery, which ſoon happily followed.

OBSERVATION DII.

Of the glandula thyroidea.

IN January and February 1719, I publicly diſſected a female ſubject, in which I found the thyroid gland very turgid with a fluid, which made me hope that I ſhould be able to diſcover ſome of its uſes; for which purpoſe, opening the poſterior part of the trachea arteria and œſophagus, that the cavity of theſe tubes might be expoſed, I firſt preſſed the gland gently with my hands, then more ſtrongly; hoping, by theſe means, to ſqueeze out the fluid either into the trachea arteria, or œſophagus, or both; but not a drop would paſs, ſo that I am ſtill doubtful of the uſe of this large gland: but upon cutting into the ſubſtance of this gland, to examine it internally, a large quantity of a whitiſh fluid was diſcharged, with a great number of yellowiſh globules ſwimming on the ſurface, reſembling ſmall drops of oil: whether theſe were the ova of Vercellonius, or ſome other bodies, I will not take upon me to determine.

mine. I have, however, thought proper to insert this observation; perhaps future examinations of this gland may give us a better light into its nature and use.

OBSERVATION DIII.

Of the thymus gland.

THIS gland is situated in the superior part of the thorax, under the sternum; and, what is remarkable, it is larger and more conspicuous in the fœtus, and new-born children, than in adults: yet of its real use we know nothing to this day. As there were, however, no good figures of this gland given by anatomical writers, I inserted two plates in the year 1719, in my compendium anatomicum, plate iv. fig. 14 and 15, representing two of these glands, taken from new-born children.

OBSERVATION DIV.

Anatomical observations concerning glands.

IN the year 1719, an ingenious pupil of mine, Mr. Grambs, treated the subject of the glands, agreeably to my doctrine, more fully, in a dissertation for the degree of doctor; intitled, de glandulis quæ præter necessitatem in corpore humano statuuntur. This essay, and the dissertation of Dr. Mauchart, page 888, constituted the basis of my doctrine of the glands, which I have published in the second edition of my compendium anatomicum, intitled adenologia; which subject is treated of more amply, and published with amendments, in the following editions.

OBSERVATION DV.

Of glands.

SEVERAL writers profess to have observed globular bodies in the peritonæum, pleura, and pericardium; but as these observations were made upon diseased subjects, or from a preternatural state of these membranes, having been never found as far, at least, as I know in sound subjects, I am rather inclined to think, that these bodies, resembling glands, were nothing but preternatural tubercles, proceeding from an obstruction of a viscid earthy substance, in the small arteries; by the neglecting of this remark, many glands have been produced by imagination, and introduced into anatomy, which do not actually exist in the sound subject, and hence not to be met with in the natural state: Cheselden, an English anatomist and surgeon, says, in the first edition of his anatomy page 96,

that he had obſerved the peritonæum in a dropſical woman, of the thickneſs of three thumbs, in which he could obſerve the glands with his naked eyes. But who can ſuppoſe otherwiſe, from the preternatural charge and thickneſs of the peritonæum, but that theſe bodies, eſteemed to be glands, were preternatural productions, and not true glands; for we find that calculous concretions, bones, cartilages, atheromata, ſteatomata, and other preternatural ſubſtances are produced in different parts of the body, nay ſome parts have even been changed into bone, or ſtone; inſtances of which I have ſeen myſelf, and remarked before*; which appearances no perſon will alledge to be natural: theſe changes, therefore, cannot be brought in illuſtration of the natural ſtate, nor as a proof of their being true glands, as theſe ſubſtances, and that not frequently, are met with only in a preternatural ſtate. We muſt judge, I think, in the ſame manner, of ſeveral other remarks of this kind in writers, as may be ſeen more fully in my doctrine of the glands, which the writers who firſt wrote upon this ſubject after me, ſeem not to have conſidered ſufficiently, and thence ſtill retained their falſe notions, though moſt ſince have embraced my opinions on this ſubject.

OBSERVATION DVI.

Of the tubæ fallopianæ.

THE figures of the tubæ fallopianæ, publiſhed by Drake, an Engliſh anatomiſt, I have annexed, tab. iii. fig. 10. † as his book is in few hands out of England. At a public diſſection of a female ſubject in January 1719, upon pouring quick-ſilver into the right ſpermatic vein, after a ligature was made at the inferior part of the tubæ fallopianæ, and the ligamentum latum, to prevent the mercury paſſing to the other veſſels of the uterus, I obſerved the courſe of a greater number of minute veſſels, through thoſe parts, in a more beautiful and different manner, which I ſhewed my pupils; and have had the whole part drawn and engraved, tab. iii. fig. 11. Beſides, the quick-ſilver, after having filled the larger branches of the numerous veſſels which ſurround the fallopian tubes, paſſed into the cavity of the tube itſelf; hence we ſee that theſe veſſels have a communication with the cavities of the tubes, and ſecrete a humour to moiſten and lubricate the part.

* More examples may be found in the collections of the royal academy at Paris, in the year 1700, and other places.

† Heiſter muſt here refer to his compendium anatomicum, though he has not mentioned it, as in ſome preceding anatomical obſervations he has: for this very obſervation is inſerted in his notes to the compendium (ſee note 34) and the plates and figures at the end of the book, to which therefore the reader is referred.

OBSERVATION DVII.

Of an extraordinary large thyroid gland.

IN January 1719, I publicly diſſected a female ſubject, in which I obſerved an extraordinary large thyroid gland: of this gland I have treated above in general, of its form, ſize, ſituation, and uſe, page 418, and have repreſented it, plate vi. fig. xi. and xii. annexed to this book. I obſerved that this gland, in this ſubject, was larger and more ſwelled than common, and the external coat was ſo tranſparent, that we could, through it, obſerve a collection of an unuſual particular fluid; and as Vercelloni, an Italian anatomiſt, among others who have written upon the glands, inſerts, as a new diſcovery, that this gland was, in a manner, a nidus, filled with the eggs of worms, which paſſing through inviſible ducts into the œſophagus, and ſo to the ſtomach, to animate, as it were, the chyle, and promote digeſtion in the ſtomach, and that theſe ova, in their preternatural ſtate, became worms frequently; I flattered myſelf, that in this large gland I ſhould find, if not all the appearances, yet ſome, or at leaſt diſcover, whether a fluid was here prepared to lubricate the trachea arteria, and œſophagus.

I opened ſeveral parts of the gland, where I perceived a quantity of fluid, and a thin, watery, tranſparent liquor was diſcharged; in which ſwam a great number of ſmall globules, like drops of oil of an orange-colour: this gave me hopes of finding ſome of Vercelloni's ova, and the ducts proceeding to the œſophagus, or according to the opinion of others, to the trachea arteria.

For which intent, I opened the poſterior part of the trachea arteria and œſophagus longitudinally, and preſſed the gland gently at firſt, and more forcibly afterwards, to ſee if any fluid would paſs into theſe parts; but notwithſtanding this gland was ſo turgid and full, not any was diſcharged: as therefore we could not diſcover in this ſubject, where this gland ſeemed to be ſo very favourable for us, whether a fluid was excreted into the œſophagus, or trachea arteria, we muſt ſtill remain as uncertain of the real uſe of this gland, as we have been for a long time paſt.

OBSERVATION DVIII.

Of the venæ bronchiales.

THE venæ bronchiales, which I had often ſought in the human ſubject without ſucceſs, I firſt obſerved diſtinctly in this female ſubject: proceeding with ſome branches of the intercoſtal veins to the bronchia, three.

three branches were very conſpicuous, and as large as a thin ſtraw, which does not always occur.

Cowper, in his anatomy of the human body, ſays, he has often ſeen one or more paſs into the anxillary vein. Morgagni, in his epiſtola anatomica I. n. 90, treats of theſe veins more at large; where he takes notice, among other particulars, that Galen had already written upon theſe veins.

OBSERVATION DIX.

Of the extraction of a dead child.

A Woman at Altdorff, who had been in labour five days, ſent for me February 9th, 1719. The child lay a-croſs, was dead, and very fœtid to the ſmell, and the mother was exceſſively weakened by the long continuance of her pains. I gave her immediately three ſpoonfuls of the following cordial julep, with directions to repeat two ſpoonfuls every half hour:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig. ℥ii.
— cord. frigid.
— cinamom. cum vin. *aā* ℥i.
Confect. alkermes incomp.
Syrup. cinamom. *aā* ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. ʒſs. m.

I alſo directed her to ſmell frequently to the ſpiritus caſtorei compoſitus.

I tried firſt to get hold of the feet, to extract the child by them, but found it impracticable, as, by the long duration of the labour-pains, the child was forced down into the pelvis, and therefore thought it neceſſary to uſe an inſtrument, proceeding nearly in the manner deſcribed page 129, excepting that in this caſe I had no occaſion to take off the arm, extracting it much in the ſame manner as deſcribed in the place beforementioned. And as the woman was rendered much weaker by this work, which laſted two hours, I ordered her to continue the cordial julep, and directed her to wet linen-cloths with the following mixture, and apply them warm to the ſcrobiculus cordis, every two hours; I alſo directed her to bathe her temples with it, and to ſmell to it:

℞. Aq. pro epith. cord.
— Anhaltin. *aā* ℥i. m.

February the 10th, being ſtill very weak, I directed her to continue the remedies preſcribed, and ordered her to take three diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, three times a-day, ſweetened to her taſte:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒi.
Herb. veronic. mj.
Flor. roſmarin. p. i.
Croci auſtriac.
Santal. citrin.
Caſſiæ caryoph. *aā* ʒi. m.

I ordered her to drink, for ordinary drink, barley-water boiled with currants, and to eat gruels and ſoups to ſtrengthen her; by which means ſhe gradually recovered her ſtrength and health.

OBSERVATION DX.

Of a difficult labour.

I WAS called to a farmer's wife, February 20th, 1719, who had been in labour twenty-four hours; the waters were diſcharged, and the fæces of the child had paſſed through the vagina of the woman; ſhe thought the child was dead, as ſhe had not perceived any motion for a conſiderable time.

As the child lay a-croſs, I ſearched for the feet, by which I delivered the woman, and thought the child was dead; but as I was going to extract the ſecundines, having the child ſtill on my lap, it began to move a little, at length to cry, and gradually revived. I preſcribed for the mother the following mixture, of which I directed her to take three ſpoonfuls frequently:

℞. Aq. ceraſ. nigr.
— lilior. alb. *aā* ʒii.
— cinnamom. bugloſſ. ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyllor. ʒii. m.

February 21ſt, being informed that ſhe was feveriſh, I directed her to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours:

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— card. benedict.
— fumariæ,
— ceraſor. nigr. *aā* ʒii.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.
Syrup. acetoſitatis citri, ʒſs.
—— papav. rhæad. ʒi. m.

And ordered as much of the following ingredients, as could be contained between three fingers, to be infuſed in a pint of water; taking the ſtrained liquor warm, every morning and evening, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Rad. glycyrrhiz.
—— polypod. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. capill. vener.
—— agrimonii, *aā* mſs.
Sumitat. hyperic. p. ii.
Flor. anethi,
—— calendulæ, *aā* p. i.
Croci optimi, ʒſs.
Santalin. citr. ʒii. m.

And for the child I directed the following lenitive ſyrup, half to be given this day, and the remainder the next:

℞. Syrup. roſ. ſolutiv.
—— de cichor. cum rh. *aā* ʒſs.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. ii.
Aq. fœnicul. ʒii. m.

A diſcharge of the fæces from the child, during the delivery, is generally eſteemed, not only by women, but by phyſicians and men-midwives, as Viardel and others, a certain ſign that the fœtus in utero is dead. But that it is not ſo certain a ſign, we may learn from this obſervation. Except therefore a cadaverous ſmell attends, we ought not, on this uncertainty, immediately to have recourſe to ſharp hooks to extract the fœtus.

OBSERVATION DXI.

Of the epilepſia uterina.

A Young woman, about twenty years of age, of a plethoric habit, who had but a ſparing diſcharge of the menſes, was invaded with uterine deliquia about the return of the menſtrual period, and was ſeized with

with ſpaſms and convulſions, and a complete uterine epilepſy, as was the common appellation at Nurenberg.

I was ſent for, March the 3d, 1719; and I ordered her, firſt, to loſe a good quantity of blood from the foot, and directed her to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon:

℞. Herbæ ſalviæ,
—— roſmarin. *aā* mſs.
Caſſ. caryophyllat. ʒii. m.

To take thirty drops of the following tincture, every morning at ſix, and afternoon at three o'clock, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Elix. propriet. ſine acido, ʒii.
Eſſ. caſtorei, ʒi. m.

And to pour ſome of the ſpiritus caſtorei compoſitus pharmac. Lond. upon ſome linen-cloth, and hold under her noſe, and to rub her temples and wriſts with the ſame; and to uſe a pediluvium for eight days before the uſual return of the menſes, and to continue the tea and elixir; by which method ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION DXII.

Of a vertigo and pain in the head.

MR. Mylius, of Ratiſbon, ſent me his caſe, March 8th, 1719, as drawn up by Dr. Dieterich his phyſician.

The patient has been troubled, for this year paſt, with a pain of the head, juſt behind the forehead; rather obtuſe, returning by intermiſſions, and attended with a cold ſuperficial ſweat. The ſudden ſuppreſſion of frequent catarrhs, by the uſe of ſome ſnuff, recommended by a friend of his, appears to be the immediate or proximate cauſe of this diſorder, for ſoon after, a vertigo enſued.

As I knew he uſed to be troubled with the blind or bleeding piles, but for ſome time paſt he had not had them, my curative indications, therefore, were to reſolve gradually the congeſted humours, by temperate volatiles ſuccinated, and to open the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, by myrrh and aloetic remedies, viz. the pilulæ beecherianæ Stahl. that nature might be brought to her accuſtomed evacuation.

Laſt July the blind piles appeared, but he did not chooſe to have them opened by the application of leeches, on account of the warm ſeaſon: but the pain in his head was, notwithſtanding, ſomewhat abated,

and become more tolerable: In November laſt, he had a plentiful diſcharge of blood, and a ſort of ſanious ſerum; upon which the pains of his head ſuddenly left him, and he continued well three or four weeks; I was not willing to interrupt this diſcharge, but ſuffered it to flow freely twelve days. We were in hopes this would have compleatly cured him of his complaints, but unexpectedly his pain returned, but not on the ſame part, nor attended with the cold ſweat; being the pain was fixed at the juncture of the coronal and ſagittal ſutures. I directed him to perſiſt in the medicines preſcribed above; his pain was not ſo extreme as at firſt, but for four or five days we have been fearful of an apoplexy. I ordered an iſſue to be cut in his left-arm, by way of derivation; hoping, by theſe means, to give another turn to the ſerous congeſtion: beſides this, I have endeavoured to keep up the flux of the hæmorrhoids by the uſe of the ſuccinated volatiles, and Stahl's tinctura tonico-cephalica, and the pills before-mentioned; that as this is now about the vernal æquinox, the ſaid flux may be the more encouraged.

Mr. Mylius is now more fat and corpulent than when he lived at Altdorff, has generally a florid and not cachectic complexion; which inclines me alſo to think, that, in this chronic diſeaſe, and on the approach of this invigorating ſeaſon, veneſection might alſo be proper: a glaſs of wine at meals does not diſagree with him, and, for one of his ſedentary life, he is regular enough as to the ſix non-naturals: I find that the leſs he ſmoaks, the better he is, he therefore uſes tobacco more moderately: in fine weather he perceives but little of his complaint, but in wet weather the pains increaſe, though they are not continual, but attack by intervals, laſting about a quarter of an hour at a time. From this ſhort deſcription of our patient's caſe, you will be pleaſed to give your opinion, and whether you approve of keeping open the iſſue, and whether bleeding would be ſerviceable; and to preſcribe what medicines you think proper to relieve him of his preſent complaints, and to free him from his continual apprehenſions of an apoplexy.

To this repreſentation of the caſe, I gave the following anſwer: that it was my opinion, that Dr. Dieterich had proceeded properly in his method of treatment, that the application of leeches would be adviſeable, and the iſſue very ſerviceable; but that I would rather adviſe the leeches to be applied to the foot, as this would cauſe a greater revulſion of blood from the head to the inferior parts, and ſo the hæmorrhoidal flux be the better ſupported.

I think the uſe of a pediluvium would be proper, and that bleeding about the vernal æquinox would be uſeful; and as you are more corpulent than you were four or five years paſt, I judge that ten ounces of blood will

will not be too much to loſe, for the drawing off ſmall quantities of blood in ſuch caſes, and in plethoric habits, ſeldom gives any ſenſible relief.

I would adviſe you to begin immediately with the following cooling powder, to appeaſe the heat and commotion of the blood, taking a tea-ſpoonful every evening at five o'clock:

℞. Tartar. vitriolat. Taken. ʒi.
Sal. abſynthii, ʒſs.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antim. *aā* ʒii. m.

And to take a doſe of the pilulæ beecherianæ, every night for ſome time; and would recommend the uſe of friction on your legs and thighs with flannels, going to reſt.

As I recollect you were a great ſmoaker, and now find yourſelf better without the ſo liberal uſe of tobacco, I would adviſe you to leave it off gradually; becauſe it heats the blood, and cauſes ſome derivation of it towards the head, whence often ariſe pains and giddineſs.

Strong liquors and bad wines ſhould be avoided, and, if your engagements ſometimes, oblige you to drink a glaſs of wine too much; when this happens, as ſoon as you come home in the evening, I would adviſe you, in order to abate the heat and commotion of your blood, to take a tea-ſpoonful of the cooling powder in a glaſs of water, and to drink half a pint or a pint of water after it, walking about half an hour afterwards. Be careful, as much as poſſible, to avoid bad air, and too much ſitting; on the contrary, in the ſpring and ſummer, uſe gentle exerciſe, as walking, riding in a coach, or on horſe-back; a moderate diet is alſo to be obſerved: by attending carefully to this regimen, I am in hopes you will find relief.

I am, &c. LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

P. S. To relieve your complaints more effectually, I would adviſe the uſe of the Egra-waters, with a proper regimen, and to be bled previouſly to your taking them.

OBSERVATION DXIII.

Of the hypochondriac affection, weak ſight, and difficult hearing.

DR. Ridlinus, of Ulm, ſent me, February 25th, 1719, an account of the caſe of a gentleman, about fifty-ſix years of age, who was troubled with the hypochondriac affection: his employment had been

much among law-books, whereby his ſight had been greatly impaired; his hearing alſo was much diminiſhed. There was no defect obſervable in his eyes, except that the pupil was too much dilated, and a gutta ſerena therefore apprehended. The doctor farther informed me, in his account of the caſe, that his patient had been frequently ſubject to a bleeding at the noſe; that he had often drank the Egra-waters, with benefit, for the hypochondriacal affection; had been bliſtered; had an iſſue cut, and had uſed ſeveral warm baths; and deſired my opinion and advice.

My anſwer was, That it was my opinion that the diſorder of his eyes ſeemed to denote the approach of a gutta ſerena; that, as he was ſo far advanced in years, and from his continual ſtudy and application to buſineſs, he muſt have much weakened his head and body, and was, at the ſame time, affected with the hypochondriac diſorder, I looked upon his cure, and eſpecially of the complaint of his eyes, very difficult: notwithſtanding, as I had frequently experienced the good effects of ſome particular remedies in theſe caſes, I would ſend him ſuch directions concerning theſe, and his regimen, as I judged moſt uſeful.

And, firſt, I would adviſe the patient to continue the medicines and regimen he has already found beneficial, as purging with the pilulæ Emanuelis, cupping, the balſam, and the Egra-waters in their ſeaſon, with a proper regimen.

2. I would adviſe the application of the cupping-glaſſes upon the crown of the head, behind the ears, and in the neck, every eighth day, as they would derive the defluxion of bad humours from the eyes and ears, and, on account of their warmth, reſolve the obſtructing humours:

3. The powder, N° 1, the patient ſhould always carry about him, and take ſeveral times a-day, a tea-ſpoonful, or a tea-ſpoonful and a half, in any liquor.

4. He ſhould take thirty or forty drops of the ſpirit, N° 2, in a cup of the infuſion of the ingredients N° 3, drinking three or four diſhes afterwards. In the morning it ſhould be taken in bed, promoting a gentle diaphoreſis for half an hour after, or longer, according to his ſtrength; by which means the medicines would ſooner pervade the ſmall veſſels, reſolve the obſtructions, and thus prove more efficacious.

5. The patient may always carry cubebs about him, to chew frequently; which are not only cordial and reſolvent, but draw off many humours from the head.

6. He may waſh his eyes, and rub his temples, ſeveral times a day, with the collyrium, N° 4.

7. The bag of ingredients, N° 5, is to be infuſed in two quarts of Neckar or Wirtenberg-wine, a glaſs or two of which ſhould be drank at his meals.

8. A

8. A healthy young perſon ſhould chew a nutmeg, and breathe upon the patient's eyes; the efluvia of which, being very penetrating, ſtrengthens the eyes greatly.

9. A ſeton might be cut in the neck, with a broad needle or lancet, making a large orifice, for thereby the bad humours would be the better drawn from the eyes.

10. Warm pediluvia, prepared of ſage, roſemary, marjoram, lavender, and mother of thyme, uſed twice a-week, about bed-time, are very uſeful in theſe complaints.

11. Good effects I have alſo obſerved to ariſe from the uſe of light green ſpectacles, through which, though not accuſtomed to them, ſuch patients may eaſily ſee to read and write. The glaſs muſt not be of a dark, but of as light a green as poſſible; which may be of great efficacy in ſtrengthening the ſight.

12. And as to Egra-waters, I would, by all means, recommend their uſe in the ſummer-ſeaſon, as the patient has commonly found them of benefit. The country round this place, I am informed, is mountainous: from whence I ſuppoſe it is, that walking up and down the hills is recommended after taking them; but this exerciſe may be too violent for him; while therefore he is drinking them, they would, I think, prove more effectual if gentle exerciſe only is taken.

13. Chocolate ſhould not be drank above once in three days, and the patient ſhould not drink cold water between meals, but rather ſhould drink two or three diſhes of the infuſion preſcribed, or tea or coffee, with a little cinamon.

14. About the enſuing æquinox, I would adviſe bleeding in the foot, which I think is commonly more effectual in affections of the head, eyes, or ſpleen, than in the arm.

15. In his hartſhorn-jellies he may take ſome cinamon-water, and confectio alkermes completa, every day with his ſoups, at dinner and ſupper, which will render them of more benefit to him.

If theſe directions are followed, I flatter myſelf he will find them of ſervice, which I ſincerely wiſh.

Altdorff, March 9, 1719.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

N° 1. ℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒi.
Rad. valerian.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi, *aā* ʒſs.
Cinamom. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

N° 2.

N° 2. ℞. Spirit. ſal. armoniac. fœniculati, ʒi.

N° 3. ℞. Rad. fœnicul.
—— eryng. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. euphraſiæ, mj.
—— betonicæ, mſs.
Flor. ſalviæ,
—— roſmarin.
—— lavendul. *aā* p. i.
Lign. guaiaci,
—— ſaſſafr. *aā* ʒſs.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi. m.

N° 4. ℞. Aq. fœnicul. ʒii.
— meliſſæ,
— roſar. *aā* ʒi.
Spirit. roſmarin. ʒſs. m.

N° 5. ℞. Rad. enulæ,
—— caryophyll. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. euphraſiæ, mj.
—— betonicæ, mſs.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— dauc. cretic. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinamom. ʒii.
Flaved. cort. citri recent. ʒiii. m. detur in ſindone albo.

OBSERVATION DXIV.

Of an inflammation of the eyes.

A Merchant of Altdorff was ſeized with a violent pain, and great inflammation of his eyes. He conſulted me, March 19th, 1719; and I ordered him, firſt, a plentiful bleeding in the foot; then directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder every three hours in elder-flower-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒſs.
Camphoræ, ϑi. m.

And

And to take a ſcruple of my pilulæ purgantes, going to reſt; and to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. euphraſiæ, mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs.
Croci auſtriac. ʒſs. m.

And to waſh his eyes frequently with the following collyrium, warm:

℞. Aq. euphraſ.
— plantag. *aā* ʒiſs.
— roſar. ʒſs.
Spirit. vini vulg. ʒii.
Lap. calaminar. preparat. ϑſs.
Opii puriſſ. gr. iii.
Eſſ. croci, gutt. x. m.

I directed him alſo to rub ſome ſpiritus vini camphoratus crocatus about his eyes and upon his temples, every two hours.

The next day his complaints were abated and left him gradually, ſo that in eight days his eyes were quite well.

OBSERVATION DXV.

Of a nephritis.

A MAN, who kept an inn at Biernbaum, was afflicted with the ſtone in his kidneys, attended with great pain in his bladder; ſmall ſtones frequently obſtructing the neck of the bladder, ſo that he could not paſs his urine without a good deal of pain. He conſulted me, April 30th, 1719, and I ordered him to drink a glaſsful of the decoctum nephriticum Foreſti a Zwoelffero emendatum, every hour; and to apply the following poultice frequently, warm, to the region above the bladder, and pubis:

℞. Rad. malvæ,
—— altheæ,
—— lilior. albor. *aā* ʒi.
Herb. malvæ,
—— altheæ,
—— parietariæ, *aā* mji.
Farin. ſem. fœn. græc.
—— —— lini, *aā* ʒii. coque in ſ. q. aq. ſimplicis ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmatis.

Here-

Hereupon he paſſed a pretty large ſtone: and I ordered him, by way of prevention, to continue the decoction, and to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh:

℞. Tinct. tartar. ʒvi.
Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒiii.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in a glaſs of water, every night:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tart. vitriolat. *aā* ʒſs.
Cinnabar. antim.
Nitri depurat. ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION DXVI.

Of the Cæſarian operation, and of a laceration of the uterus from difficult labour, through which the child's head was protruded into the cavity of the abdomen.

DR. Preuſs, late of Breſlau, relates a remarkable caſe of a laceration of the uterus, in the laſt year's tranſactions of the imperial academy, centuria 9, pag. 21: and not long ſince, a caſe not very different, fell under my own obſervation, which I have thought material enough to be here inſerted.

May the 3d, 1719, about eleven o'clock at night, I was ſent for to a woman in a difficult labour, about two miles from Altdorff; but was not able to get to her till three o'clock the next morning, and was then informed, by thoſe about her, that ſhe had been dead three hours, after the utmoſt endeavours for her delivery during her labour; that her pains had laſted from ten in the morning till eleven at night, and that ſhe could not be delivered, but that the child was ſtill in utero.

I was carried to ſee the woman, and found the left-hand of the fœtus hanging out of the vagina; and finding the hand ſtill warm, I adviſed that her body ſhould be opened as ſoon as poſſible, to preſerve the child, if it ſtill lived, and to diſcover the cauſe of ſo ſudden a death; for it is well known, that, at other times, women may continue three or four days, or longer, in this condition, as the almoſt daily experience of practitioners in midwifery ſufficiently evinces.

The huſband conſented, and I made a longitudinal inciſion through the moſt prominent ſide of the abdomen, and found a collection of blood in the cavity; an unuſual appearance in theſe caſes: upon dilating the abdomen, the better to examine the uterus, I found that the inteſtines were

forced upwards on both ſides, under the hypochondria, as uſual in pregnancy, and I perceived that the inferior part of the uterus was covered with a round, vaſcular, membranous ſubſtance : we were ſurpriſed at this appearance. Upon cloſer examination, I diſcovered that the left-ſide of the uterus was torn, and that the child's head was protruded, as far as the eyes, through this aperture, into the cavity of the abdomen, I extracted, without any more delay, a perfect male child through this rupture of the uterus, together with the ſecundines, but the child was dead, though warm ſtill; whence I judged that he could not have been dead many minutes. We ſhook the child, blowed into him, and rubbed him; but could not perceive any pulſation in the umbilical arteries, or at the wriſts, or any ſigns of life remaining. We now examined into the ſtate of the uterus, and more particularly of the part ſo much lacerated, and found the extremity of the laceration black, thin, and putrid, the ſuperior part of the uterus, on the contrary, was preternaturally thick, being of the thickneſs of three fingers; the reſt of the uterus was of its natural colour and ſubſtance, and except this circumſtance, we found every part ſound, and without injury.

Reflecting upon the cauſe of this laceration, I enquired what complaints and ſymptoms ſhe had laboured under during her pregnancy. Her huſband, the midwife, and the domeſtics, ſaid that ſhe had not complained of any particular diſorder in her whole pregnancy; that ſhe had been very well to the laſt day, had a good healthful aſpect, and eat her food with a good appetite; hence it is greatly to be wondered at from whence this ſudden mortification of the uterus could proceed; for, but the day before, ſhe was ſeized with labour-pains as uſual, which continued pretty ſtrong, for ſome hours, though natural, notwithſtanding the child made no advances: at length the left-arm was protruded, which the midwife, who was not unſkilful, endeavoured to return, but without ſucceſs; at length, towards the evening, the pains ſuddenly went off, and the patient became exceſſively weak and died. She was thirty-ſix years of age, of a middling ſize, and had been delivered of three ſtrong, lively children, though always attended with ſome difficulty, and great pains.

The ſecundine was perfectly ſound, the child was large, but without defect. I can hardly doubt but that the child might have been extracted alive, if the operation had been performed ſooner. By what means the uterus could be ſo injured, and become ſo putrid, in a manner mortified, and only in one place, the other parts being without injury, the woman enjoying a good ſtate of health during the whole time of her pregnancy, and in what manner ſo large a child could be produced in an unſound injured uterus, is a circumſtance, I freely acknowledge, I cannot eaſily

explain or comprehend; and which I therefore leave to the diſquiſition of others of greater penetration.

OBSERVATION DXVII.

Of an apoplexy.

A Corpulent gentleman, about ſixty years of age, of a plethoric habit, who had had an attack of an apoplexy about two years paſt, was ſeized again, May 8th, 1719, with a fit; one cheek was contracted, and one ſide of his body became weak and lame. His wife ſent for me, and I ordered him to loſe a pound of blood from the ſound arm immediately, as, contrary to my advice before, he had omitted the bleedings I had recommended.

I directed him to take fifty drops of liquor. cornu cervi ſuccinatus, in tea every three hours, and to wet a handkerchief with ſome of it, to be applied frequently to the noſe, and to rub the temples and neck with, and this I directed to be repeated the next day.

May 10th, I directed him the following powder, ordering a tea-ſpoonful to be taken at five o'clock in the afternoon, and going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Specific. cephalic.
Pulv. Marchion. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri depurat. ℈i. m.

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nigror. ʒii.
— flor. tiliæ, ʒiſs.
— cinamom. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

By theſe means, he became much better; nevertheleſs I ordered him to take one or two wine glaſsfuls of the following medicated wine, every morning early:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒi.
— caryophyllor. ʒiii.
Herb. rutæ murariæ, mj.
—— betonicæ,
—— capill. ven. *aā* mſs.
Flor. borrag.
— bugloſſ. *aā* p. i.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiſs.
Agaric. alb. ʒſs.
Fibr. hellebor. nig. ʒi.
Cort. winteran. ʒiſs.
—— aurant. ʒi.
Salis tartari, ʒiii. m.

Theſe

Theſe ingredients ſewed in a bag, I directed to be infuſed in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, a quart of wine.

I ordered him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in wine, before dinner.

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒſs.
— gentian. ziii.
Sal. volat. oleoſ. zi. m.

By the uſe of theſe remedies he again got pretty well.

OBSERVATION DXVIII.

Of an amputation of the leg.

A Farmer, ſixty-nine years of age, came to me in May 1719: he had a fall ſome time paſt, by which he had hurt his ancle and foot; it was ſucceeded by a great number of ulcerations on the parts, and a great ſwelling: upon examination with the probe, I found the bones carious; the diſcharge from theſe ulcers was great, very fœtid, thin, bloody, and watery: he was in ſo much pain, that he was not able to walk; he had been under the hands of ſeveral barber-ſurgeons, for half a-year, but he had received no benefit from them; his complaint, on the contrary, growing worſe; and as he became daily more weak and emaciated, he was afraid he ſhould ſoon die, if he met with no relief.

Having well conſidered the circumſtances, and reflected upon the uncertainty of cure in a caries of the bones of theſe parts; I recommended amputation of the limb, which, as he was otherwiſe of a good habit of body, I informed him, I hoped would prove ſucceſsful; and he conſented to ſubmit to the operation, as he had found no application had been hitherto of any ſervice to him. I fixed the 17th of May to perform the operation upon, and preſcribed the following remedies;

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig. ziii.
— cinamom. ziſs.
Confect. alkermes. zii. m. f. julep.

Of this julep I directed two ſpoonfuls to be given before, and during the operation:

℞. Aq. reginæ Hung. zi.
— anhaltinæ,
— carbuncul. *aā* ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒſs. m.

I directed that his temples ſhould be rubbed with this mixture, and that he ſhould frequently ſmell at it to refreſh him; and ordered four ounces of ſpirit. vini ſummè rectificat. to be in readineſs, to ſtop the bleeding, and two ounces of boviſta optima, for the ſame purpoſe; and a plaiſter of the empl. diachyl. ſimpl. cum ol. terebinth. to be ſpread upon linen of the ſhape of a malteſe croſs.

I performed the operation in the manner deſcribed in my ſurgery, and in page 42 of this work; took up the veſſels between the tibia and fibula, applied ſmall compreſſes upon the veſſels, and pledgets of lint upon the bones and fleſh, then a good quantity of boviſta, then the plaiſter and applied the bandage directed in my ſurgery, ordering him to obſerve a moderate regimen. May 18th, the ſtump had not bled again, I ordered him to drink ſome diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, twice a-day, like tea:

℞. Rad. polypod.
— chinæ, *aā* ʒiii.
Herb. veronicæ, mj.
—— agrimonii,
—— millefolii cum flor. *aā* mſs.
Santalin. citrin. ʒii.
Sem. aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi. m.

And directed the unguent. digeſtivum, to be uſed at the firſt and following dreſſings.

May 21ſt, he was indifferently well, had had a good night's reſt, and was dreſſed for the firſt time; but I took none of the boviſta or lint away, but what was looſe, and as there was not as yet any diſcharge from the edge of the wound, I rubbed it well with digeſtive, and dreſſed the part as before, and directed him to eat nothing but ſoups.

May the 25th, the boviſta and lint came away, and the dreſſings were digeſtives ſpread upon lint; but complaining that his ſtrength was not recruited from the ſoups, though they were made very ſtrong, but that he was very weak ſtill, and as he was not feveriſh, I ordered him ſome meats eaſy of digeſtion, as veal, chickens, or pigeons: but complaining again, on the the tenth day, that he had recovered no ſtrength, and deſiring that I would give him leave to eat ſome beef, and drink ſome beer, which would ſtrengthen him more, he thought, than the ſofter meats; I permitted him, and dreſſed him only once a-day for five weeks; when the wound being nearly healed, I afterwards dreſſed it with balſam Arcæi for fourteen days, after that with dry lint only, and at the end of two months, it was quite healed.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXIX.

Of the aphthæ.

A Child, about a month old, had the thruſh; the internal part of the mouth, that ſhould be red, was quite white; the child cried almoſt continually. His parents conſulted me, May 23d, 1719; and I ordered them to give him the third part of the following powder, every other day:

℞. Pulv. mechoacannæ, nig. ℈ſs,
Mercurii dulc. gr. vi.
Sacch. alb. ℈i. m. divide in partes tres.

I directed the little white ulcers to be touched with the following mixture, three or four times a-day, with a feather:

℞. Mel. roſat. ʒi.
Syrup. moror. ʒii. m.

I adviſed the mother of the child to take twenty pilulæ polychreſtæ, going to reſt, and to repeat the doſe in four days, by which means the child was perfectly cured in a week.

OBSERVATION DXX.

Of the cataract and glaucoma.

IN the year 1719, I publiſhed my ſecond and laſt apology or defence of my opinion, concerning the cataract and glaucoma, againſt Woolhouſe and my other adverſaries, intitled, Vindiciæ ſententiæ meæ de cataracta et glaucomate, &c. and therein have fully demonſtrated, that the cataract is moſt commonly an opacity of the cryſtalline lens, but that the glaucoma conſiſts in the opacity of the vitreous humour; and laſt March I publicly demonſtrated again upon human eyes, frozen by ſevere cold, that there is a much greater proportion of the aqueous humour in the anterior, than poſterior chamber of the human eye, and have therein ſo powerfully demonſtrated theſe two points, to correſpond with my doctrine, which Woolhouſe diſputed and rejected, that if not all, yet certainly the greateſt part of phyſicians, ſurgeons, anatomiſts, and oculiſts, have been convinced of the truth, and have received my notions, exploding thoſe of Woolhouſe.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXXI.

Of the glaucoma.

AS Woolhouſe would not have an opake cryſtalline lens called cataract, but glaucoma, I have proved in my three diſſertations on theſe ſubjects, to which I refer the reader, that glaucoma is the name properly belonging to an opacity of the vitreous humour, which, in ſuch eyes, is obſerved to lie deep, at leaſt deeper than the cataract; inſtances of which, I have ſeen in many perſons, in whom the colour was generally more green, that is, appeared glaucus, the name which the ancients have given this diſorder: and though I have never had an opportunity of examining ſuch eyes, it is nevertheleſs quite probable, that if the cryſtalline humour becomes opake, an opacity of the vitreous humour may ſometimes proceed from the ſame, or perhaps from another cauſe, and hence to aſſert theſe notions is not repugnant to reaſon. Lanciſi, with whom I have had a correſpondence concerning theſe diſorders of the eyes, mentions, that, in examining theſe eyes, he had ſeveral times, not only met with an opake cryſtalline lens, but alſo found the vitreous humour cloudy, and greatly condenſed, as it were, as I have ſaid in my vindiciæ page 207, in Lanciſi's life, ſo that the poſſibility is manifeſtly proved: in a word, to diſtinguiſh theſe two diſorders of the eyes, an opacity of the cryſtalline humour, may, and ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the word cataracta, and the opacity of the vitreous humour, by glaucoma.

OBSERVATION DXXII.

Of chapped lips.

A Student being troubled with chaps upon his lips, which were very hot, inflamed, and painful, he deſired, June 8th, 1719, that I would order him ſomething for them, and I directed him to touch his lips every two hours, with the mucilago ſemin. cydonior. cum aqua roſarum parat. which healed them: this application I have frequently uſed with good ſucceſs.

OBSERVATION DXXIII.

Of an hæmorrhage from the uterus.

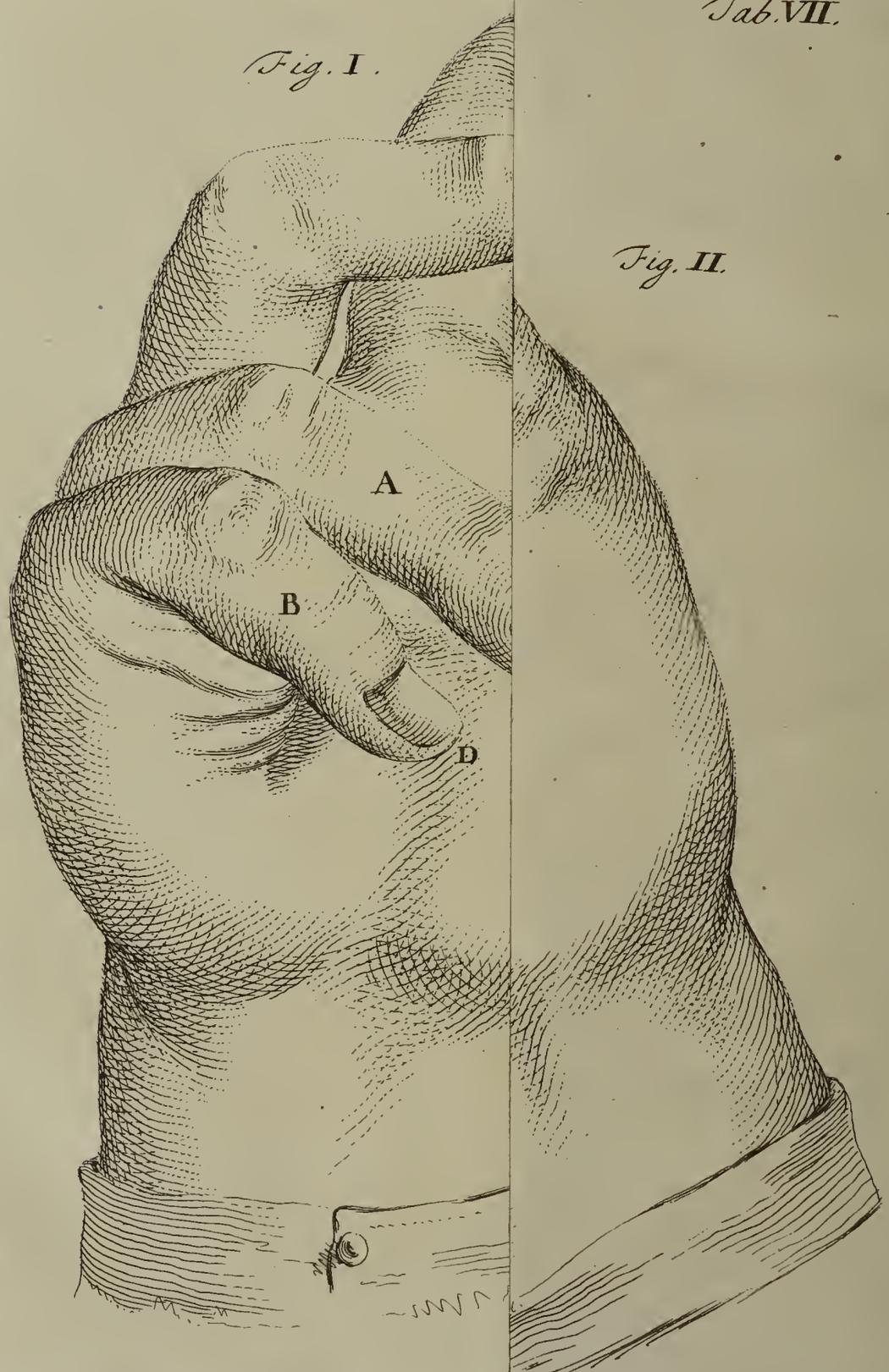
A Lady was troubled with an hæmorrhage from the uterus, which had continued to diſcharge in great quantities, for ſeveral days, and had rendered her ſo extremely weak that ſhe was not able to keep out of

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Tab. VII.

Fig. I.

Fig. II.



bed: ſhe conſulted me, Auguſt 5th, 1719, and I ordered her to loſe three or four ounces of blood from her arm; and to take forty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day, in her ordinary drink:

℞. Eſſ. corall. ʒſs.
— anodinæ, ʒſs. m.

I directed her to take two ſpoonfuls of the following reſtringent mixture, every hour or two:

℞. Corall. rub. preparat.
Lap. hæmatit. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Aquæ burſæ paſtoris,
—— plantaginis, *aā* ʒiv.
—— cinamomi cydon. ʒi.
Aceti deſtillat. ʒſs.
Laudani opiat. gr. ii.
Syrup. granator. ʒi. m.

For ordinary drink I directed a glaſs of red wine, to a pint of water. By this treatment her complaint was ſoon abated.

OBSERVATION DXXIV.

Of the contraction of the fingers from a burn.

A Student of law, who, when a child about three years old, had fallen into the fire and burnt the little and ring-finger, of his right-hand; by which, and thro' the unſkilfulneſs of the ſurgeon, they were bent inwards, contracted, and quite adhered to the palm of the hand, which rendered the hand, on many occaſions, almoſt uſeleſs; the ring-finger was contracted in the manner repreſented, tab. vii. fig. 1 A, the laſt joint lay upon the ball of the thumb C, and the little finger B, on the inferior portion of the ſame D, which finger he could not extend without the help of his left hand.

Whenever he did extend theſe fingers by force, the inſide of the hand appeared as repreſented fig. 2, where the firſt joint A, of the ring-finger, and the firſt and ſecond joint of the little finger B, C, adhered, and was connected by thick ſkin, fleſh, and a callous cicatrix.

He deſired me, if poſſible, to give him ſome aſſiſtance towards the removal of this deformity.

I conſidered the ſtrong adheſion, and that in diſſecting the fingers from the hand, the tendons might be eaſily injured, which would not only cauſe great pain, but might alſo hurt the motion; that as theſe fingers had

had been contracted for ſeventeen years, it might not be poſſible to reſtore them to their natural form again, or render them quite ſtraight, though they ſhould be ſeparated in ever ſo proper a manner. I therefore informed him of my doubts, and deſired him to conſider upon it, and that if he was willing, I would uſe my beſt endeavours to reſtore to him the uſe of his hand, at leaſt to make it better than before.

He conſented to have the operation performed, and, accordingly, Auguſt 29th 1719, I placed him in a chair cloſe to a table, upon which I directed him to lay his hand, the inſide turned up in the poſition repreſented, fig. 2, and deſiring my aſſiſtants to keep him ſteady, by holding his elbow, and preſſing the other fingers down with my left-hand, I took hold of the two contracted fingers, and, with a ſmall ſharp knife, made an inciſion at ABC. fig. 2; through the wrinkled, hard, cicatrized ſkin, cutting deeper at the ſame time, and pulling the fingers back, thereby to enlarge the wound, ſoaking up the blood from time to time with a ſpunge, till I perceived the flexor-tendons of theſe fingers: I then bent the fingers as far back as poſſible, ſo that they were almoſt equally extended with the two other fingers; then, ſoaking up the blood again with the ſpunge, I filled up the wound with lint, to keep the hand the better extended; then I applied a thick compreſs, and laſtly, a piece of paſte-board of the ſize and form of his hand, fixing the whole with a common roller, and directed him to keep his hand in a ſling made with a napkin, as deſcribed tab. 38, fig. 17, in my ſurgery.

I had preſcribed the following cordial julep, and gave two ſpoonfuls of it before, and during the operation, and directed him to repeat them frequently:

℞. Aq. cinamom. bugloſſ. ʒiii.
— ceraſor. nigr. ʒi.
Specific. cephalic. Mich. ʒi.
Confect. alkerm. ʒii. m.

When he found himſelf faint, I ordered him to ſmell to Hungary-water.

I adviſed him to uſe a very thin diet, and to drink ſmall beer or tea, when thirſty. He was very well all day, and the ſucceeding night. I did not remove the dreſſings till the firſt of September, when I ordered only the common digeſtive, and ſome diachylum plaiſter, with my uſual fomentation:

℞. Aq. calc. vivæ, ʒviii.
Spirit. vin. camph. ʒii.
Ceruſſæ, ʒſs. m.

I took off all the dreſſings except the lint, which I ſuffered to remain, as it did not come away of itſelf, and ſmeared the edges of the wound with digeſtive; and, wetting a compreſs with the fomentation warm, applied it to the part, next the paſteboard and roller; and over the whole a large compreſs, wetted with the hot fomentation: and directed ſome of it to be poured warm, three or four times a-day, upon the roller and dreſſings, which were not opened till the third of September; when, taking off the dreſſings, the dry lint came away without pain or bleeding.

I proceeded in the ſame manner till September 7th; after that, as there was no inflammation, I omitted the fomentation, and dreſſed the part with the digeſtive alone, till the 14th, and afterwards with the balſamum Arcæi, conſtantly applying the paſteboard. September 20th, as there were numerous granulations of new fleſh, I dreſſed with dry lint only; and, by the end of this month, the wound was perfectly healed.

But perceiving, upon his leaving off the paſteboard, the fingers were contracted a little, I ordered him to wear a thin broad piece of wood in the night, and to leave it off when he went out; and directed him to pull theſe fingers back frequently, that they might become gradually more ſtraight; and as he found ſome difficulty in extending them, from the new ſcars, I ordered him to anoint them with the unguent. altheæ warm, three or four times a-day, to render them more ſoft and flexible, and directed him, as the ointment did not ſuffice, to ſoak his hand frequently in hot milk, and to rub the fingers well, and extend them very often. At length, he recovered almoſt the entire uſe of his hand.

OBSERVATION DXXV.

Of the uſefulneſs of the cortex Peruvianus.

AN old man, ſeventy-five years of age, complained very much of a diſorder of his ſtomach, and that he had been afflicted with a tertian ague the whole ſummer, and that he had uſed many remedies for this complaint without relief: I preſcribed, September 5th, 1719, in order to cleanſe his ſtomach of the febrile ſordes, an emetic to be taken when the fit was abſent, and to work it off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. iiſs.
——— vitriolat. gr. vi.
Elæoſacch. caryophyll. ʒſs. m.

After which he took the febrifuge powder and tincture, page 477, for a week, but without effect; for the fever ſtill returned. He grew daily weaker, and his friends were apprehenſive he would die: I therefore preſcribed

ſcribed for him the following electuary, with directions that he ſhould take the quantity of a large nutmeg every three hours:

℞. Conſ. flor. tunic. ʒvi.
—— roſar. rubr.
Pulv. cort. chinæ, *aā* ʒi.
Nucis moſchat. in ind. cond.
Flaved. cort. aurant. *aā* ʒii.
Confect. alkerm. compl. ʒiſs.
Syrup. cinnamom. q. ſ. f. elect.

By which he was cured.

I cured alſo another patient in the ſame manner, without any injury enſuing, notwithſtanding the prejudices ſome have entertained againſt this drug.

OBSERVATION DXXVI.

Of a rupture.

A BOY, about ten years of age, had been troubled with a rupture ſome months; but as it was not accompanied with pain, his parents did not regard it, or aſk any advice, imagining the tumour would depart of itſelf: this, however, did not happen; for although the inteſtine frequently returned, particularly in the night, yet, on September 12th, 1719, he was ſeized with a violent pain in his bowels and ſcrotum, and began to vomit: he was in this condition when I was called to him; I found the ſcrotum very hard and large, as if it would burſt. I placed him in a convenient poſition upon the table, with a pillow under his buttocks, and endeavoured to reduce the inteſtine, but without ſucceſs, for the ſcrotum was ſo hard, and ſo much ſwelled, that it was impoſſible: I ordered the following emollient ingredients to be ſewed in a bag, and directed them to be boiled a quarter of an hour in milk, and to be applied warm to the part:

℞. Herb. malvæ, mji.
—— altheæ,
—— melilot. *aā* mj.
Farin. ſem. lini,
—— fœn. græc. *aā* ʒi.
Ficuum. recent. N° vi. m.

After this had been appled half an hour, I put a pillow under his buttock, and tried to reduce the inteſtine, which this time happily ſucceeded. I afterwards ordered him a proper truſs, and directed him to take the following purgative: ℞.

℞. Fol. ſenæ,
Tamarindor. *aā* ʒii. ebull. in q. ſ. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ,
Colaturæ, ʒi.
Adde ſyrup. roſar. ſolut. ʒii. m.

This operated well; and I farther directed him to take twelve or fifteen drops of the eſſentia carminativa Wedelii, every morning, noon, and evening in tea; and to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, ſeveral times a-day:

℞. Trag. aromatic. Aug. ʒſs.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— carui,
—— aniſi, *aā* ʒiii.
Sacchar. albi, ʒi. m.

I ordered alſo the following plaiſter to be applied to the part, repeating it as often as it became looſe:

℞. Empl. de cumino,
—— carminativ. *aā* ʒſs.
Malax. cum oleo camomel.

And deſired them to keep him quiet, and not ſuffer him to run, leap, or ride; I afterwards viſited him ſeveral times, to ſee how the truſs fitted, and to tighten it occaſionally: by theſe means, in a quarter of a year, he was quite cured.

OBSERVATION DXXVII.

Of an hydrophthalmia.

A Student in divinity, about twenty years of age, of an emphyſematous tumid habit, was invaded with a diſorder of one eye, which was ſwelled to twice the bigneſs of the other; he complained alſo, that he was almoſt continually afflicted with the head-ach. He came to me, September 18th, 1719, and deſired my advice, as this diſorder not only disfigured him greatly, but he complained alſo that the ſight of his eye gradually diminiſhed. I preſcribed for him the following medicines, in order to evacuate the redundant humours by ſtool, urine, and ſweat. I directed him to take fifteen of the following pills, going to reſt, and the remainder in four days.

℞. Maſſ. pil. de ſuccino Crat. ℈i.
Reſinæ jalapii, ℈ſs.
Elix. proprietat. dulc. q. ſ. f. pilulæ N° xxx.

To take three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning and evening, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. euphraſ.
—— hederæ terreſt. *aā* mj.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi.
—— — guaiac. ʒſs. m.

To take forty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh of the infuſion:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒii.
Tinct. antimon. tartar. ʒſs. m.

I directed him to waſh his eyes with the following eye-water; and at night to wet ſome folded linen-cloths with it, and to apply them to his eye:

℞. Aq. Plantag.
— roſar.
— chelidon. maj. *aā* ʒi.
Spirit. vini, ʒſs.
Lap. calaminar. preparat. ℈i.
Vitrioli albi, gr. iv. m.

And to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every two hours, in the mixture annexed:

℞. Tartar. vitriol. ʒſs.
Sal. abſynthii, ʒvi.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒii. m.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc. ʒiii.
— cardui benedict.
— fumariæ, *aā* ʒii.
— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

He perſiſted in the uſe of theſe medicines three weeks, repeating the purging-pills once every week. But

But not obſerving any alteration for the better, October the 5th, I had an iſſue cut in his arm, to determine the humours from the eye thither; and as he ſtill complained of the pain in his head, I directed him to uſe a pediluvium, for ſome nights, going to reſt, prepared with roſemary, marjoram, mother of thyme, and origanum, and then to loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood from the foot.

October the 8th, I directed fifty drops of the following ſpirit to be rubbed upon the crown of the head, and upon the temples, particularly on the diſordered ſide, and to touch the eye-lids, and external parts, with the fingers dipped in ſome of the ſpirit, taking great care to let none into the eye:

℞. Spiritus vini camph. ℥i.
Liquor. cornu cervi ſuccinat. ℥ſs. m.

After the uſe of theſe medicines, the pain in the head abated, and he continued the pediluvia every week, with the tea, the tincture, and the powder; but notwithſtanding the tumour of the eye was not abated, which made me reſolve to open one ſide of the eye, by making a puncture with a ſmall lancet, about the place where the needle is pierced in the operation for the cataract, in order to make a trial whether or not the water could be diſcharged by this method: this I accordingly performed, October 16th, 1719, and a large quantity of water was diſcharged, and the eye became a good deal collapſed.

I now ordered a drop of the ping. viperar. to be dropped into the eye every morning and evening, and directed lint, wetted with the following ſpirit, to be applied over the eye-lids; and a bolſter, wetted with the ſame ſpirit, to be applied over that, and fixed by a proper bandage, which I ordered to be repeated three times a-day:

℞. Spirit. vin. vulg. ℥iv.
—— vin. camph. ℥ii. m.

The patient ſuffered no pain from the operation; no inflammation, or any other miſchief enſued; neither did he perceive his ſight to be worſe. About the beginning of November his eye was again become as large as ever, notwithſtanding he had continued his medicines: as he had not found any inconvenience from the firſt operation, I adviſed the repetition; hoping the ſecond extraction of the water might relieve him.

At the ſecond operation, double the quantity of water was diſcharged, and his eye became quite ſoft and flaccid; I dreſſed the part in the ſame manner as before, as I could not think of any better application; but I had alſo a concave piece of lead, adapted to the eye, juſt large enough to cover

cover it: this I kept fixed upon the eye, to reſiſt any greater diſtenſion, and to prevent the influx of more humours as much as poſſible. I ordered him to perſiſt in the uſe of the remedies preſcribed to the end of the preſent year, and by the following ſpring his eye was in a pretty good ſtate.

OBSERVATION DXXVIII.

Of the allantois.

THIS obſervation is contained in the additions publiſhed to the ſecond edition of my compendium anatomicum, but I have inſerted it in this place, as I have ſome more particulars to mention concerning the membrane.

In a former obſervation I have given my opinion concerning the membrane, not allowing its exiſtence, which principally aroſe from a remark of Mr. Littre, of the French academy of ſciences; which obſervation is publiſhed in the memoirs, but with a very different intention. Mr. Littre is deſcribing a diſſection he made of a perfect child, which was born dead; and mentions, particularly, that he had obſerved the kidneys changed, as it were, into a bladder, the pelvis of theſe kidneys and the ureters were grown together, and adhered in ſuch a manner, that not a drop of urine could paſs through them into the bladder: from this obſervation I conclude, that a diſcharge of the urine of the fœtus in utero, is not abſolutely neceſſary, as many phyſicians and anatomiſts, who have conſidered the uſe of the parts, have imagined.

This fœtus had been included in the uterus nine months, had been well during the whole time, was of a perfect ſize, born at the proper time; but the labour being difficult, it expired before delivery. If, therefore, it could arrive at maturity without the evacuation of urine, why may not this happen in other children? for Mr. Littre informs us, that the pelvis and ureters adhered ſo cloſely as not to admit the moſt ſubtile fluid, as air or water, and much leſs could the urine paſs, which is a denſer fluid. Hence there could be no urine for the bladder, the urachus, or allantois; and, as the paſſages were impervious, it was impoſſible to arrive there.

Mr. Littre intends to prove from theſe bladder-like kidneys, filled with a fluid like urine, that the ſecretion of urine is performed in the fœtus in utero, and hence that the urine muſt neceſſarily be diſcharged either into the allantois, or is carried through the urachus into the allantois, I think that neither of theſe muſt certainly follow: I am, however, fully convinced that urine is ſecreted in the kidneys of the fœtus, but whether

the ſecretion is ſo plentiful, that the kidneys and their pelvis, ureters and bladder, cannot contain the quantity, has not yet been demonſtrated.

On the contrary, if we conſider the kidneys as delineated by Mr. Littre, we may eaſily judge that the whole quantity of fluid contained in theſe bladder-like kidneys, was not more than an ounce, and that no more was ſecreted, the adheſions of both the pelvis and ureters, all the way to the bladder, inform us; and ſince a much greater quantity of fluid can be contained in the bladder, which is large in proportion to the ſize of the child, and in the ureters and pelvis; and as the child above-mentioned was perfect and without defect, except the kidneys, and as no urine could be diſcharged into the allantois, we may conclude that the diſcharge of urine into the allantois is not abſolutely neceſſary: and hence it is my opinion, that the exiſtence of the allantois is not to be certainly believed (at leaſt not commonly) till ſuch time as the urachus is oftner found pervious in the human ſubject, and the allantois more evidently demonſtrated than it has been hitherto; for it is not to be doubted but that theſe paſſages, let them be what they will, through which all the urine of Mr. Littre's child could paſs, except the little contained in the kidneys, would alſo admit the paſſage of the urine in another child: for that it was the intention of providence to free the woman of that weight of urine which we find in the great allantois of cows, which contains ten or twelve pints, by paſſing it through the umbilical arteries to the blood and kidneys of the mother; who, having but two legs, might in her ſtate of pregnancy otherwiſe more eaſily fall, and injure or deſtroy the child, appears to be, if not fully proved, yet very probable, not only from the reaſon already mentioned, but alſo from the adheſion of the ureters in the child. Hence I conclude, that in the human fœtus there is not commonly a true allantois; for otherwiſe it would have been met with more frequently, and would have been delineated before now; and that it is not abſolutely neceſſary in the human fœtus, as the child of Mr. Littre was perfect, without having evacuated any urine. Therefore as it is a general received opinion, that the fœtus in utero paſſes no fæces, ſo I think that no urine is diſcharged, but that they are retained in their reſpective receptacles, the inteſtines or bladder, till after delivery.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXXIX.

Of a large excreſcence extirpated from the left buttock.

A Poor farmer came in the autumn of the year 1719, and complained that he had a large excreſcence upon his buttock, which was ſo troubleſom as to hinder his walking, and to prevent him from doing his ordinary buſineſs.

He begged of me to extirpate this excreſcence, which appeared as repreſented, plate viii. fig. 2. ABC. Having examined the baſis or root C, which was pretty thick and broad, proceeding from the left buttock A, I conceived it muſt be nouriſhed by large arteries, which might bleed conſiderably in the exciſion: I promiſed, however, to cure him if he would conſent to the operation, which he readily did: I therefore began to reflect upon the beſt and ſafeſt manner to take it off, and conſidered that as it was large, it required great precaution, as the wounded arteries might bleed conſiderably; and that, on the other hand, if the tumour ſhould be extirpated by ligature, it would require a long time before the parts would be diſcharged, and would, in the mean time, give him exceſſive pain; I therefore reſolved to perform the operation in the following manner: firſt, to cut through the integuments, and not deeper, between A and C, namely at the baſis juſt above C, and ſecondly, with a large needle, (ſee my ſurgery tab. xviii. fig. 12) and double thread waxed, to pierce through the root, and make a tight ligature, and ſuffer the excreſcence to mortify and fall off of itſelf, as the thread would penetrate deeper into the fleſhy part, being diveſted of the integuments, and the tumour would ſooner decay.

Having appointed ſeveral ſtudents in phyſic to be preſent at the operation; I accordingly cut through the integuments, and made the ligature in the manner before deſcribed, intending to let it abide till it fell away: but perceiving two veſſels bleed violently, and that as the bleeding was quite round the excreſcence, it could not be ſtopped conveniently; and beſides, as the excreſcence and bleeding could not fail to be very troubleſom to the patient, I even reſolved to take it off entirely, below the ligature, after which the part might be eaſier dreſſed, and would be more convenient to the patient in lying in his bed; accordingly I cut it off, and ſuffered it to bleed a little, and in the mean time prepared thick linen-compreſſes, wetted with rectified ſpirit of wine, which I applied to the part, fixing them by a proper roller and bandage, and ordered him to his bed. On the fourth day I dreſſed the part, for the firſt time, with the digeſtive and diachylum-plaiſter; the threads came away

on

on the eighth day, after which I proceeded in the ſame manner as in other wounds.

This obſervation may ſerve to hint to young practitioners, how neceſſary it is, previouſly to reflect upon, nay, to conſider attentively, what procedure may be neceſſary in any operation we are about to undertake; but that, notwithſtanding, if during the operation any occurrence ſhould happen that might lead us to judge, it may be done in a more advantageous manner, that we ſhould then reſolve quickly to execute it, as I did in the preſent operation.

OBSERVATION DXXX.

Of the amputation of two preternatural toes upon each foot.

A Poor woman came to me in November 1719, with a child about three months old, having ſix toes upon each foot; upon examination I found the five common toes in their natural form, order, and ſituation; but the ſixth proceeded from the ſuperior external part of the little toe, pointing obliquely upwards, and nearly of the ſize of the little toe.

Theſe preternatural toes were ſo troubleſom, that the mother could not get the child's ſtockings on without giving him much pain, and making him cry; therefore, as ſhe had heard that I had happily amputated a preternatural finger of a child a year before, ſee page 547, ſhe deſired me to take theſe toes off; I accordingly ſnipped off the one with a ſharp pair of ſciſſars, and ſuffered the wound to bleed a little; then I applied a linen-compreſs, and a proper bandage, and not to give the child too much pain at once, I deferred taking off that on the other foot till three days afterwards, which I then did in the ſame manner. A week after I dreſſed them both with digeſtive, at length with vulnerary balſam, and laſtly, with dry lint, and in fourteen days the wounds were perfectly healed up.

OBSERVATION DXXXI.

Of the excretory ducts of the veſiculæ ſeminales in human ſubjects.

MOST anatomiſts had aſſerted, in their writings, that each veſicula ſeminalis had its peculiar proper excretory duct, paſſing into the urethra. Leal Lealis, in the year 1686, publiſhed a diſſertation at Padua, intitled, exercitationes epiſtolares de partibus ſemen conficientibus in viro; wherein he maintains, that the veſiculæ ſeminales terminate both together in one duct, which he pretends is a new diſcovery, and has repreſented them as

ſuch in a plate, agreeably to his opinion, that the veſiculæ ſeminales empty themſelves, by one common duct, into the urethra in coitu: upon this ſubject no perſon publiſhed any thing for a long time, till the year 1707, that Dr. Boerhaave publiſhed a new edition of this ſcarce book, with the ſmall works of Euſtachius annexed, and eſpouſed this opinion in his inſtitutiones medicæ, ſect. 648.

I have examined the veſiculæ ſeminales in a great number of ſubjects, and in one I was diſſecting, November 19th, 1719, I found that each veſicula ſeminalis had its proper duct, and peculiar orifice opening into the urethra; ſo that there are really two ducts: Boerhaave, in the laſt edition of his inſtitutiones medicæ, changed his opinion, and embraced the general acceptation on this head.

OBSERVATION DXXXII.

Of the tuberculum Loweri.

LOWER, a very learned Engliſhman, in his book de corde, ſays, that between the conjunction of the vena cava aſcendens and deſcendens, there is a tubercle which he deſcribes as of peculiar uſe to the influx of the blood from the two cavæ into the right ventricle of the heart; but it appears that he has taken his obſervation from the hearts of oxen and calves, where we indeed meet with this tubercle: I have frequently ſought for this tubercle in the human ſubject, but never could diſcover it: I have preſerved human hearts in ſpirit of wine, but could not find any ſuch tubercle in any one of them, neither is it to be met with in Cowper's laſt myotomy, for he ſhews us that all is plain and equal, and if ſometimes ſuch an appearance ſhould be found in the human heart, I ſhould regard it as extraordinary, and an appearance that ſhould not be publiſhed as conſtant.

OBSERVATION DXXXIII.

Of the preparation of phoſphorus from the human brain.

MR. Henſing having publiſhed laſt year a treatiſe, in which he gives an account of his examination of the brain, and of the preparation of phoſphorus from the brains of an ox; after I had read it, I began the ſame proceſs with the human brain, of a ſubject I then had to diſſect, to ſee whether the iſſue would turn out the ſame, no experiment of this nature having ever been made with the human brain: accordingly, agreeable to Mr. Henſing's directions, I took twelve ounces of the brain of this perſon, who died a violent death, cut it into ſmall pieces, mixed with it four ounces of alum finely powdered, put it into a wide earthen

veſſel, and ſet it upon a gentle fire, continually ſtirring it about till it was very hot, when both ſubſtances melted, as in Mr. Henſing's experiment, into a thin ſlime, emitting diſagreeable fœtid fumes. Having continued this work ſometime, the ſubſtance began to become lumpy and to grow dry; I took the veſſel from the fire, beat theſe lumps to pieces, and ſet it upon the fire again, keeping it continually ſtirring, till at length the matter became quite dry.

Mr. Henſing, in his experiments, kept this dry ſubſtance ſeveral days in a warm room, and afterwards calcined it in a glaſs-veſſel; but I filled a round glaſs-veſſel, containing about ſix ounces, with a neck a foot long, half full with this powder, ſtopped the mouth of the veſſel with a piece of paper, placed the veſſel in a crucible, and having quite covered it with ſand, ſurrounded the crucible half-way up with fire; while heating, a black ſmoak aroſe which tinged the paper of a yellow colour; no ſmoak ariſing after two hours, I increaſed the fire to the top of the crucible.

This degree of heat I kept two hours, till the body of the veſſel was quite red-hot, and I could not perceive any more fumes to riſe, I then took the veſſel from the fire and cloſed up the mouth with a cork, till it was cold.

The time was come, when I was to demonſtrate publicly upon the ſame body I had taken the brains from; after the lecture was over, I informed the gentlemen preſent, of the experiment I had made with the cerebrum, and took a little powder out of the veſſel, and put it upon a ſheet of paper: It had not lain a minute before it began to ſmell like gunpowder, which was ſucceeded by a luminous appearance, to render which the more conſpicuous, I ordered the candles to be put out, and the windows to be ſhut, and preſently after it ſet fire to the paper laid underneath; hence it is evident, that the ſame ſort of ſubſtance can be prepared from the human brain. This experiment I repeated ſeveral times.

Several gentlemen attempted to make the ſame from ſome of the brain of the ſame body, but did not ſucceed ſo happily; hence I imagine they muſt have erred in ſome particular, during the proceſs, which ought to be purſued with great regularity and precaution, like many others in chemiſtry, if ſucceſs is expected.

At this time, viz. in the beginning of December 1719, I received an invitation from the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, to the vacated place of profeſſor of anatomy, ſurgery, and phyſic, at Helmſtadt, which I accepted, but continued at Altdorff till the ſpring 1720, performing the duties of my function.

OBSERVATION DXXXIV.

Of blooody urine.

DOCTOR Hildebrand, mentioned in two former obſervations, was ſeized again in the night of the 16th of December, 1719, with ſevere pain in making water, attended with a diſcharge of blood, and a tough purulent matter; there was a ſediment in his urine, reſembling melted glue, which denoted an ulcer in the bladder. He ſent for me, and I ordered him to take thirty-five drops of the following tincture every morning and evening, in a cup of the infuſion of the ingredients; and to drink three or four diſhes of the ſame after it:

℞. Tincturæ antimonii tartariſ.
Spirit. cornu cervi, *aā* ʒiii. m.

℞. Spec. pro decoct. nephrit. Foreſt. ʒii.
Herbæ arnicæ, mj.
Rad. pareiræ bravæ, ʒi. m.

Among the ingredients formerly preſcribed, there were but only two drams of the pareira brava; but in hopes of more effectualy mitigating pain, I directed here a whole ounce.

The pain and diſcharge of blood continuing the next morning, I ordered veneſection in the arm; and directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every two hours, with the mixture, till he ſhould find relief:

℞. Lap. cancror. preparat.
Semin. papav. alb. *aā* ʒi.
Gum. arabic.
—— tragacanth. *aā* ʒſs. m.

℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ.
— borraginis, *aā* ʒiv.
— cinamom. cydoniat. ʒi.
— ſyrup. altheæ fem. ʒi. m.

By the uſe of theſe remedies the pains abated the ſucceeding night, and the hæmorrhage went off gradually; but the purulent ſlimineſs in his urine ſtill remained, with a little ſmarting in making water; I adviſed him therefore, in order to prevent theſe complaints for the future, to bleed every quarter of a year, to drink the infuſion laſt preſcribed, once a-day

a-day at leaſt; and, to take a tea-ſpoonful of the powder twice a-day or oftner, when in pain. At his dinner I allowed him to drink ſmall beer, and a glaſs or two of good Bleicher-wine. He continued this regimen, was very moderate in eating and drinking, and as he lived moſtly upon rice, barley, and water-gruel, with currants, and ſoups made of the ſeed of the gramen mannæ eſculentum, and ſuch like diet, with a moderate uſe of veal, chickens, and beef; he enjoyed a pretty tolerable ſtate of health as long as I remained at Altdorff, and was able to do his buſineſs, as reading lectures in law, &c. till the year 1729, when he died; he was opened after his death. His diſtemper had been judged to be the nephritis, but no ſtone was found, the cauſe of all his complaints appearing to be an ulcer in the bladder.

OBSERVATION DXXXV.

Of the epilepſy.

A MAN, about thirty years of age, of a plethoric habit, was ſuddenly ſeized in the morning with an epileptic fit, he fell to the ground immediately, ſhrieking and clinching his thumbs faſt to his hands, frothing at the mouth, accompanied with violent convulſive motions of the hands and legs; I was ſent for, January 16th, 1720, and found him in the condition abovementioned, his aſpect was drowſy and confuſed; he could not ſpeak, but appeared like a drunken perſon juſt rouſed from ſleep, not being able to recollect what had happened to him. His pulſe was quite irregular and unequal, and he ſeemed to be exceſſively weak and fatigued.

I directed him to be put to bed, and ordered him to take thirty drops of the liquor cornu cervi ſuccinatus, every three hours, to ſmell to it, and to rub his temples and wriſts with it; and to take a ſpoonful of the following mixture, every half hour, till he had recovered himſelf:

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ, ℥ii.
— epileptic. Lang.
— hirundin. cum caſtor. *aā* ℥i.
Specific. cephalic. Michael. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ, ʒii. m.

Theſe medicines I ordered him to continue all this day, and in the evening I viſited him again, and was informed that he had had ſome vexation the day before. I now directed him to take the following purging draught, warm, early in the morning, drinking two or three diſhes of tea after it:

℞. Tamarindor. ʒſs.
Fol. ſen. el. ziii.
Rhabarb. opt. ziſs. m. ebull. in ſ. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ et colaturæ, ʒiii. adde ſyrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒſs. m.

After the operation, complaining of a heavineſs in his head, and being a young plethoric perſon, I ordered him, January 18th, to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot.

After this he found nothing more of his diſorder; nevertheleſs, I directed him to take the liquor cornu cervi ſuccinat. every morning and evening in tea, and to ſmell to it frequently, to ſtrengthen his head, to be moderate in his diet, and to guard againſt uneaſineſs and vexation; and ſoon after he got quite well.

OBSERVATION DXXXVI.

Of the amputation of a cancerous breaſt.

A Farmer's wife came to me, the 21ſt or 22d of January, 1720, from a neighbouring village, about a mile from Altdorff, with a very cancerous right-breaſt; ſhe was about forty-eight years of age, of a thin habit of body, and of a melancholic, choleric temperament, had been delivered of eight children; her breaſt was of a prodigious ſize, nearly as big again as her head, very hard, unequal, and deformed, and attended with ſevere pains; the breaſt is repreſented, plate viii. fig. 3. It was of a dark, brown, red colour, like a mortified part, and here and there ſeveral large bloated veins appeared; the breaſt was not quite round, the left-ſide A, was as big as a large perſon's head, and next to it on the right-ſide B, ſuch another ſubſtance adhered, of the bigneſs of a child's head, which extended itſelf to her right-arm as deſcribed in the figure.

Upon the inferior part of this large tumour, there were about twenty large excreſcencies of a blackiſh colour, and of the ſize and form of the nipple, which I was not able to diſtinguiſh from them: theſe, added to the ſhocking aſpect of the breaſt itſelf in general, rendered the appearance more horrid and frightful.

The woman was extremely weak and faint of herſelf, but the great weight of her breaſt, which weighed twelve pounds, was ſo troubleſom when ſhe walked, ſat down, or lay in bed, preſſing upon the thorax, that her reſpiration was ſo much affected, that it was with great difficulty ſhe breathed at all; this rendered her yet more weak and faint. She complained too of a violent ſhooting pain in her breaſt, ſhoulders, and back,

back, which, by contracting the thorax, contributed to produce the great anxiety and oppreſſion ſhe complained of in breathing: I conſidered and examined every circumſtance, reflected upon the uncommon magnitude of the breaſt, and finding the tumour moveable, without any adheſion to the ribs or ſternum, for I could move it with eaſe from ſide to ſide, upwards and downwards, nor were the axillary glands enlarged or ſwelled, and as ſhe complained of no other particular diſorder, I could do no otherwiſe than inform her friends, that it was impoſſible for medicine to be of any uſe, and that there was no other method of cure but by amputation, and that this operation would of courſe be attended with danger; but that if ſhe would ſubmit to it, there were ſome hopes of a cure, and of preſerving her life, for without taking off her breaſt, ſhe would, in all probability, ſoon expire with the pain, continual reſtleſſneſs, oppreſſion, and weakneſs.

When ſhe heard there were hopes of ſaving her life, ſhe begged of me moſt earneſtly to do whatever I thought neceſſary, and I accordingly promiſed to take off the breaſt very ſoon; but being deſirous to know in what manner ſhe became affected with this diſorder, and how, from time to time, it had increaſed to the preſent enormous ſize, I enquired of her, and ſhe related to me, that about ſixteen years before, during the time of her lying-in, being alone at home one day, and in a ſweat, a perſon knocked at the door, and riſing, in this ſweat, to ſee what he wanted, ſhe perceived the cold air to ſtrike upon her breaſt, and ſoon after obſerved an hard moveable lump, of the ſize of a hazel-nut, in the ſame breaſt, but without pain while in this ſtate, ſo that ſhe paid no regard to it; ſhe had three children afterwards, whom ſhe ſuckled without perceiving the tumour to increaſe; but afterwards it increaſed gradually, and at the end of twelve years it was become as large as an hen's egg.

She now began to be apprehenſive of the conſequence, and had applied to many quacks, who had uſed, plaiſters, ointments, fomentations, &c. to reſolve or diſcuſs the tumour, or to bring it to a ſuppuration, but without ſucceſs: it became bigger and bigger, till, at lengh, her breaſt was as large as her head, and began to be very painful, and the more it became enlarged, the more pain it gave her: ſtill ſhe applied to other people of this ſort for relief, uſed what they adviſed for a time, but without any benefit, but, on the contrary, the breaſt grew worſe.

About the end of November laſt, another quack came to her, and promiſed certainly to cure her, ſwearing that he could ſoften the tumour, and bring it to ſuppuration, and to that intent he applied emollient cataplaſms for a month, which, inſtead of being ſerviceable, had increaſed the pain, and the ſmaller tumour B, on the right ſide of A appeared.

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She was now, by this treatment, rendered ſo weak that ſhe was ſcarcely able to walk a-croſs the room; her breaſt before was quite round and equal, conſiſting of the ſingle tumour only.—In this miſerable condition ſhe was when ſhe applied to me.

She alſo informed me, that ſince her firſt lying in, ſhe had always been troubled with various tumours in her legs, which went off gradually with her menſes, and both entirely left her about a year ago, when her breaſt became ſo large.

With regard to the cure of this terrible diſorder, I conceived that there was indeed no great hopes, as the tumour was of ſuch an enormous ſize, which, in amputation, would require ſo large a wound, and as the woman herſelf was ſo greatly debilitated by the conſtant pains and length of time ſhe had been afflicted, that ſhe was not able to walk.

Celſus, that excellent Roman phyſician, has intimated to his ſucceſſors, that, in dangerous caſes, it is better to try a doubtful remedy, where the leaſt hopes of ſucceſs remains, than none.—This advice I was determined to follow, and reſolved upon the operation; but thought it neceſſary to prepare her for it, as well as I could. I therefore, adviſed her to live ſparingly for ſome days, upon ſoups, avoiding hard coarſe meats, and directed her to take eleven of the following purging pills, in order to evacuate any foul humours from the ſtomach and inteſtines:

℞. Ext. panchymagog. Croll.
Mercur. dulc. *aā* ℈ſs.
Ext. hellebor. nig. gr. iv.
Eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ xxii. conſperge elæoſacchar. ligni ſaſſafras.

And to purify and attenuate the blood, I directed her to take three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, three or four times a-day, warm:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill.
—— chinæ elect. *aā* ʒi.
—— liquirit.
Ligni ſaſſafras. *aā* ʒſs.
Sem aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

Having continued theſe medicines ſix days, I thought it adviſeable to proceed to the operation; not caring to defer it any longer, as the woman would become weaker and weaker, through the violence of the pain; much leſs could I think of putting off ſo conſiderable an operation till ſpring, as is cuſtomary in France, as the patient might die before the

ſpring

ſpring came, or become ſo weak as not to be able to undergo the operation: for which reaſon, notwithſtanding the days were ſhort, and the weather the coldeſt in the year, I thought it would be dangerous to defer the operation till the ſpring; and accordingly, as neceſſity has no law, I fixed upon January 29th, for the day. I prepared every thing in the morning for the operation, the neceſſary inſtruments, namely a knife, ſee tab. xxii. fig. 7, of my ſurgery; which, though pretty large, I choſe for the purpoſe, as the breaſt was extremely large, and as with a large knife I could take it off more expeditiouſly.

I afterwards ordered ſuch remedies to be got ready as were neceſſary to ſtop the bleeding, as ʒii. of the ſpirit. æther. terebinth. and the following aſtringent powder:

℞. Boli armen. preparat. ʒii.
Sang. dracon.
Maſtich. *aā* ʒi.
Sacchar. ſaturn. ʒii.
Aloes optim. ʒſs. m.

A linen-compreſs to be dipped in the ſpiritus terebinthinæ, and applied to the divided arteries; pledgets of lint ſtrewed with the aſtringent powder; boviſt; of diachylum plaiſter, ſpread upon linen, twelve ſlips a foot and an inch broad, and another piece a foot ſquare; quadrangular ſoft linen-cloths folded, two rollers ſix yards long, and four fingers broad.—I had alſo, in readineſs, the cauterizing irons to apply to the arteries if they ſhould bleed too violently.—I ordered alſo the aſſiſtant-ſurgeon to have ready heated a quart of beer, adding three ounces of butter to it, to dip the largeſt bolſters in, to apply over all the other dreſſings, as Helvetius, in a treatiſe on hæmorrhages, recommends this application in amputations of the breaſt, as of great uſe in preventing inflammations.

I preſcribed the following julep, for the patient to take two or three ſpoonfuls of, before, during, and after the operation:

℞. Aq. cinamom. hord. ʒvi.
— ——— cum vino.
— ——— perlat. *aā* ʒi.
Syr. caryophyllor.
— flor. tunicæ, *aā* ʒii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xii. m.

And the following mixture to ſmell to:

℞. Aq. Hungar. ʒiſs.
— Anhalt. ʒſs. m.

The whole apparatus being in readineſs, I now proceeded to the operation; placing the patient in an arm-chair in the middle of the room, and ſtanding on her right-ſide, ſomewhat backwards, that I might make the inciſion at the inferior part with greater convenience, which is different from the common method: I then deſired an aſſiſtant to extend her right-arm and raiſe it up, at the ſame time pulling it backwards: another aſſiſtant kept her head fixed: a third ſtood before, whom I directed to hold the diſeaſed breaſt with both hands, to raiſe, and, at the ſame time, to pull it towards him, that I might with greater eaſe, divide it from the ſubjacent muſcles: a fourth aſſiſtant ſtood on my ſide with the inſtruments and dreſſings, and the fifth held the cordial medicines.

I now encouraged her to behave with reſolution, and taking hold of her breaſt with my left-hand, applied the knife to the inferior part with my right-hand, cut through the integuments, and directed the aſſiſtant who held the breaſt, to pull the breaſt towards him; I carried on the inciſion by the direction of the finger of my left-hand, till the breaſt was extirpated, which was performed in a minute.

The arteries, after the amputation, bleeding briſkly, I applied to them compreſſes dipped in oil of turpentine, directing the aſſiſtants to make a compreſſion upon them with their fingers: then I applied to the reſt of the wound, the pledgets of lint ſtrewed with the aſtringent powder, and over this a large piece of boviſta, till the whole wound was covered thickly with it; over theſe, bolſters of tow, ſtrewed with the aſtringent powder, which I directed to be gently compreſſed by the hands of the aſſiſtants, till the bleeding ſtopped: while theſe dreſſings were applying, I gave the patient ſome of the cordial julep, and held the ſpirit for ſmelling to, under her noſe; by which means ſhe was kept from fainting.

The dreſſings I fixed with the twelve long ſlips of plaiſter, and over theſe I laid the large ſquare compreſs, and over this two more large compreſſes, wetted with the hot beer and butter, and fixed the whole with a two headed roller, in the manner deſcribed, plate xxxviii. fig. 1, of my ſurgery.

After the dreſſing ſhe repeated the cordial, and was put to bed. I ordered an aſſiſtant to ſit by her bed-ſide, to compreſs the dreſſings with his hand extended, to prevent freſh bleeding, and deſired the aſſiſtants to relieve each other every two hours.

I weighed the breaſt afterwards, and found it to weigh twelve pounds. A few hours afterwards the blood forcing its way through the dreſſings, I ordered another compreſs to be applied, and fixed with a roller in the manner

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of the firſt, which ſtopped the bleeding quite: I alſo directed her to continue the cordial, and ordered the following paregoric emulſion; directing her to take half a glaſs-ful frequently in the evening, and in the night when awake:

℞. Amygdal. dulc. recent.
Sem. papav. alb, *aā* ℥ſs.
——— cardui mariæ, ʒii.
Decoct. hordei, ℥x. m. f. emulſio.
Colaturæ adde
Aquæ cinamomi, ℥i.
Antimonii diaphoret. ʒi.
Syrup. diacodii, ℥ſs. m.

She reſted well this night, but as ſhe was very weak, I adviſed her to take ſome of the cordial julep frequently, and eat ſome nouriſhing ſoups and hartſhorn-jellies, ſweetened with the ſyrup acetoſ. citri.

I ordered a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder to be given her in the julep, more or leſs frequently, according as ſhe was more or leſs feveriſh:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ℥ſs.
Conchar. acet. preparat. ʒii.
Nitri depurati, ʒi. m.

On the third day, viz. January 31ſt, I took off the dreſſings carefully, without the leaſt hæmorrhage happening.—I cleanſed the part with lint, and applied pledgets of the ſame, ſpread with the following ointment, warm:

℞. Terebinthinæ venet. ℥i.
Vitellor. ovorum. N° ii. probe agitando miſce, poſtea adde mell. roſar. ʒi.

Over the whole I applied bolſters of tow, which I fixed with the diachylum plaiſters, and rollers, as before; and adviſed her to continue the cordial medicines and ſoups.

February the 2d, ſhe was dreſſed again, and being tired of the julep, and having a deſire for ſome wine, I permitted her to drink half a wine glaſs-ful of red Franconian wine at meals. I afterwards ſuffered her to take a glaſs-ful, as ſhe had no fever, and which agreed extremely well with her.

February 4th ſhe was dreſſed as before, and I ordered her to drink three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, morning and evening:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparillæ,
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. virg. aureæ,
—— conſolid. ſaracen.
—— pulmonariæ, *aā* mſs.
Ligni ſaſſafras, ʒii.
Sem. aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

February 6th, ſhe was dreſſed again; but growing faint during the dreſſing, I directed her to take a glaſs of the following mixture, now-and then:

℞. Decoct. hordei, lbi.
Aq. cinamom. cum vino, ʒii.
Syrup. caryophyllor.
—— contrayervæ, *aā* ʒiii.
Spirit. vitriol. q. ſ. ad gratiam.

This refreſhed her, and allayed the thirſt ſhe now complained of, which ſoon after went quite off. But as the diſcharge of matter increaſed, and forced its way through the dreſſings, I began to dreſs the part every day; and as there was no inflammation, omitted the compreſſes with the hot beer and butter, and only applied dry bolſters; about fourteen days afterwards the wound was clean, and of a red aſpect, except a little place at the axilla, where there was a roundiſh ſubſtance, like a piece of bacon, which would not come away with the ointment; I therefore laid a piece of trochiſc. de minio upon it, and dreſſed the other part of the wound with the following tincture:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒi.
— myrrhæ,
— aloes, *aā* ʒſs. m.

After this dreſſing, freſh granulations of fleſh ſprouting forth, that foul ſubſtance was deſtroyed by the trochiſc. de minio. The fourth and fifth week the wound was dreſſed with the tincture, warm, only once a-day, when it began to have an healing aſpect about the circumference, and ſkin began to be produced; and there being but a ſmall diſcharge at the end of the fifth week, I dreſſed her but every other day; for I think wounds heal better, when the diſcharge is ſmall, if dreſſed only every other day, than every day. At the commencement of the ſeventh week, the ſore part was not larger than a crown-piece. To promote the cure I ordered the following powder to be ſtrewed on the wound, apply-

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ing dry lint upon it, with ſome emplaſtrum ſaturninum over the whole, which is a good deſiccative:

℞. Fol. betonicæ,
Flor. roſar. rubr. *aā* ʒi.
—— tutiæ preparat.
—— ceruſſæ alb.
—— nihili alb. *aā* ℈ii. m. f. pulvis tenuiſſimus.

The latter end of March ſome fungous fleſh appearing in the wound, which was now very ſmall, I touched it at every dreſſing with ſome vitriolum cæruleum; and as it did not yield to this application, I applied a little of the powder of the trochiſc de minio, and continued this till it was quite deſtroyed, which was about the middle of April; after which I dreſſed only with dry lint, and the emplaſtrum ſaturninum, till the 2d of May, when I left Altdorff, at which time the wound was contracted into a very ſmall compaſs.

The regimen I directed this woman to obſerve, was, for the firſt fortnight thin ſoups and jellies; afterwards, when ſhe had a better appetite, I permitted veal, boiled prunes, apples and pears, and eggs boiled ſoft; for ordinary drink, beſides the vulnerary infuſion preſcribed above, I ſuffered her to drink ſmall beer, when thirſty; at meals, as above-mentioned, I allowed her a glaſs of wine, and in another fortnight, permitted her to drink ſome Altdorff ſtrong beer. I adviſed her to keep herſelf quiet. She was regular as to ſtools and urine during the whole time; and, by the end of March, had recovered her ſtrength ſo well as to be able to get up and walk about, was briſk and chearful, had a good appetite, and complained of no pain all the month of April. When I went to Helmſtadt, I left directions with the ſurgeon to dreſs it with the dry lint and empl. ſaturninum only, till it ſhould be healed; and a little time afterwards I was informed that ſhe was perfectly cured, and enjoyed a good ſtate of health. She lived ſeveral years afterwards. This cancerous breaſt was the largeſt ever extirpated or deſcribed by authors.

OBSERVATION DXXXVII.

Of the obligation to open pregnant women who die in labour, in order to ſave the life of the child.

FEBRUARY 3d, 1720, whilſt I had the woman under my care, whoſe cancerous breaſt I had amputated, being ſent for to the extraordinary caſe of a woman, who died in a difficult labour without being delivered, and whoſe body I opened after her deceaſe, to extract the child from

from the uterus, in order to preſerve its life, if poſſible, I took with me my countryman Mr. Diefenbach. On our return back from Engelthal, this occurrence was the whole ſubject of our converſation; in conſequence of which he publiſhed, by my advice and aſſiſtance, an eſſay to defend and juſtify this practice.

This practice is commanded in an old ſtatute in the corpus juris, in theſe words: "The royal law ſaith, that no woman ſhall be buried who dies "pregnant, before ſhe has been opened and the fruit extracted: who-"ever acts contrary to this order is guilty of the murder of the child, "which perhaps ſtill lived."—This edict is ſaid to derive its origin from the heathen king Numa Pompilius, and is a very wiſe and juſt law, and worthy of any chriſtian.

It is therefore greatly to be lamented, that this juſt and godlike law ſhould be ſo diſregarded in all places: at leaſt, the execution of this law, as far as I have obſerved, has been not at all encouraged, nor have the government, or clergy ever attended to it any where; but pregnant women, in all parts, are buried with their fruit, which frequently is alive, without the leaſt remorſe or ſcruple of conſcience: and though I have treated upon this ſubject, in an eſſay publiſhed at Altdorff in the year 1720, yet this ſhameful neglect ſtill prevails among chriſtians, nor have any orders been iſſued to enforce the practice of opening pregnant women under theſe circumſtances; but they are ſtill, in oppoſition to this godlike edict, buried every year with the child, which might have been extracted alive and preſerved.

As this eſſay of mine may be but in few hands, I have thought it neceſſary and uſeful to repeat the principal parts.

Reaſon and example prove, that the fœtus in utero has its own diſtinct life; and experience teaches, that although the mother be dead, the child may frequently live ſeveral hours in the uterus: the extraction and preſervation of children by the cæſarean operation, timely performed after the death of the mother, proves the ſame. If the fœtus, indeed, remains a long time in the uterus of the dead mother, it muſt, of neceſſity, at length die: but if not buried alive, which is a horrid reflection, the loſs of its life may yet be often imputed to the neglect of opening the mother.

And if proſtitutes are puniſhed, as an example to others, who deſtroy the fruit of their body, born at the proper time, by neglecting the ligature of the umbilical chord, or other neceſſary care, by which neglect the infant periſhes, it ſurely appears that great care ought to be taken, that ſuch an impious neglect as now complained of ſhould be provided

againſt; as the extraction of ſuch children from the uterus, may be eaſily performed, and the infants ſnatched from the jaws of death.

I therefore intreat all potentates, every form of government, ſpiritual and temporal, and all proficients in phyſic, to take this affair into ſerious conſideration, and, as much as in them lies, to prevent this deſtruction of innocent babes. The divine law ſays, "Thou ſhalt not kill:" may not therefore, the judgment of an ancient father of the church be applied here? "Quem non ſervaſti, dum potuiſti, illum occidiſti."

OBSERVATION DXXXVIII.

Of a carcinomatous little-finger.

IN June 1720, a ſurgeon brought a woman to me, who was troubled with a round, large, fungous, unequal tumour, upon the third joint of her little-finger: it was all over ulcerated, gave her great pain, and diſcharged continually a bloody, putrid, fœtid ichor: the tumour was about the bigneſs of a midling ſized apple, and about two inches thick, and the finger was much larger than natural: the ſurgeon who had attended her a long time, had extirpated the tumour ſeveral times, but it always grew again very quickly, becoming as large as ever.

Having examined the ſpecies of the tumour, and from whence it aroſe, and paſſing my probe through a ſmall orifice, between two ſmall protuberances, I diſcovered the bone to be carious, and judged there could be no cure without amputating the finger, in the joint above the tumour; of which I informed her, and ſhe conſented. I laid her finger, with its back upon a table, and deſired an aſſiſtant to keep her hand ſteady, and applying a ſharp chiſſel above the tumour, ſtruck with a mallet, and, at one blow, ſeparated it. I ſuffered the wound to bleed a little, and covered the ſtump with a linen-compreſs, which I fixed with a ſmall roller, and the bleeding ſtopped: after this dreſſing had remained three days, I took it off, and ordered the wound to be dreſſed with the tinctura vulneraria, and the plaiſter once a-day, and at length, to uſe dry lint only; by which means the wound was quite healed in a fortnight. The finger is repreſented in the laſt edition of my ſurgery, tab. xii. fig, 16 C, only ſmaller; but in the actæ naturæ curioſ. vol. 1. tab. xi. fig. 4. it is repreſented of its natural ſize, but of a form I never met with any where. Many perſons thought this diſorder would return, but ſhe lived many years afterwards without a relapſe: the finger conſiſted of a ſpungy, preternatural ſubſtance, and the bone was quite carious.

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OBSERVATION DXXXIX.

Of two difficult labours.

ABOUT the beginning of July, I was ſent for to a village, about half a Mile from Altdorff, to a woman in a difficult labour, the child lying a-croſs, whom I happily delivered.

July the 22d, I was called to another woman, in much the ſame ſituation, whom I delivered by turning the child, and extracting it by the feet. Both women did very well again.

This ſpring I had a great number of patients under my care, troubled with fevers, diſeaſes of the breaſt, pleuriſies, aſthmas, and other common complaints; but as many of ſuch caſes have been given in this work already, I forbear enumerating their hiſtories.

OBSERVATION DXL.

Of weakneſs of ſight.

A Gentleman, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, ſent for me, July 25th, 1720, and deſired my advice for a weakneſs of ſight: there was no viſible defect in his eyes; therefore, after having conſidered the conſtitution, temperament, and age of the patient, and the ſtate of his eyes in particular, I informed him, that I did not think that his diſorder was a cataract, but imagined it might ariſe from obſtructed humours in the brain and optic nerve, and that, to prevent farther miſchief, and to remove the obſtruction in the nerves, or other veſſels, and to ſtrengthen his ſight as much as poſſible, I would recommend the following medicines and regimen; which, as he deſired it, I gave him in writing.

I firſt adviſed him to obſerve a regular diet; to avoid all ſuperfluity in eating and drinking, and all aliment difficult of digeſtion—To bleed every ſpring and autumn to ſix ounces—To be cupped every ſix or eight weeks upon the back, in order to draw off any offending humours from the eyes—And, for the ſame intention, to take from eleven to fifteen of the following purging-pills every month; or, if his diſorder ſhould increaſe, every fortnight:

℞. Extr. panchymagog. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ℈ii.
Reſin. jalap. ſubact. ℈i.
Ol. deſtil. fœnicul. q. ſ. f.
Pilulæ, gr. i. pond. conſperge ſpec. cephalic.

I directed him alſo to drink of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning:

℞. Rad. pimpinel. alb.
—— caryophyllor.
—— cichor. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. betonicæ,
—— euphraſiæ, *aā* mſs.
Flor. lavendul.
—— roſmarin. *aā* p. i.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafras ʒſs.
—— ſantalin. citrin.
Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
Cinamom. ʒiſs. m.

To waſh his eyes with the following collyrium every morning, with a ſoft linen-cloth:

℞. Aq. valerianæ,
— fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
— reginæ Hung. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. gutt. xx. m.

To take thirty drops of the following tincture, in the infuſion:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒſs.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒiſs.
Eſſ. ambræ, ʒſs. m.

And after dinner, or at any other time, when troubled with wind, to take one or two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following powder:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒi.
Rad. valerianæ, ʒſs.
Herb. euphraſ. ʒi.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒvi.
—— aniſi, ʒiii.
Cinamomi, ʒii.
Cubebar.
Cardamom. *aā* ʒſs.
Ambr. gryſeæ, ϑi.
Sacchar. ad pond. omn. m. f. pulvis.

I adviſed him to uſe light green ſpectacles, to read and write with, and not to fatigue his eyes too much by candle-light; alſo to read but little,

or rather not at all, but to have ſomebody to read to him; and, as ſharp rough winds, duſt, and ſmoak, are injurious to the eyes, to avoid them as much as poſſible: but otherwiſe frequent exerciſe, as walking, taking the air in a coach, riding on horſeback in fine weather, is to be recommended; which directions, if regularly proſecuted, I doubted not but that his ſight would be preſerved from growing worſe.

Helmſtadt, July 24, 1720.

Auguſt the 16th, he wrote me word that the infuſion and eye-water had been of ſervice to him, but that the powder ſeemed to be too hot for him, and the cephalic tincture, being prepared with ambergriſe, affected his head; and, that he was afraid the pills were too ſtrong for him.

I wrote him an anſwer, in which I informed him, that the powder was not too hot, but that if he ſhould think it heated him, he might add half an ounce of ocul. cancr. preparat. and fine ſugar to it, and that then it certainly could not be too hot.

I acquainted him that the eſſentia ambræ was of great ſervice to perſons advanced in years, in weakneſſes of the head and eyes; but that if, from any particularity in him, it diſagreed, it might be omitted; and that the pills I had preſcribed, operated generally as mildly, if not more ſo, as the pilulæ Stahlianæ; but that if he thought them too draſtic, he might take ſeven of them only for a trial; and if theſe operated ſufficiently, to remain by that number, otherwiſe to increaſe the doſe, by taking two more, till the proper number was determined: for they uſually operate gently without griping, reſolve viſcid humours, and prevent the ſight from growing worſe.

OBSERVATION DXLI.

Of an ozæna.

A Gentleman wrote me word, that his daughter, about twenty years of age, had been afflicted with a fœtid ulcer in her noſe, which was cured by a ſurgeon; and that as he perceived the fœtid ſmell again, he was apprehenſive of its return: he deſired me to ſend ſome medicines to purify her blood, and to prevent the return of this diſorder, and as ſhe had never had the menſtrual diſcharge, to order ſuch medicines as I ſhould think neceſſary to promote that diſcharge.

I ſent the following anſwer—That as the dog-days were now paſſed, it was a proper ſeaſon to begin a courſe of alteratives; for which purpoſe I have ordered her to take eleven of the following pills, early in the

morning, in a ſpoonful of the julep, and to repeat them every fourth day:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
Merc. dulc. *aā* ℈i.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. ℈ſs.
Eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— card. bened. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamomi, ʒi. m. f. julep.

And to boil half a ſpoonful of the following ingredients, a few minutes, in a pint of water; and to drink the ſtrained liquor, ſweetened with ſugar, two hours after the pills:

℞. Raſ. ligni ſaſſafras.
— —— guaiac. *aā* ʒi.
Cort. ligni guaiac. ʒſs.
Herbæ fumariæ, mj.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

The two intermediate days between the taking of the pills, a pint of the infuſion, prepared as above deſcribed, is to be taken every morning at ſix or ſeven o'clock in bed, with thirty drops of the following tincture in the firſt cup, drinking the reſt after it, taking care to cover herſelf up in bed, with her hands under the clothes, to promote ſweat for one hour:

℞. Tinct. antimonii tartar. ʒi.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafras. gutt. vi. m.

In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, I would adviſe her to repeat the infuſion with the tincture; but three or four diſhfuls will be ſufficient, and then there will be no occaſion for her to go to bed, but rather let her walk about, or ride in a coach, or take any other gentle exerciſe, which will make it penetrate the ſmall veſſels better; and of the following powder, let her take half a tea ſpoonful every night:

℞. Antim. diaph. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ʒi. m. f. pulvis.

Theſe medicines are to be continued till they are all taken, by which method I flatter myſelf her complaints will be removed.

Helmſtadt,
Auguſt 23, 1720.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION DXLII.

Of a nephritis.

A Gentleman at Ratiſbon ſent me the caſe of count Metternich, to which I returned the following anſwer:

That, after having maturely conſidered his lordſhip's caſe, my opinion was, that there was a ſtone in his bladder, and that his complaints ſeemed to proceed from thence. But in anſwer to the ſeveral Queſtions, firſt,

What advice is to be taken, and what is to be done, as not a perſon at Ratiſbon knows how to paſs a catheter? I anſwered, that I wiſhed I had been applied to three months ago, when I was at Altdorff, for then I could ſoon have learned any perſon the method of uſing it, but that I could not deſcribe it better in writing than I had already done in my ſurgery.

To the ſecond queſtion, Whether the ſearching with the candle would not give aſſurance whether or not there was a ſtone in the bladder? I gave it as my opinion that it could not, as it is not ſonorous like a catheter, when ſtruck upon the ſtone, and muſt therefore always be uncertain; and particularly as there might be preternatural excreſcences or carnoſities in the bladder, which might produce all the ſymptoms of the ſtone, as I have obſerved in the chapter upon lithotomy.

To queſtion the third, Whether it is right to puſh the candle beyond the ſtone? I anſwered in the negative, and that it was ſufficient to paſs the candle ſo far into the bladder as to procure the diſcharge of urine; but any more was ſuperfluous, and might prove injurious.

To queſtion the fourth, What is that fleſhy ſubſtance which obſtructs the paſſage of the candle? I anſwered, I take it to be the curve of the urethra, or the ſphincter veſicæ.

To the fifth queſtion, Whether it is poſſible for the ſphincter veſicæ to contract ſo much as not to permit the catheter to paſs? I anſwer, this may ſometimes happen; but where a candle paſſes, a catheter may alſo, if properly directed, and therefore I do not think that there is any circumſtance in this caſe which prevents the paſſage of the catheter.

To the ſixth queſtion, Whether it would not be injurious to force a paſſage with the catheter? I anſwer, certainly, becauſe dangerous diſorders might enſue; for the catheter muſt be paſſed with great care, and without any violence.

To the ſeventh queſtion, Whether the catheter may be frequently paſſed without harm? I anſwered, there will be no occaſion to paſs it without a neceſſity; for by frequently paſſing it, an excoriation, inflammation, or other diſorders may be produced.

To

To the eighth queſtion, Whether, let what will happen, an emplaſtrum defenſivum may not be applied to the regio pubis? I anſwered, the plaiſter applied to that part cannot be of any ſervice, it would be better to apply it to the perinæum, or to rub the perinæum with ſome unguent. cum ceruſſa, or unguent. nutritum.

To the ninth queſtion, Whether there are ſuch medicines as lithontriptics? I anſwered, I knew of none, and doubt, from weighty reaſons, whether any ſuch can be procured: and as the patient will not ſubmit to the operation, it is my opinion that he cannot do better to prevent and mitigate the ſymptoms than to remove the ſtone carefully from the neck of the bladder with the catheter or candle.

With regard to the pain, I would recommend, having given it to nephritic patients with great ſucceſs, by way of prevention, an ounce of oil of ſweet-almonds every morning, with a diſh of coffee, or the decoction of the pareira brava; and I would adviſe that the body be kept open by emollient aliment, avoiding all coarſe and aſtringent food, and ſhould the belly be conſtipated, a clyſter ought to be injected, prepared with a handful of camomile-flowers and veronica, boiled in a pint of milk: for when the body is coſtive, little can be expected from any medicines; and therefore, whenever the pain is violent, or the fit ſevere, an opening muſt be procured.

Every month, or ſix weeks, the following purging draught, taken early in the morning, will be of ſervice; or this draught may be taken in the fit inſtead of a clyſter, if this form is more agreeable to the patient:

℞. Paſſul. minor. ʒi.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiii.
Rhabarb. opt. ʒiſs.
Crem. tart. ʒſs. ebull. per moment. horæ in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiii.
Mann. Calabrin.
Syrup. de cichor. cum rh. *aā* ʒſs. m.

A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, taken every night, going to reſt, for ſome time, with parſley-water, will be of great ſervice, to reſolve and evacuate the viſcid ſlime, which contributes greatly to the formation of calculous concretions:

℞.

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citri ſaturator.
Teſt. cochlear. aceto macerat. *aā* ʒii.
Tart. vitriolat.
Sal. abſynthii, *aā* ʒi.
Nitri puriſſ.
Cinnabar. antimonii, *aā* ℈ii. m. f. pulvis.

When the pain is very ſevere, one of the following anodyne pills may be taken with the powder :

℞. Maſſ. pilular. de cynogloſſ. ʒſs.
Eſſ. diaſcordii, q. ſ. f. pilulæ xx.

Beer is hurtful to thoſe troubled with the ſtone, except the Duckſtein-beer, which is reputed to be of great ſervice in this diſorder ; but when this ſort of beer cannot be procured, a ſpoonful of the following ingredients may be boiled half a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, which may be decanted, when cold, and kept in bottles for ordinary drink, inſtead of beer :

℞. Rad. caryophyllat.
—— liquirit. *aā* ʒi.
—— chinæ, ʒſs.
Raſ. cornu cervi, ʒii.
Dactyl. recent. N° vii.
Sem. fœnicul.
Cinamom. acut. *aā* ʒi. m.

But, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, two or three glaſſes of good old Rheniſh-wine may be drank at meals.

All heating aliment, ſolid or liquid, and hot medicines are to be avoided ; and about the æquinox ſix ounces of blood ſhould be taken away non obſtante ætate, as a preſervative againſt the pain, and to prevent the increaſe of the ſtone : this is the regimen I would adviſe his lordſhip to obſerve.

As to the queſtion whether the Donau-baths would be adviſeable, I think they can be of little ſervice in this diſorder.

Helmſtadt, Auguſt 21, 1720.

I am, &c.
LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXLIII.

Of an obſtinate intermittent.

A Gentleman was troubled with a Tertian fever, had taken emetics and purges, and the cortex peruvianus, but without relief; he was become extremely weak, and had kept his bed three weeks, was frequently invaded with ſhiverings and heats alternately, had loſt his appetite, and did not ſweat: he deſired my advice, September 2d, 1720, and I ordered him to take forty or fifty drops of the following elixir, three times a-day, in tea:

℞. Eſſ. abſynthii, comp. ʒvi.
Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

And to take the quantity of a cheſnut of the following electuary every three hours:

℞. Conſerv. cochlear. ʒi.
——— abſynthii Roman.
Cort. chacarillæ, *aā* ʒſs.
—— Peruvian. ʒi.
Anthophyllor. cond. ʒii.
Ol. deſtillat. cinamom. gutt. iv.
Syrup. caryophyllor. q. ſ. f. elect.

And to drink of the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. quinque aperient. *aā* ʒii.
Herb. cardui bened.
—— capill. Ven. *aā* mſs.
Flor. millefolii,
—— chamomel. *aā* p. ii.
Santalin. citrin. ʒii.
Cinamom. acuti, ʒi. m.

September the 6th, I received a letter from his lady, informing me that a plentiful diaphoreſis ſucceeded the uſe of the medicines, and ſtill continued; that the ſhivering and heat had left him, that his colour was become better, but as yet he had not recovered his appetite: I replied, that, as to his want of appetite, it was of ſmall ſignification at preſent, and adviſed that he ſhould by all means continue the medicines preſcribed, that the fever might be effectually removed, but that twice a-day would

would be often enough for him to take the electuary; and that after he had finiſhed the elixir and electuary, he ſhould then take fifty drops of the following tincture, an hour before dinner and ſupper, in any warm vehicle, but that he ſhould refrain from fleſh-meats for another week, and obſerve a moderate diet:

℞. Eſſ. gentianæ,
— abſynthii comp.
— cort. aurant. *aā* ʒii. m.

By this method he was perfectly cured of this ſtubborn intermittent.

OBSERVATION DXLIV.

Of ulcerated eye-lids.

A Young lady, about twenty years of age, had been troubled for ſeveral years paſt, with ulcers upon her left eye-lid: this diſorder invaded her after the ſmall-pox, which ſhe had had in an extreme degree; the ulceration was obſtinate and of that ſort which forms an eſchar, which would fall off, and then be produced again: ſhe conſulted me, September the 6th, 1720, and I ordered her to touch the ulcers with the following ointment every night going to reſt:

℞. Ceruſſæ albiſſ. ʒſs.
Sacchar. Saturni, ℈i.
Camphoræ, gr. ii.
Ol. infuſ. roſar. gutt. vi. terantur diu in mortario vitreo, poſtea adde
Unguent. roſat.
——— diapomphol. *aā*. ʒii. m.

In the morning I directed her to waſh her eye with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. calcis vivæ, ʒiii.
Lap. medicamentoſ. Crollii, ℈ſs. m.

I added to the next preſcription two grains of the lapis medicamentoſus, as the firſt ſeemed too weak; by which means her diſorder was removed, the ſcab, or eſchar, returning no more, and the eye-lid continuing perfectly well.

OBSERVATION DXLV.

Of a lethargy.

A Gentleman about forty-ſix years of age, had been afflicted with a lethargy for three years paſt, being continually ſleepy, even falling ſuddenly aſleep whilſt he was talking, and frequently at dinner: he had taken many remedies preſcribed by very eminent phyſicians at Brunſwick, Helmſtadt, Wolfenbuttle, and Halle; and had uſed the caroline baths this ſummer, but without ſucceſs: he was of a very plethoric habit, and ruddy complexion, pretty hale and corpulent: he had been bled in the foot three days before the æquinox, had an iſſue in his left-arm, all which afforded him no relief: he conſulted me, September the 21ſt, 1720, and deſired my opinion in writing.

After having maturely conſidered all his complaints, and the circumſtances relative to his way of living, for he had been accuſtomed to eat plentifully, and with a good appetite, and to drink a good deal of beer and wine, and to hunt in bad weather: I gave my advice as follows, both as to medicines and regimen——That as, in my opinion, this diſorder proceeded principally from a redundancy of blood, riſing up towards the head, I would have him bled, and afterwards take the following purgative medicated wine, for ſome days, viz. a coffee-cupful warm every morning; and if this ſhould not operate ſufficiently, the doſe may be increaſed till it purges ſeveral times. The ingredients are to be ſewed in a bag, and infuſed in a pint of boiling water, adding when cold, a quart of good Rheniſh wine:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aā* ʒiſs.
Herb. betonicæ, mj.
—— verbenæ, mſs.
Flor. roſmarin.
—— lavendul. *aā* p. i.
Fol. ſenæ ſine ſtipit. ʒiſs.
Agaric. albiſſ.
Rhabarb. opt. *aā* ℥ſs.
Fibr. helleb. nigr. ʒi.
Flaved. cort. citr.
—— —— aurant. *aā* ʒii.
Cort. winteran. ʒiſs.
Sal. tartar. ʒiii. m.

But that this medicated wine may operate properly, and that the thick heavy blood may be the better attenuated and reſolved, and the head

ſtrengthened at the ſame time; I would adviſe that four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients ſhould be taken in the morning, two hours after the doſe of the wine:

℞. Rad. caryophyllor.
Herb. betonicæ,
—— melliſſæ, *aā* mj.
Lign. ſantal. citrin. ʒii.
Aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

And every night going to reſt, a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in lime-tree flower-water:

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒvi.
Sal. abſynth. ʒſs.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ʒii. m.

And I think a better and more conſtant diſcharge of the peccant humours from the head would be procured, by cutting an iſſue upon the right-leg below the knee.

In four weeks time, and for the future once every month, two or three days before the new moon, I think the application of two cupping-glaſſes to the back, two above the knees, and two upon the calves of the legs, would be of excellent ſervice in drawing off the redundant blood from the head.

The evening after every monthly bleeding, it will be adviſable to take twenty of the following pills, and to obſerve a proper regimen the next day, and to be careful not to take cold:

℞. M. pilul. de ſuccino Craton.
Extract. panchym. Croll.
Mercurii dulc. *aā* ʒſs.
Reſinæ jalapii ſubact. ℈i.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

It may be very ſerviceable every morning and night, to rub the legs well with woollen cloths for half a quarter of an hour: this derives the blood from the head, and promotes the diſcharge of the peccant humours by perſpiration; and, for the ſame reaſon, the legs are always to be kept very warm, and every eight or ten days a pediluvium may be uſed, and the legs well rubbed whilſt in the bath.

A proper regimen, and a regular method of diet ſhould be obſerved, for this contributes greatly to the recovery of health and prevention of new

new diſorders; indeed without an obſervance of this regularity, the whole apothecaries-ſhop cannot be of any ſervice: and as the patient has always a good ſtomach, and is of a plethoric habit, it is very neceſſary, in order to prevent the generation of too much blood, that he ſhould be as moderate as poſſible, in eating and drinking, and never eat till quite ſatisfied, but always riſe from table whilſt ſome appetite remains.

It will be neceſſary frequently, to omit a ſupper, eſpecially if it has happened that too full a meal has been eaten at dinner: and when he does eat any ſupper, it ſhould only be a little ſoup, or a piece of bread and butter, with a draught of water; flatulent aliment, of which I find he is very fond, ſhould be taken in a very ſmall quantity at dinner, as it gives riſe to vapours and heavineſs of the head.

He ought to be moderate in reading, writing, and ſtudying, as theſe exerciſes affect the head, and weaken it; and except when urgent buſineſs demands it, he ſhould not read or write himſelf, but ſhould rather let ſome other perſon read to him, whilſt he walks up and down the room: but reading or writing ſoon after dinner, is eſpecially bad in this diſorder; and therefore, he ſhould wait at leaſt two hours after dinner, that digeſtion may not be diſturbed, nor the head ſtrained: after ſupper ſuch buſineſs ſhould not be done at all, but the head is to have its reſt; nor in the morning ſhould he read or write preſently after he riſes, but ought to ride or walk about an hour before it; and as he has hitherto been fond of travelling in the night, he muſt abſolutely ſet that cuſtom aſide for the future, as the nocturnal air is injurious to the head, producing catarrhs, which of courſe muſt increaſe this diſorder; beſides, reſt is thereby diſturbed, and the head more inclined to drowſineſs.

After the uſe of the medicated wine, I ſhall not trouble him with many medicines, for there will be no occaſion for him to take any thing but the infuſion, morning and afternoon: he may alſo ſometimes drink tea or coffee, which he is inclined to moſt, but he ought not to drink wine or beer between meals; he may take a tea-ſpoonful of the powder at leaſt every other night, beſides the purge every month after cupping.

Gentle exerciſe in fair weather, as walking or riding on horſe-back, I doubt not will be beneficial in freeing the head of the drowſineſs, and more ſo than in a coach, where we are more apt to fall aſleep, and to be affected with giddineſs and heavineſs: in the ſummer I would adviſe the drinking of the pyrmont-waters with a proper regimen.

At the ſame time this gentleman conſulted me, he ſent me the written advice of ſeveral eminent phyſicians, as Dr. Botticher, Dr. Behrens, Dr. Hoffman, and Dr. Stahl, but they had not been of any ſervice to him; but by the above preſcribed method he was much relieved, and after the

uſe of the pyrmont-waters and the medicines I had preſcribed, and by obſerving a moderate diet, he was entirely freed of his complaints, and lived, moſtly in good health, twenty years afterwards.

OBSERVATION DXLVI.

Of the extirpation of an indurated gland upon the neck.

A Gentleman, turned of ſixty, was troubled with a glandular tumour on the left ſide of his neck, three fingers-breadth below the ear, of the bigneſs of a pigeon's egg, he was deſirous of having it extirpated as he was apprehenſive it might degenerate into ſome worſe diſorder, and beſides it was very troubleſom to him: he conſulted me on the occaſion, September 25, 1720, I examined it, found it looſe, moveable, and without adheſion, unaccompanied with pain, and told him the quickeſt method was exciſion. He immediately reſolved, and I placed him in a chair in a good light, deſired an aſſiſtant to hold his head ſteady, and made an inciſion upon the tumour, the length of a little finger, and diſſected it out with the knife from every part, ſuffered the wound to bleed a while, and then ſoaked up the blood with a ſpunge, filled up the cavity with dry lint, applied two thick linen-compreſſes upon the wound, and fixed them with a roller.

September 28th, I viſited him again, and upon taking off the dreſſings the lint came all away, and having cleanſed the wound with lint, I filled it up with pledgits of lint ſpread with digeſtive, in the preſence of a ſurgeon, applied a piece of diachylum-plaiſter and compreſs over the whole, fixing the dreſſings with a roller as before, and directed this ſurgeon to dreſs it in like manner every other day. I viſited the gentleman again 14 days afterwards, and the wound was ſo far advanced in healing, that there was no occaſion for any other dreſſings than dry lint, and in a few days afterwards it was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION DXLVII.

Of the extirpation of a round indurated tumour upon the trachea arteria.

A MAID ſervant ſhewed me a round thick tumour upon the trachea, of the bigneſs of a walnut, as repreſented in my ſurgery, tab. xii. fig. 13, C, and deſired me to extirpate it. Upon examination I took it for an encyſted tumour, made a longitudinal inciſion through the integuments to the tumour, and opened the cyſt without diſſecting it out, for fear of injuring the trachea arteria; I took out the contents which were ſuety, and cut away the ſuperfluous ſkin, with the membrane or coat:

I afterwards deſtroyed the remainder with alumen uſtum, and with the digeſtive ointment and red precipitate; and when the wound was perfectly clean, I dreſſed it firſt with digeſtive, and afterwards with dry lint. The tumour never returned again. The perſon is ſtill living, and the ſcar is hardly diſcernible.

OBSERVATION DXLVIII.

Of the hæmorrhoids.

A Young gentleman, about twenty-four years of age, was troubled with the hæmorrhoides dolentes & protuberantes, his late father having been alſo greatly troubled with them. He conſulted me, September 29th 1720, and deſired I would order proper medicines to take, which he would repeat alſo in the ſpring and autumn. I ordered him the following medicines to oppoſe the diſorder, and to obviate the miſchief he was apprehenſive might enſue.

Firſt, I ordered him to bleed every ſpring and fall; next I directed him to take the following purgative early in the morning:

℞. Tamarindor. ʒſs.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiii.
Cremor. tart. ʒi. ebull in q. ſ. aquæ ſimplicis.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiiſs. adde
Mannæ Calabrinæ, ʒi. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder every night and morning in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citri ſaturat. ʒſs.
Tartari vitriolat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnabar. antimonii,
Nitri puriſſim. *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. fumar.
— ceraſ. nig. *aā* ʒiii.
Syr. capillor. Ven. ʒſs. m. f. julep.

I ordered him alſo to take from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture every morning and afternoon, in tea or coffee:

℞. Eſſ. fumariæ,
— millefolii, *aā* ʒiii. m.

I directed him to anoint the part affected every two hours with the following ointment:

℞. Aceti litharg. ʒſs.
Ol. roſar. q. ſ. agitentur in mortario plumbeo ut fiat nutritum.

and adviſed him to be moderate in his diet, to avoid all hot things, and to drink more water than wine.

OBSERVATION DXLIX.

Of a troubleſom pruritus ani.

A Gentleman conſulted me by letter about a troubleſom pruritus ani, with which he had been continually affected for ſome time paſt; he had applied to ſeveral phyſicians, but they had been of no ſervice to him. I preſcribed for him, October 10th, 1720, the following lotion, with which I directed him to waſh the part every morning, afternoon, and evening, for ſeveral days:

℞. Aq. plantaginis, ʒvi.
Sacchar. ſaturni, ℈ii. m.

And every night, going to reſt, to anoint the part with the following ointment:

℞. Acet. lithargyr. ʒſs.
Ol. ſolani,
— roſar. *aā* q. ſ. f. nutritum.

If the itching ſhould be within the rectum, I directed him to take a lenitive clyſter for ſeveral mornings, to evacuate the acrimonious humours.

The clyſter I ordered was a handful of wheat-bran, boiled in a pint of milk, adding a ſpoonful of honey. He wrote me word, ſome time afterwards, that his complaint went off upon the uſe of the above preſcribed remedies. A little time before this gentleman conſulted me, I cured another complaint of this kind by the ſame remedies.

OBSERVATION DL.

Of a fiſtula lachrymalis.

A Gentleman of Holſtein, about ſixty years of age, who had been long troubled with a fiſtula lachrymalis, and obſtruction of the naſal duct, came to me laſt ſummer to Helmſtadt, to be cured. I opened the naſal

naſal ducts according to Monſieur Anel's method; and by paſſing a ſmall probe, and injecting frequently, kept it open a long while. At length, when the autumn came, being deſirous of returning home, he begged of me to give him proper directions, in writing, what regimen he muſt obſerve to keep the duct open. I gave him the following advice and direction. In the preſent ſtate of the fiſtula, to cleanſe the lachrymal ſack, and keep the naſal duct open, it will be neceſſary to uſe the accuſtomed injection, prepared after the following manner:

℞. Calcis vivæ, ʒiii.
Aquæ pluvialis lbi. facta effervescentia adde aquæ roſar. ʒii. & poſt ſubſidentiam filtretur per chartam.

For the great defluxion of the tears, which proceeds from a relaxation of the lachrymal gland, the eye-lids ſhould be waſhed with the following eye-water, with a ſoft rag, ſeveral times a-day:

℞. Aquæ plantagin. ʒii.
—— roſar. rubr. ʒi.
Lap. calaminar. preparat.
—— medicament. Crollii, *aā* ℈ſs.
Sacchar. ſaturni, gr. vii. m.

It will be neceſſary, both on account of your health in general, as well as to prevent any freſh diſorder from affecting your eyes, as alſo to ſecure againſt the effects of a plethora, or the hypochondriac affection, to cup every ſix or eight weeks, and to loſe eight ounces of blood about every æquinox: but, in particular, to divert the defluxions from the eyes, I would adviſe thirteen of the following pills, or more, according to the operation, to be taken every fortnight or three weeks, going to reſt, or early in the morning, obſerving a proper regimen, and avoiding the cold air that day:

℞. Pilulæ de ſuccino,
Extr. panchymag. Croll. *aā* ℈ii.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. ℈ſs.
Ol. deſt. roſmarin.
— —— lavendulæ, *aā* gutt. iii.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

It will be neceſſary alſo for a perſon of your habit, and particularly on account of your watery eyes, to obſerve a proper regular diet, and never to ſurcharge the ſtomach with eating and drinking, nor to eat ſalt or ſmoaked aliment; at ſtudy, the head ſhould not be bent forwards; reading

ing and writing by candle-light ſhould be avoided, as ſhould cold ſharp air.

Three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients ſhould be drank like tea, in order to ſtrengthen the eyes:

℞. ℞ad. cichor.
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒiii.
Herbæ euphraſ. mj.
Raſur. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒſs.
Cinamomi, ʒi. m.

A tea ſpoonful of the following powder may be taken frequently in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Rad. valerianæ, ʒii.
—— helenii, ʒiſs.
Herb. euphraſ.
—— herniariæ, *aā* ʒſs.
Sem. fœnicul. dulc. ʒiii.
—— aniſi, ʒii.
Milleped. preparat. ʒi.
Cinamomi acut. ʒi.
Sacchar. ad pond. omnium. m.

To ſtrengthen the lachrymal duct, let a ſound perſon chew a piece of nutmeg, or ſome fennel, in the morning faſting, and breathe upon the eye.

For the weakneſs of the eyes, let a ſoft linen-cloth be wetted with the following ſtrengthening collyrium, and waſh the eyes frequently with it, particularly night and morning:

℞. Aquæ fœnicul. ʒii.
—— flor. cyani,
—— roſar. rub. *aā* ʒi.
Spirit. lavendulæ,
—— roſmarin. *aā* ʒii.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylvii, gutt. xx. m.

OBSERVATION DLI.

Of ſwelled and inflamed teſticles.

A Young gentleman, about twenty-one years of age, had a violent inflammation and tumour of his teſticles, proceeding from an unſeaſonable check of the matter of a gonnorhœa virulenta, through the unſkilfulneſs

ſkilfulneſs of the ſurgeon he had applied to. He conſulted me, October 23 1720. I ordered that the part affected ſhould be frequently fomented from morning to night, with cloths wrung out of the following fomentation, warm:

℞. Aquæ calcis lb i.
Spirit. camphorat. ʒii.
Ceruſſæ preparat. ʒiii.
Lap. calaminar. preparat.
Tutiæ preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Bol. alb. ʒi.
Sal. armoniac. ʒſs. m. f. fotus diſcutiens.

That the ſcrotum ſhould be anointed with the following ointment, warm, and a plaiſter of the empl. de cumino malaxat. cum oleo chamomel. applied afterwards:

℞. Unguent. dialtheæ, ʒi.
Ol. deſtill. ſuccin.
—— carui *aā* gutt. iv. m.

I directed him to take four or five diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, warm, every afternoon at three or four o'clock, with forty or fifty drops of the tincture in the firſt diſh, and the ſame doſe of the tincture juſt before dinner, in ſome ſoup:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill. ʒi.
—— chinæ, ʒſs.
Herb. fumariæ, mj.
Ligni ſaſſafr. ʒſs.
—— guaiac. ʒii. m.

℞. Tinctur. antimonii tart.
Eſſentiæ lignorum *aā* ʒiii.
Ol. deſt. ligni ſaſſafr. gut vi. m.

I ordered him to take the following bolus every night going to reſt, waſhing it down with ſome ſmall beer, or water:

℞. Merc. dulc. ϑſs.
Conſerv. fumaræ, ʒi.
Syr. cichor. cum rh. q. ſ. f. bolus.

And eleven of theſe purging-pills every other morning, omitting the tincture the day they are taken:

℞. Extr. panchymagog. Crollii,
Merc. dulc. *aā* gr. xv.
Reſinæ jalapii ſubact. gr. vii.
Eſſ. fumariæ, q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xxx.

I directed that his diet ſhould be light, of ſoups, chickens, veal, young pigeons, young freſh levrets, boiled apples, prunes, and ſuch like, and that all ſalt, ſour, and ſmoaked food, ſhould be avoided, and every thing difficult to be digeſted, and that he ſhould refrain from wine.

After he had continued the above remedies ſix days, the ſwelling was diminiſhed by one half, and the inflammation was greatly abated. I ordered him to continue the ſame medicines except the tincture, inſtead of which, I directed him to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture:

℞. Eſſ. ſuccini ʒſs.
Spirit. terebinth. gutt. vi. m.

This I ordered to bring down the flux of the gonorrhæa, which had been ſtopped, and which ſoon after appeared. He deſired to know what was farther to be done for him, as he had uſed all the plaiſter, the ointment, and fomentation. I ordered him to continue in the ſame method, and in a ſhort time his complaints left him, and he was quite cured.

OBSERVATION DLII.

Of the amputation of a preternatural finger.

A Gentleman ſent for me, October, 26, 1720, to take off a preternatural finger of a child his lady had been delivered of three days paſt. I ſnipped it off with a pair of ſciſſars, and ordered the part to be dreſſed with balſ. copaiv. applying ſome empl. diapalmæ malaxat. cum ol. hyperic; by which the wound was ſoon healed, and the child's hand reſtored to its natural form.

OBSERVATION DLIII.

Of a ſwelling of the head and hands.

AN elderly woman, about fifty years of age, was invaded about four weeks paſt, with a ſwelling of her hands and head; ſhe was of a ſcorbutic habit of body, and ſubject to ſwelling; her face would frequently change to a brown colour, and her eyes were extremely red. My advice was deſired, October 27, 1720. I took her complaint to be

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a violent catarrh, and preſcribed as follows; firſt, that ſhe ſhould take thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture, in an infuſion of the following ingredients, or in ſome tea, every morning, noon, and night, keeping herſelf well covered in bed after the morning doſe, to promote a gentle breathing ſweat:

℞. Eſſ. alexipharmac.
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ʒiii. m.

℞. Herbæ fumariæ, mj.
—— card. ben. p. ii.
Flor. roſmarin.
—— ſalviæ,
—— lavendulæ, *aā* p. i.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ℥ſs.
— —— ſantal. citr. ʒii.
Schoenanth. ℈i. m.

Theſe ingredients I ordered her to infuſe like tea, and to drink it in the ſame manner twice a-day.

I next directed her to take fifteen of the following pills, more or leſs, according to their operation, every night going to reſt:

℞. Aloes lotæ optimæ, ʒi.
Myrrhæ rubræ,
Extr. cochleariæ,
—— fumariæ,
—— trifolii fibrin. *aā* ʒſs.
—— Hellebor. nig. ℈i.
Elix. propriet. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

And to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, ſeveral times a-day:

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuci,
— cardii benedict.
— fumariæ,
— cinamom. *aā* ʒii.
Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ. ʒvi. m.

And ordered her to be cupped upon her back.

OBSERVATION DLIV.

Of an inveterate ulcer in the bend of the arm.

A Maid ſervant applied to me, October 28, 1720, for advice; ſhe had an ulcer upon the bend of the arm, which diſcharged a thin fœtid matter. She had been troubled with it above a year, and had been under the care of ſeveral ſurgeons, but without receiving any advantage: ſhe looked like a dead perſon; I examined the ulcer, and paſſed my probe into the orifice of the ſinus, which was very narrow, and perceived that the bone was not only carious, but found that it was alſo quite looſe. I dilated the orifice by inciſion, and extracted a piece of bone, of the bigneſs of the laſt phalanx of the little finger; I dreſſed the part daily with the following mixture and lint:

℞. Spiritus roſmarin. ʒſs.
——— terebinth. ʒſs. m.

And applying a piece of diachylum plaiſter over it, cured this old complaint perfectly in a few weeks.

OBSERVATION DLV.

Of deafneſs.

A Widow-lady, about fifty years of age, came to me, November 6, 1720, and complained that ſhe had gradually loſt her hearing, and that ſhe could now hardly hear at all. As theſe complaints frequently proceed from an external cauſe, it is my cuſtom to examine their ears firſt, to try if I can diſcover the cauſe; upon looking into her ears, I perceived the meatus auditorius was quite obſtructed with wax, which was ſo hard, that, upon ſtriking, it yielded a ſound, but I could not extract it with my probe; I procured immediately ſome warm milk, and directed her to lay her head down upon the table, and poured into her ear as much of the warm milk, as it would contain, and kept it there a quarter of an hour, to ſoften the wax, which I then extracted with the ſcoop or ſpoon (deſcribed for that purpoſe in my ſurgery tab. vi. fig. 14) like a cork from a bottle. The ſame proceſs I repeated with the other ear, and with as happy an iſſue, ſo that ſhe recovered the perfect hearing of both ears again, and went home well.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DLVI.

Of a continual inward heat, thirſt, and dryneſs of the fauces.

A Young lady, about twenty years of age, complained that ſhe had been troubled a long while with a continual dryneſs of the fauces, particularly in the night, and that ſhe was become quite lean. I ordered her, November the 20th, 1720, to boil the daizy plant and flower, and ſome ſorrel, in new-milk-whey, and to drink a pint every morning and evening; and in the night when thirſty, to drink a tea-cupful; and directed her to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder at any time, night or day, in a draught of whey or fair water, when thirſty:

℞. Nitri puriſſ. ʒi.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiſs.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒiii. m.

In the beer or water ſhe drank at meals, I directed her to take twenty-five drops of the tinct. flor. papav. errat. by which means this complaint was cured.

OBSERVATION DLVII.

Of laryngotomia, or tracheotomia.

A Young man was brought to me, November 23d, 1720, from a little town about a mile from Helmſtadt; he was black in the face, and could not ſpeak, and breathed with the utmoſt difficulty, making a very peculiar noiſe. The perſon who brought him informed me, that the day before, as he was eating ſome ragout, he found ſomething to ſtick in his throat, which they could not get out, and which they were afraid would ſuffocate him. The ſurgeon, who came along with him, had tried to remove the obſtruction by forcing down ſeveral inſtruments, but without effect; nay, they had given him an emetic, hoping to force it out by vomiting, but all would not do; they therefore had brought him to me, and deſired my advice.

I reflected upon the young man's caſe, and after conſidering the circumſtances, I judged that the bone, or whatever it was, was got into the trachea arteria, and that after the trial of ſo many remedies, could not be extracted by any other method than by opening the trachea.

This was an operation I did not care to undertake or perform alone, without a previous conſultation with ſome gentlemen of the faculty; I accordingly ſent to Dr. Meibom and Dr. Wagner, and deſired them to conſider the caſe of the patient, and whether they thought he could be relieved by

by any other method: the perſons who brought the patient gave them the ſame account of the affair as they had before given me; and theſe gentlemen agreed with me, that the obſtruction was not in the œſophagus, but in the trachea arteria, and that it could not be extracted but by making an inciſion therein, notwithſtanding the operation was very uncommon.

Being provided with proper inſtruments, I would not delay the operation any longer, for fear the patient ſhould be ſuffocated; but performed it immediately, in the preſence of moſt of the ſtudents of phyſic belonging to this univerſity, among whom was Dr. Werlhoff, at preſent phyſician in ordinary to his Britannic majeſty at Hanover. I placed the patient in a chair, in a good light, bent his head back upon the chair, and directed an aſſiſtant to hold his head ſteady. I then made a longitudinal inciſion, the length of three finger's breadth, through the ſkin on the middle of the neck, directly upon the trachea arteria, and when I felt the trachea with my fingers, I cut through the fat and muſcles which covered it, to the trachea, and then cut through four or five of the rings longitudinally, and immediately perceived a long blackiſh ſubſtance, which I extracted, but could not diſtinguiſh what it was, but I took it to be a morel; the patient immediately breathed with freedom, was quite chearful, there was nothing more in the trachea, and it bled but little. I cleanſed the wound with a ſpunge wrung out of warm wine, brought the lips in appoſition by ſticking plaiſters, laid a compreſs upon it and a roller: his reſpiration was eaſy, he was able to ſpeak and walk about the room, eat and drank, went home to his own houſe the ſame day, and reſted well all night; the wound was dreſſed every day with balſ. capaiv. and the ſticking plaiſters, and was healed in about twelve days, without any bad circumſtances attending it, notwithſtanding he was guilty of many irregularities in his diet. Dr. Rau informed me, that he had performed much ſuch an operation upon a boy who had got a bean in his wind-pipe.

OBSERVATION DLVIII.

Of the nephritis.

A Nobleman, about thirty years of age, of a hale, ſtrong, plethoric habit of body, conſulted me, December 18, 1720. He complained that he was afflicted with the ſtone, or gravel in his kidneys and bladder, attended with ſevere pain, and that he found his appetite very much vitiated.

Having well conſidered the caſe, temperament, and conſtitution of his lordſhip, I gave it as my opinion in writing, that the nephritic complaints proceeded

proceeded from an hot, corrupt, and acrimonious ſtate of the blood, the cure of which, and the preventing further miſchief, is to be particularly attended to.

It is therefore highly neceſſary that a proper diet ſhould be obſerved, and as your ſtomach is weak and out of order, all ſuperfluity in eating and drinking ſhould be avoided.

You ſhould refrain from drinking ſtrong wines or ſpirituous liquors, or drinks prepared with any of theſe, as your temperament of body is already too hot; for your ordinary drink, I would adviſe ſmall beer, particularly the Duckſtein-beer, when it can be procured. But as you complain of the gravel, and on account of your hot temperament, barley-water, with a little fennel or aniſeed in it, as is moſt agreeable, and acidulated with lemon-juice; or, which is ſtill better, let half a ſpoonful of the following ingredients be boiled a little while in two quarts of water, decanting the clear liquor, when cold, into bottles, for ordinary drink, inſtead of beer:

℞. Rad. caryophyll.
—— petroſelin. *aā* ʒi.
—— eryngii, ʒſs.
Raſ. cornu cervi ʒiſs.
Dactylor. recentes ſex.
Jujubar. N° viii.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— aniſi *aā* ʒii. m.

But, that the tone of the ſtomach may be preſerved, two or three glaſſes of good old Rheniſh, Bleicher, or Moſelle wine may be drank at meals.

The medicines I think of moſt ſervice in this caſe are,

1. The liquor. aperitiv. Moeb. to expel the ſmall ſtones from the kidneys, of which fifty drops are to be taken in ſome water-gruel, or tea, every morning early; and in the afternoon at four o'clock, in ſome tea, and to continue taking it a long time.

2. To meliorate, temperate, and purify the blood, and to prevent the generation of freſh calculous concretions, the following courſe would be of great ſervice, viz. to drink a pint of milk-whey, turned with lemon-juice, warm every morning, for eight days, at the end of which a quart is to be taken every morning, for a month; this I have found of great uſe in theſe diſorders. In the ſpring this courſe ſhould be repeated.

3. A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder ſhould be taken every night, going to reſt, and at any other time, when any heat or commotion of the

blood is preſent, in your ordinary drink, or with parſley or black-cherry-water; and if the complaints do not ceaſe, it ſhould then be taken every two or three hours:

℞. Lap. cancror. ſucco citri ſaturat.
Teſtar. cochlear. aceto macerat.
Nitri depurati *aā* ʒii.
Sal. abſynth.
Arcan. duplicat.
Cinnab. antimonii, *aā* ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

4. When the pain is violent, one of the following pills may be taken in the evening, with the powder:

℞. Pilulæ de cynogloſſ. ʒſs.
Eſſ. theriacal. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xx.

A cooling emulſion may alſo be taken with benefit.

The body is alſo to be kept open with gentle emollient liquid aliment; all groſs, dry, flatulent, and aſtringent food is to be avoided; and in caſe of coſtiveneſs, particularly if accompanied with heat and pain, a clyſter ſhould be injected, prepared with a handful of camomile flowers, and veronica, boiled in a pint of milk, adding a ſpoonful of ſugar: or, half an ounce of ſena may be juſt boiled up in half a pint of ſmall beer, or water, adding to it a little ſugar, and drank warm, or a dram of rhubarb may be taken in tea, or an ounce of ſal. catharticum amarum, which ſhould be repeated at any time when coſtive.

It will be neceſſary to take a doſe of rhubarb every four weeks, to clear the ſtomach of bilious humours, and other impurities which give riſe to heats and commotions in the blood, and produce the ſtone.

It will be neceſſary to bleed every quarter of a year to ten ounces, and in the ſummer ſome kind of mineral-water ſhould be drank, to deterge the ſtomach, inteſtines, kidneys and bladder, and to purify the blood. I beg your lordſhip will let me know how you find yourſelf after this regimen, or if you ſhould have any doubt regarding any thing, pleaſe to acquaint me, and I ſhall not be wanting in my further advice, &c.

P. S. If the ordinary drink ſhould not be agreeable to your lordſhip, you may drink Seltzer-water inſtead of beer.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DLIX.

Of a tumour of the eye.

IN the middle of December, 1720, I received a letter from Dr. Gruling, of Stolberg, informing me that a widow lady, whose name was Arnold, was afflicted with a terrible disorder of her left-eye, which came after a blow; that her eye was now become as large as a hen's egg, projected beyond the cavity, and was very hard and painful; about the middle there was another peculiar excrescence, round, and about the size of a grape-kernel; the cornea and pupilla were moved from the center towards the internal canthus, and the sight of this eye had been lost some time; it was attended with a violent pain in her head, which prevented her sleeping. He desired my opinion, whether or not this disorder could be cured, and whether I thought it necessary to see the patient before I could give my opinion.

I answered, that as this was a very extraordinary case, and what seldom occurs in practice, I could not give my opinion with any certainty, till I had seen it; yet, that I was nevertheless pretty sure, that this disorder could not be cured by medicines only, but I judged that an operation would be necessary to prevent its degenerating into a cancer, and that I would visit her the first opportunity I had.

I arrived at Stolberg, January 6th, 1721; and visiting her the next day, found the eye exactly of that form, represented in my surgery, tab. xviii. fig. 14, and after having considered the case, and that she had lost the sight of this eye some time, and that there was no possibility of its ever acquiring its natural form again, I thought it would be best to take it quite away, to which her physician agreed: upon this I left her that afternoon, to consider what she would do, and whether she would consent to the operation; she resolved: and the next day, being January the 8th, 1721, I prepared the following things for the operation, viz. the following astringent powder:

℞. Farinæ volatilis,
Boli armenæ,
Mastiches, *aā* ʒii.
Terræ vitrioli dulc.
Sanguinis dracon. *aā* ʒii. m. f. pulvis subtilissimus.

I also ordered the following julep, of which two spoonfuls were to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. card. frigid.
— perlar. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamomi cum vino, ʒii.
Confect. alkermes, inc.
Syrup. corallor. *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered the following ſpirit to be prepared for her to ſmell to:

℞. Aquæ apoplect. ʒi.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒi. m.

The next morning, at nine o'clock, was the time fixed for the operation; there were preſent, Dr. Gruling, and Mr. Knobel a ſurgeon.

I ſeated her in an arm-chair, againſt the window, deſired Mr. Knobel to hold her head, and the other aſſiſtants kept her arms confined; I gave her ſome cordial julep, and then proceeded to the operation. I began to ſeparate the inferior part of the eye, juſt below the eye-lid, from the orbit and the bones; then carrying the knife to each ſide, diſſected it away there till I had ſeparated it from the cavity, and it was quite looſe; then ſoaking up the blood, I divided the optic nerve and muſcles, with a pair of ſciſſars, cloſe behind the eye, and got the diſeaſed eye quite out.

I ſuffered it to bleed a little while, and gave her again ſome of the cordial julep and the ſpirit to ſmell to, poured upon an handkerchief; in the mean time I ſtrewed ſome of the aſtringent powder upon lint, and filled up the whole cavity with it, and applied over it three linen-compreſſes of different ſizes, the ſmalleſt undermoſt, which I fixed with the bandage repreſented in my ſurgery, tab. xxxvii. fig. 10; then ordered her to be put to bed, directing her to take ſome of the cordial julep.

In the evening, I ordered her to take a tea-cupful of the following emulſion every hour:

℞. Amygd. dulc. ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒſs.
Aq. flor. paralyſ.
— ceraſor. nigr. *aā* ʒiv. m. f. emulſio.
Adde Aq. cinamom. bugloſſ. ʒiſs.
Pulv. Marchion. ℈ii.
Syr. capillor. Ven. ʒiii.
— papav. alb. ʒii. miſce.

I ordered the following digeſtive ointment and plaiſter, to dreſs the part with:

℞.

℞. Terebinth. Venet. ʒſs. ſubigatur vitell. ovi, N° 1.
Adde Mell. roſat. ʒiii.
Eſſ. ſuccin.
— myrrhæ, *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Empl. diapalmæ, ʒii.
Malax. ol. terebinthinæ, q. ſ.

January 10th, as the cheeks and eye-lids were ſwelled a good deal, I ordered them to be fomented with warm cloths, wrung out of the following fomentation:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spirit. vini camphor. ʒiii.
Ceruſſæ preparat. ʒiii.
Lap. calamin. preparat.
Tutiæ preparat. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

The part was previouſly dreſſed with the digeſtive, which was repeated again on the 14th, in the ſame manner; but being obliged to return home, I left the following directions for the ſurgeon, how to proceed in the cure.

Let the part be dreſſed with the digeſtive ointment, every night and morning, till the wound is perfectly clean, and then once in twenty-four hours will be often enough for eight days.

But for the firſt three or four days, or as long as the ſwelling of the eye-lids and cheeks continue, let the fomentation be applied warm, every three hours, applying hot cloths over it, to keep the heat longer: when the ſwelling is gone off, the fomentation may be omitted, and ſome emplaſtrum de minio, applied over the dreſſings: after the wound has been dreſſed with the digeſtive for eight days, and ſhall become clean, the cavity ſhould be filled up with dry lint only, that the fleſh may become more dry, and to prevent fungous fleſh from ſprouting up.

But if fungous fleſh appears, a little alumen uſtum, mixed with red precipitate, may be ſtrewed on the wound till it is deſtroyed, and then the dreſſings ſhould be dry-lint again. At the end of three weeks, if the wound is not dry enough, ſome of the following deſiccative powder may be ſtrewed on the wound at every dreſſing, and a piece of emplaſtrum de minio applied over the part:

℞. Ceruſſæ preparat.
Cornu cervi uſti, *aā* ʒii.
Lap. calaminar. preparat. ʒi.
Alumen ſubtiliſſ. pulv. ʒſs. m.

But if fungous fleſh ſhould generate too faſt, it will be neceſſary to prevent it, by making a compreſſion with a convex piece of lead tied over the whole orbit.

The following ingredients, infuſed in the manner of tea, ſhould be drank morning, afternoon, and evening:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparillæ,
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒiii.
—— Rub. tinct. ʒii.
Herb. veronic. mj.
—— betonicæ,
—— euphraſiæ, *aā* p. ii.
Lign. ſaſſafras, ʒiii,
—— ſantalin. citrin.
Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒii.
Paſſul. minor. ℥i. m.

And thirty drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, in the infuſion;

℞. Eſſ. balſ. peruvian.
— ſuccini, *aā* ʒii. m.

If any heat ſhould invade her, let her take a tea-ſpoonful of any cooling, temperant powder, night and morning, in black-cherry-water; her diet ſhould be ſlender aliment, eaſy of digeſtion, as ſoups, gruels, veal, calves-feet boiled, calves ſweet-breads, chickens, hares, and ſuch like: all hard, flatulent, ſmoaked, ſalt, and other aliment hard of digeſtion, ſhould be avoided. For ordinary drink ſhe may have ſmall beer, and to ſtrengthen her weak ſtomach, a glaſs of wine, at dinner, may be allowed her:

The ſound eye ſhould be waſhed every morning and evening, with the following collyrium to ſtrengthen it:

℞. Aq. flor. cyani,
— roſar. *aā* ℥iſs.
— fœnicul. ℥ſs.
— reginæ Hung. ʒii. m.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DLX.

Of an abſceſs in the breaſt.

A Young lady, who had lain-in ten or twelve days, with her firſt child, ſent for me, January 15th, 1721. She had a violent inflammation in her breaſt, accompanied with very ſevere pain: upon examining the breaſt, I found it was come to ſuppuration, and that it muſt be opened. She was very unwilling to conſent; but finding that it could not be otherwiſe, ſhe conſented. I opened the abſceſs, and a large quantity of matter was diſcharged; yet her breaſt was ſtill very red and hard all round the part. I dreſſed it with digeſtive, and applied a poultice of white bread and milk in the day, and at night applied ſome empl. diachyl. cum gum. by which means the hardneſs reſolved, and the ulcer cleanſed gradually. At length I left it to the care of a ſurgeon, ordering him to dreſs it with balſam peruvian. and in about three weeks time her breaſt was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION DLXI.

Of a large carcinomatous excreſcence on the left-eye.

THIS fungous excreſcence is the ſame as that repreſented in my ſurgery, plate xviii. fig. 15, which I firſt ſaw in January 1721, but the patient would not have it extirpated till the end of February. In that interval, I ordered her to drink diet-drinks, tinctures, powders, &c. to purify her blood, till ſhe agreed to have the operation performed. She was about fifty-eight years of age. At length ſhe ſent for me, February 27, 1721, to Colbitz, about ſix miles from Helmſtadt, to perform the operation: I carried with me the ſame medicines I had uſed before for Mrs. Arnold of Stolberg.

February the 28th, I ſeated her in a chair, and paſſed a needle and waxed thread through the tumour, and ordered an aſſiſtant to hold it up by this thread; I ſeparated the eye in the ſame manner as I did Mrs. Arnold's, and three days afterwards left the ſame directions with the ſurgeon to regulate himſelf by as in her caſe; and every thing went on well, excepting that more time was required before the wound, on account of the fungous bottom, healed; which, however, it did at laſt, by dabbing it with lime-water.

Some months after, a ſmall fungous excreſcence ſprouted from the cicatrix, which I endeavoured to corrode away with blue vitriol, which kept it a long time from growing any bigger. I afterwards dreſſed it with balſamic

balſamic tinctures; but theſe could not prevent its increaſing: I then dreſſed it every day with alcohol, as a great aſtringent; but this not being ſufficient, I tried ſome alumen uſtum every day, which took it away at once, and then I dreſſed it with lime-water. In this ſtate it continued a good while, and no more fungus was generated; but the fungus returning again, ſome months afterwards, and not having a very thick root, I cut it away again at the baſis, ſuffered it to bleed ſome time, and touched the part with blue lime-water, which kept it down a long time; but not being ſtrong enough, I applied burnt alum, with a fourth part of red precipitate; but this gave her ſo much pain, that ſhe could not bear it: I next ordered a grain of mercurius ſublimatus corroſivus, to an ounce of lime-water, to dab it with; but this proved too painful: at laſt I ordered the following powder to be ſtrewed upon it, laying ſome dry-lint over it, which ſhe bore very well:

℞. Ceruſſæ preparat.
Lap. calamin. preparat. *aā* ʒiii.
Sacch. ſaturni,
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

Yet notwithſtanding fungous fleſh generated now-and-then, which I ſometimes cut off, and ſometimes extirpated by ligature. She lived ſeveral years afterwards in a tolerable ſtate, covering the orbit with a piece of black plaiſter.

OBSERVATION DLXII.

Of a polypus narium.

A Clergyman's wife at Burgſtall, not far from Colbitz, about ſixty years of age, had a very large polypus in her left-noſtril, which hung down below her mouth, being about an inch thick at its root in the noſe, and about two inches thick at the moſt dependent part, where it diſcharged a very fœtid matter: ſhe conſulted me, March 1ſt, 1721, and expreſſed her deſire that I would take it off; but I refuſed to do it, for fear I ſhould not be able to get it all out, and on account of the hæmorrhage that might enſue, and alſo on account of the difficulty of the cure afterwards, as ſhe was old, weak, and of a ſickly habit: however ſhe intreated me to do it, ſaying, that if I would but take it away, God Almighty would aſſiſt her farther.

As ſhe was ſo deſirous of having it extirpated, I ordered her the following medicines to prepare her for the operation. 1. I directed her to take thirteen or fifteen of the following purgative pills, every fourth day:

℞.

℞. Ext. panchym. Croll.
Mercurii dulc. *aā* ℈ii.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. gr. x.
Eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

2. To boil a ſpoonful of the following ingredients in two quarts of water, for a quarter of an hour, and ordered her to drink three tea-cupfuls warm, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒiii:
—— chinæ, ʒii.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi: m:

3: I ordered her to ſyringe her noſe with the aqua viridis Hartmanni:

And, 4*thly*, to hang a weight to the polypus, to pull it more out of the noſe, thereby to render the baſis or root thinner, that it might be taken off with greater eaſe above: Towards the end of March, ſhe informed me, that ſhe was better, that ſhe could breathe through her noſe with more eaſe, and that the fœtid ſmell of the diſcharge abated: and deſired now that I would undertake the total extirpation; which, as ſhe preſſed me ſo much, I promiſed to do; but told her that I could not be anſwerable for the ſucceſs. For this operation I provided the following medicines, March 12, 1721; viz. Alcohol. vini ʒii; alſo a cordial julep and mixture to ſmell to, as before directed, page 634:

March the 19th, ſhe informed me, that the injecting the aqua viridis was painful, and that there was a ſeparation about the inferior part, but that nothing would ſeparate above; I therefore ordered the medicines which Scachus and Meekren recommend in this caſe, viz:

℞. Capit. mortui vitrioli ſubtiliſſim: pulveriſat. ʒſs: miſceatur cum unguent: Ægyptiac. portione liquidiori q. ſ. f. unguentum.

I directed that the ſuperior part of the polypus ſhould be touched with this ointment, and inſtead of the aqua viridis Hartmanni, lime-water, with ſome ſacchar. ſaturni, to be uſed for injection.

April 5th, 1721, ſhe informed me that there was a large diſcharge of matter from the noſe, and that the cavity of the noſe was very painful, that ſhe could not uſe the injection, but that ſhe had almoſt uſed the ointment.

I told her that ſhe muſt ſyringe her noſe very gently, and ſometimes omit it for a day, and that ſhe ſhould continue the ointment.

We continued this treatment, ſo that it was become tolerable; but it would not heal, as this polypus was of a very malignant nature, and the bone of the upper jaw was corroded and quite ſoft *.

OBSERVATION DLXIII.

Of an ozæna.

A Gentleman had been long troubled with a fœtid ulcer in his noſe, from a venereal caſe having been treated unſkilfully: the ſeptum narium and bones of the noſe were corroded, and his noſe was ſunk. He conſulted me, February 21, 1721, and I directed him to ſyringe and ſnuff up his noſe the aqua viridis Hartmanni, and to rub the inſide of his noſe, as far as he could reach with his little-finger, with the following ointment, after the injection:

℞. Boli armenæ, ʒii.
Amalgam. ſaturni, ʒſs.
Unguent. roſat. ʒi. m. f. unguent.

I directed him to boil a ſpoonful of the following ingredients in two quarts of water, to drink every day:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
—— ſarſaparillæ, *aā* ʒi.
—— chinæ, ʒſs.
Herbæ fumariæ, mj.
Ligni ſaſſafr.
—— guaiac. *aā* ʒvi.
Aniſi ſtellat. ʒiſs. m.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day:

℞. Eſſ. lignor.
Tincturæ antimonii tart. *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. vii.

And the following bolus every third morning early:

℞. Conſ. fumariæ, ʒi.
Pulv. mechoacan. nig. ℈i.
Mercurii dulc. ℈ſs.
Diagryd. ſulph. gr. ii.
Syr. de cichoreo cum rhab. q. ſ. fiat bolus.

* As the dates in this obſervation do not agree, nor is it clearly ſettled whether the operation was performed or not, it is ſuppoſed that there muſt be ſome omiſſion or error of print in the German original.

Every night, going to reſt, I directed him to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in the diet-drink:

℞. Antim. diaph. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ʒſs. m. f. pulvis.

After he had continued theſe medicines regularly for a fortnight, the ulcer corroded no farther; and by perſiſting in their uſe, the remainder of his noſe was ſaved, although he was before ſo weak and miſerable.

Soon after I cured a ſubaltern officer by the ſame method.

OBSERVATION DLXIV.

Of a rupture.

A Young lady, about ſeventeen years of age, had a tumour of an oval form on the ſide of the navel, which, upon compreſſion, returned into the cavity of the abdomen, but, upon taking off the compreſſion, protruded again immediately, with a rumbling noiſe: ſhe conſulted me, March 14th, 1721; and I informed her it was a ſpecies of rupture, and recommended a proper truſs, and told her, that, by taking proper medicines, ſhe might eaſily be cured. I ordered her to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, at night, going to reſt, and to take forty drops of the eſſentia carminativa Wedelii, once or twice a-day, in any agreeable vehicle. I directed her alſo to take two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following powder every day after dinner, and in the evening:

℞. Pulv. ſtomachic. Birkm. ʒi.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒſs.
—— aniſi,
—— carui, *aā* ʒii.
Sacchar. alb. ʒiſs.
Ol. deſt. aniſi, gutt. vi. m. f. pulv.

I directed the following plaiſters to be ſpread upon linen, and a piece ſomewhat bigger than the tumour to be applied over it:

℞. Empl. de pell. arietin. ʒii.
Malax. eſſ. balſ. capaiv.

I got a broad ſtrap made, and on the inſide had a thin plate fixed, lined with horſe-hair, and covered with leather, about an inch bigger than the rupture; which plate I applied over the plaiſter, and then buckled the ſtrap as tight as ſhe could bear, and adviſed her not to leave it off for half a year; but when the plaiſter became looſe, I ordered her to apply a

freſh one, lying upon her back in bed, after ſhe had unbuckled the ſtrap, and then to buckle the ſtrap again, as tight as ſhe could bear.

I adviſed her to avoid all violent exerciſe, as dancing or jumping, and to guard, as much as ſhe could, againſt ſneezing, coughing, and vomiting, and to avoid overloading her ſtomach.

She found that this ſort of truſs anſwered very well; the flatuſes ſhe complained of, on the pained ſide, went off; and, as the truſs was not troubleſom, ſhe wore it a whole year, and was cured.

OBSERVATION DLXV.

Of a fiſtula of the tooth.

A Student in divinity, complained that he had been affected with a cold, catarrh, and ſwelling in his mouth and gums, which was ſucceeded by an abſceſs on the right-ſide of the upper-jaw, by which he loſt one of the back-grinders; when he drank, a good quantity of the liquor returned by the noſtril; I judged that there was a hole in the gums, which I had often ſeen occaſion the like. Upon examining his mouth, I could diſcover no perforation; but upon introducing a thin wire into the ſocket of the tooth he had loſt, it paſſed into the ſinus maxillaris, or antrum Highmorianum, through which the liquids paſſed into the right-noſtril. I told him this diſorder was incurable, as he had been troubled with it more than a year; but adviſed him to ſtop up the hole with a piece of cork, or wax, which would prevent the liquids paſſing into his noſe.

OBSERVATION DLXVI.

Of an indurated gland.

A Young lady, about fifteen years of age, had a large indurated gland, as big as an egg, under the right-ear, and had uſed many remedies without effect: ſhe was ſent to me from Wolfenbuttle by her parents, as ſhe had reſolved to have it extirpated, and deſired me herſelf to cut it away. I ordered to be in readineſs, againſt the operation, the following things, viz. this ſpirit to ſmell to:

℞. Spirit. caſtorei comp. Lond.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylv. *aā* ʒiii. m.
Liq. ſtyptic. Weber, ʒiii.

And the following julep:

℞.

℞. Aq. cinamom. borrag.
— perlat. *aā* ʒiv.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ,
—— corallior.
Confect. alkermes inc. *aā* ʒii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xii. m.

℞. Boviſt. optimæ pulverulent. ʒii.
which I tore into broad flat pieces.

March the 27th, 1721, I performed this dangerous operation; an operation I had never performed myſelf before, nor ſeen performed by any perſon, and which operation was held by ſome to be mortal.—There were preſent Dr. Kreyenberg, Dr. Werlhoff, and ſeveral others.

I ſeated the patient in an arm-chair, with the right-ſide of her head towards the light, and gave her ſome of the cordial julep; I then deſired an aſſiſtant to keep her head ſteady, whilſt two others held her arms; I then made a longitudinal inciſion, about ſix fingers-breadth long, through the integuments, and ſeparated the indurated tumour from the ſkin and external ſides, then the ſuperior and inferior part, where it adhered, which I did without any great loſs of blood; and after I had waſhed and cleanſed the part with a warm ſpunge, I diſſected it away at the baſis; after which the blood flowed ſo faſt from the divided arteries, that before I could entirely ſeparate the laſt portion, ſhe had loſt above two pounds of blood.

I compreſſed immediately the orifices of the arteries with the fingers of my left-hand, and laid aſide the knife I had in my right-hand, and applied pledgets of lint, dipped in the liquor ſtypticus, to the bottom of the cavity, as quick as poſſible, preſſing them cloſe with the fingers of my left-hand; over this I laid a good quantity of lint, more than ſufficient to fill up the cavity, and this I covered with pieces of the boviſta, and over them three compreſſes, which I held on with my hands; then directing an aſſiſtant to continue the compreſſion, I took a long double-headed roller, of three fingers-breadth, and ſix Paris-ells long, the blood ſtill forcing through on the ſide.

I applied the roller, firſt under her chin, and then carried both heads of the roller upwards, over both ears to the top of the head, and there croſſing them, brought them down again under the chin; then proceeding up again with the two heads, brought them together on the ſound ſide, and as in the faſcia nodoſa. See my ſurgery tab. xxxvii. fig. 7, 8; made a ſort of twiſt like a knot, and carried the two ends of the roller

round the patient's head, over the forehead to the occiput, meeting again at the temples on the contrary ſide, made there the ſame twiſt, and continued the ſame till I had uſed all the roller, not always making theſe inverſions on the temples of the diſordered ſide, but frequently upon the wound, as in fig. 8, *d* and *f*, and faſtened the end of the roller with pins, hereupon the bleeding ſtopped. I gave her ſome more of the cordial julep, and ordered her to bed, leaving aſſiſtants to make the compreſſion upon the dreſſings, by the application of their hands, this night and the following day, the more certainly to prevent a freſh hæmorrhage: after the operation, I ordered the following emulſion, directing her to take a tea-cupful every hour:

℞. Amygd. dulc. non rancid. ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒii.
Aquæ ceraſor. nigr.
—— borragin. *aā* ʒiv. f. emulſio.
Adde Aquæ cinamom. ʒi.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒiii.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒi. m.

The next day till the afternoon, ſhe took the cordial julep every hour, and after dinner repeated the emulſion: I did not take off the bandage this day; the third day ſhe perſiſted in the ſame method; the fourth day, before I began to dreſs, I had the following ointment and fomentation prepared to be in readineſs.

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ʒi. ſubigatur.
Vitell. ov. N° ii. adde
Mel. roſat. ʒſs.
Elix. propriet. ſ. acido ʒiſs. m.

℞. Aq. calcis vivæ, ʒx.
Spirit. vini camph. ʒii
Ceruſſæ preparat. ʒſs.
Lapid. calaminar. preparat.
Lithargyrii preparat. *aā* ʒii. m.

I took away nothing but the roller and compreſſes this day, rubbed the edges with the ointment, and ordered the part to be fomented with warm cloths wrung out of the fomentation. After which I applied the bandage as before.

I preſcribed the following ingredients to be uſed like tea, morning and afternoon:

℞.

℞. Rad. ſarſaparillæ, ʒiii.
—— lapathi acut.
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒii.
Herbæ conſolid. ſaracenii,
—— agrimonii,
—— piloſellæ, *aā* mſs.
Ligni ſantalin. citrin. ʒii.
—— ſaſſafras. ʒiii.

March the 22d, ſhe was dreſſed as before; the 24th, at the dreſſing ſome of the lint came away; the 26th, all the lint came away without any bleeding. But the ſame day, being the ninth ſince the operation, ſhe had an attack of a fever, with heat and ſhivering. On the eleventh the fit returned, ſhe then informed me that ſhe had been troubled with a tertian and quotidian, all the laſt ſummer and winter: I ordered her to take forty-five or fifty drops of the following elixir, in any agreeable vehicle every morning, and about noon:

℞. Eſſ. abſynthii compoſ. ℥ſs.
Elixir. antifebril. Mynſ. ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Antimonii diaphoretic.
Conch. aceto preparat.
Arcan. duplic.
Sal. abſynthii, *aā* ʒi.
Sacchar. perlat. ℥ſs.
Ol. deſtill. caryophyll.
— ——— cinamomi, *aā* gutt. ii.

℞. Aq. cardui benedict. ℥vi.
— cord. temperat.
— perlat. *aā* ℥i.
Syrup. cinamom. ℥ſs. m.

She was dreſſed in the uſual manner every day, excepting, that after the twelfth day, the fomentation was omitted, and dry compreſſes only applied warm.

After theſe remedies, her fever changed to a quotidian, which afterwards changed again to a tertian, and gradually left her.

April the 7th, I ordered the following purging pills to be taken, going to reſt: ℞.

℞. Ext. panchym. Crollii ℈ſs.
Mercurii dulc. gr. iv.
Reſinæ jalapii ſubact. gr. iii.
Eſſ. caſcarillæ, q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xiii. conſperge elæoſacchar. caryophyllor.

I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, four times a-day, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. cort. peruvian. ʒvi.
Elæoſacchar. caryophyllor.
———— cinamom. *aā* ʒiii.
Sal. abſynthii, ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nigror.
— fumariæ, *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamomi, ʒii.
— cord. temperat. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyllor. ʒſs.
Laud. liquid. ℈i.

The fever went off after the uſe of theſe medicines.

April 20th, I began to dreſs the wound with balſ. capaivæ; and on May 5th, a good deal of new fleſh being generated, I dreſſed only with dry lint, and empl. de minio; and by the middle of May, the part was perfectly healed.

The regimen ſhe obſerved was the ſame as common in wounds.

After ſhe was cured, ſhe went back again to Wolfenbuttle, without my ſeeing any more of her till twenty years afterwards, when ſhe married profeſſor Breithaupt of this univerſity; and upon ſeeing her the firſt time in company, I thought I ſhould have known her by the bigneſs of the ſcar in her neck, but it was ſo ſmall that I could ſcarcely obſerve it.

OBSERVATION DLXVII.

Of the gout.

A Gentleman of a corpulent habit, informed me by a letter, that he had been attacked by the gout, accompanied with a cold, cough, hoarſeneſs, difficulty of breathing, and copious expectoration; his left-leg was greatly ſwelled, and gave him exceſſive pain: he deſired to know whether he might be bled or take a purge, or what elſe I thought

thought proper for him: I prescribed the following medicines:

1. The tincture:

℞. Essent. pimpinellæ alb. ʒii.
—— aristoloch. rotund. ʒiii. m.

2. The powder:

℞. Lap. cancror. acido citri saturat.
Arcan. duplicat.
Sal. absynthii,
Lap. prunellæ, *aā* ʒi.
Cinnab. nativæ, ʒss. m.

3. The julep:

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— card. benedict.
— cinamomi borrag. *aā* ℥iii.
— naphæ, ℥i.
Syrup. contrayervæ,
—— capill. veneris, *aā* ʒii. m.

4. The pectoral ingredients:

℞. Rad. aristolochiæ rotund.
—— polypodii, *aā* ℥ss.
Herbæ veronicæ, mj.
—— Hyssopi, mss.
Spec. pro decoct. pectoral. ℥ii. m.

I gave him the following directions, viz.

That he should take every morning and afternoon, four or five dishes of the infusion of the pectoral ingredients, N° 4; and, in the morning, forty or fifty drops of the tincture, N° 1, in the first dish, in bed, and to cover himself up, and promote sweating for an hour. In the afternoon sweating is not so necessary; nevertheless, it will be of service to keep the body in a free perspiration, so as to keep the skin moist, which will relieve the catarrh and swelling, and mitigate the pain.

I directed, that a tea-spoonful of the powder, N° 2, should be taken every three hours; but when the pain is abated, it will be sufficient to take it every fourth hour, with the julep N° 3.

Bleeding is not proper during the fit, but I would advise it to be deferred till the fit is gone off; in the mean time, a free perspiration should be supported by the use of the medicines prescribed above; the legs should be

wrapt up warm, in pillows, and a moderate diet be obſerved: if coſtive, a clyſter ſhould be taken in a few days. I deſired he would let me know how he was, when I informed him I would preſcribe what other medicines might be neceſſary.

Helmſtadt, March 23, 1721.

He ſoon after recovered of his complaints.

OBSERVATION DLXVIII.

A further account of Mrs. Arnold.

MRS. Arnold, from whom I had extirpated the large preternatural eye in January laſt, informed me that ſhe was quite recovered of the operation, but that ſhe had violent pains in her limbs, particularly about her knees, and deſired my advice, April 26, 1721. I ordered her to have eight ounces of blood taken from her foot, and to take eleven of the following pills, every third morning early:

℞. Ext. panchym. Crollii,
Mercurii dulc. *aā* ℈i.
Extract. hellebor. nigr.
Reſinæ jalapii, *aā* gr. vi.
Eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xliv.

I directed her to repeat the powder and julep, and ingredients I ordered page 636; and if ſhe found no benefit from theſe, then to be cupped upon her legs, and to drink the Seltzer or Pyrmont-waters, or to uſe the Caroline baths about Whitſuntide, which were uſually of great ſervice in rheumatic complaints.

OBSERVATION DLXIX.

Of a cramp in the ſtomach.

AN old major-general, ſeventy years of age, being ſeized almoſt every night, with a violent pain and ſpaſmodic contractions of his ſtomach, he conſulted me, May 17th, 1721; I ordered him to take a ſpoonful of the following mixture, every quarter of an hour during the paroxyſm:

℞. Aquæ cinamomi ſine vino,
—— maſtichinæ, *aā* ℥iiſs.
Elixir. vitæ Mathioli, ℥i.
—— elæoſacch. mac. ʒi. m.

And

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, at ſix o'clock every evening, with the mixture:

℞. Sal. abſynthii,
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒiii.
Cinnab. nativæ, ʒii.
Auri fulminant. ℈i.
Ambr. gryſ. gr. iii. m.

By the uſe of theſe remedies his complaint was removed.

OBSERVATION DLXX.

Of a varicocele.

A Young gentleman, about fourteen years of age, had a varicocele, alſo called cirſocele, conſiſting of a great dilatation of the ſeminal veins, and funiculus ſeminalis; this happens moſtly in adults, for I never ſaw a caſe of the kind in ſo young a perſon, before nor ſince. The tumour was very conſpicuous on the right-ſide of the ſcrotum, and the dilated veſſels could be felt like cords; his father had taken this diſorder for a rupture, and had applied to ſeveral ſurgeons, who not knowing the diſeaſe, but thinking it was a rupture, tried to reduce it: but that being out of their power, they thought the application of a truſs would cure it, but the tighter they applied the truſs, the more pain they gave their patient, ſo that they were obliged to take it off; at length his father conſulted me: upon examining the part, I ſoon diſcovered that the diſorder was no rupture, but a varicocele, which could never be cured by a truſs, but might be rendered much worſe, and adviſed him to leave off the truſs immediately; and to take the following powder early in the morning, and to repeat it once a-week:

℞. Pulv. jalap. reſinoſ. gr. xv.
Tartar. vitriolat. gr. v.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. gr. i. m.

To take thirty drops of the tinctura antimonii tartariſat. every morning early, in ſome tea, and before dinner and ſupper, in ſome gruel.

I directed a ſpoonful of the following ſpirit to be rubbed warm upon the tumour in bed, every night and morning:

℞. Spiritus matricalis, ʒiv.
——— vini camph. crocat. ʒii. m.

I ordered the following reſolvent plaiſter to be ſpread upon linen, and applied warm to the part, with a compreſs over it, fixing it with the T bandage:

℞. Empl. de cumino, ℥ii.
Malax. ol. flor. chamomel. q. ſ.

July the 9th, his father wrote me word, that his ſon's diſorder was ſomewhat abated, but not quite gone; I anſwered him, that ſuch complaints could not be cured ſo quickly, and adviſed him to continue the ſame remedies, and to take gentle exerciſe, as walking, riding, and dancing; whereby, it would in time wear away. At length, in about two years, it went off entirely.

We may learn from hence, what miſchief may happen to the patient by the miſtakes of practitioners, who do not diſtinguiſh the cauſe of the diſeaſe; whereby, inſtead of being relieved, it may be rendered worſe, as was the caſe of this patient.

OBSERVATION DLXXI.

Of an operation for the ſtone.

A Child, about two years and a half old, was afflicted with the ſtone, accompanied with great pain, which made him cry to that degree, night and day, that nobody in the houſe could reſt for him. His parents applied to me to cut him. I ſearched him as well per anum, as by paſſing the catheter, and found that I could perform the operation upon him with the leſſer apparatus, according to the method of Celſus, which requires the feweſt inſtruments, and therefore preferred this method for this boy; particularly, as he cried vehemently upon paſſing the catheter, and was therefore willing to ſpare him what pain I could, as he was alſo very weak. I gave him, two days before the operation, the following purgative:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, gr. viii.
Sacchar. alb. ℈ſs. m.

And ordered him to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, as he was thirſty, which denotes inward heat:

℞. Lapid. cancror. citrat.
Conch. aceto preparat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒſs. m.

May 29th, the morning of the operation, I gave him a clyſter of warm beer, with half an ounce of ſoap, which operated well; and preſcribed

Fig. I.

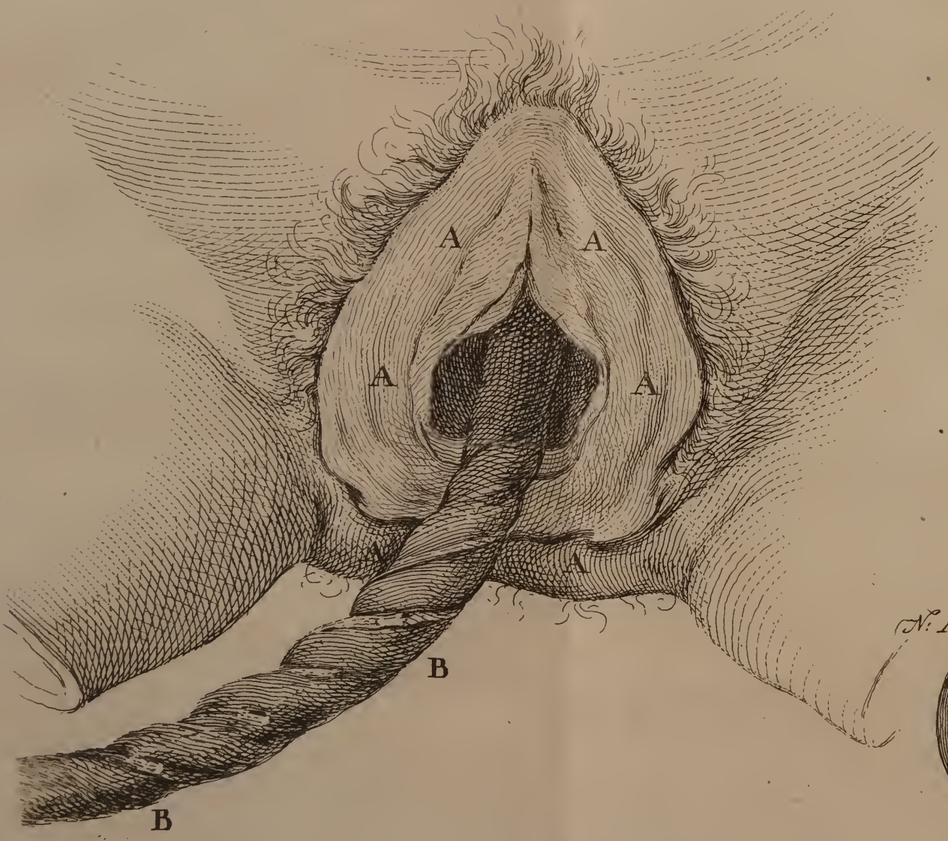


Fig. II.

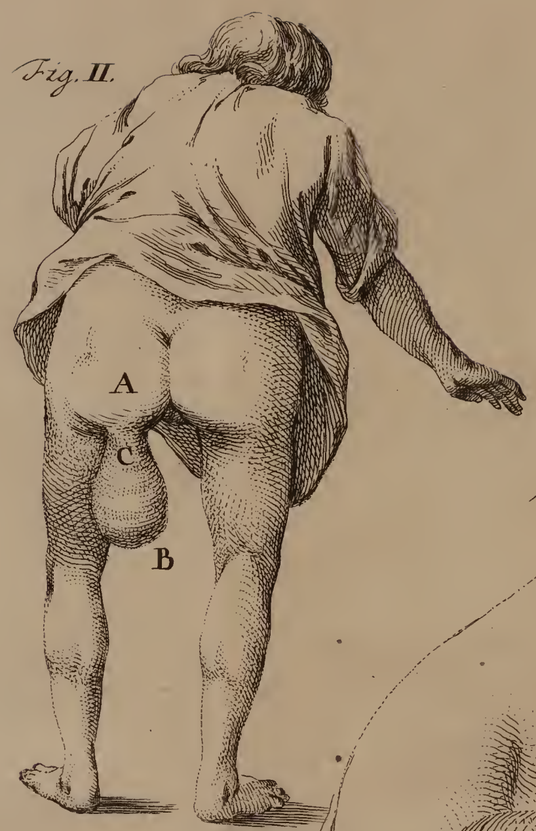


Fig. III.

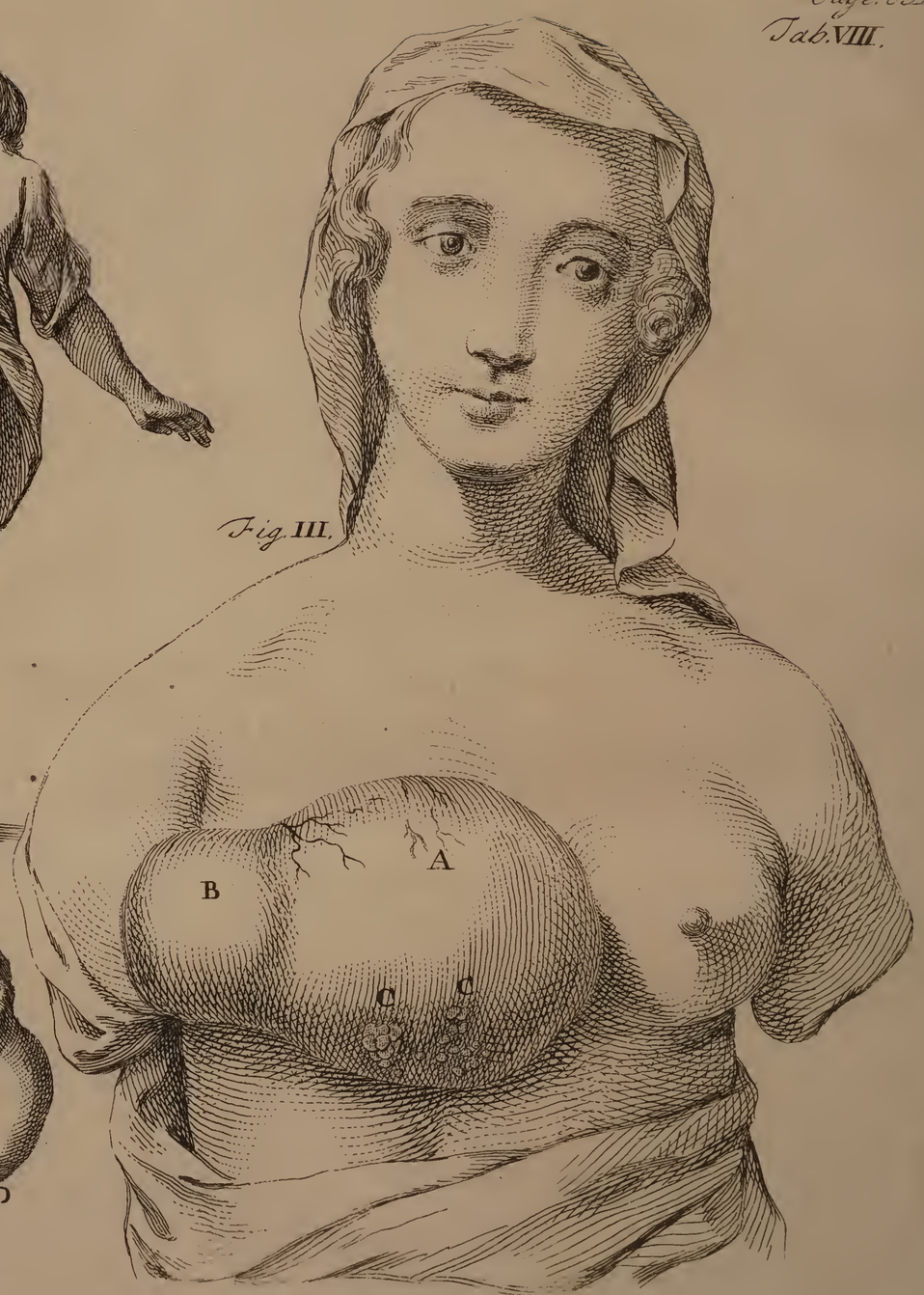
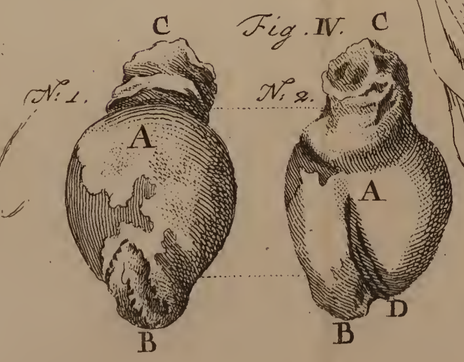


Fig. IV.



the following cordial julep, of which he was to take a ſpoonful before, during, and after, the operation:

℞. Aq. cinamom. borrag.
— perlar. *aā* ʒiii.
Confect. alkermes inc.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ, *aā* ʒii.
Laud. liquid. Sydenham. gutt. xii. m.

I performed the operation agreeably to the manner of Celſus, as deſcribed in my ſurgery, and repreſented in tab. vii. fig. 8. of this work. The ſtone I extracted, being of a very peculiar form, is repreſented tab. viii. fig. 4, N° 1 and 2; the different ſides D, repreſents the groove made with my knife upon making the inciſion, A the principal part of the ſtone, B the pointed part, C the unequal upper ſurface.

After the operation, I directed him to be fomented frequently with the following fomentation, warm, which is of great ſervice in preventing the inflammation:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spirit. vini camph. ʒiii.
Ceruſſæ preparat. ʒi.
Sal. armon. ʒii. m.

And ordered the following ointment and plaiſter to dreſs the part with:

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ʒſs. ſubigatur vitell. ovi, N° 1.
Adde poſtea Mel. roſat. ʒſs. m.

℞. Empl. de minio camph. ʒi.

The treatment of this patient was the ſame as deſcribed in my ſurgery, and page 32, of this work.

I think this is the beſt method, particularly for children, when, upon ſearching per anum, we find the ſtone can be preſſed againſt the perinæum.

OBSERVATION DLXXII.

Of an inveterate lues venerea.

A Gentleman, infected with the lues venerea in a high degree, applied to me for advice. He had ulcers in his face, noſe, mouth, ſcrotum, and legs, the penis was corroded and deſtroyed, and he was become quite emaciated; he begged of me to preſcribe what medicines I thought would be ſerviceable. I did not chooſe to undertake his cure, as his diſorder was

ſo inveterate, and he himſelf ſo very weak; but, at the deſire of his friends, I was prevailed upon to take him under my care; and, July 18, 1721, to correct, if poſſible, his corrupt maſs of blood, I preſcribed the following ingredients, directing him to infuſe them, like tea, and to drink ſeveral diſhes, two or three times a-day, with milk:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill.
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒii.
Lign. ſaſſafr.
—— guaiac. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. agrimon. mj. m.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, morning and afternoon, in a cup of the infuſion:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ʒſs.
Eſſ. lignor.
— helenii, *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered a little of the following ointment to be rubbed about the joints of his arms and legs, every day:

℞. Mercurii viv. puriſſ. ʒi. ſubigatur terebinthinæ, ʒi. addendo poſtea unguent. roſat. q. ſ. f. unguent.

I ordered the ulcers to be waſhed with the following lotion:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Merc. ſublimat. ℈i. m.

And directed him to take the following bolus, every night and morning:

℞. Conſervæ roſar. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. gr. ii. m.

I would not purge him, becauſe he was very weak; but, to ſtrengthen him I ordered him nouriſhing ſoups night and morning.

July the 20th, the infuſion generating wind in his bowels, I ordered him to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, at any time when troubled with wind, or when faint:

℞. Aq. cinamom. ſine vin.
— fœnicul.
— carminativ. *aā* ʒi. m.

The

The 21ſt, as he was very weak and faint, I ordered him to take a ſpoonful of the following jelly :

℞. Raſ. C. C.
— eboris *aā* ʒii. coque in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis ad conſiſtentiam gelatinæ ; ſub finem coctionis addendo cinam. ʒi. colaturæ cum albumine ovi clarificatæ adde
Vini alb. Gallic. ʒi.
Succi citri recent. ʒſs.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ,
Confect. alkermes, *aā* q. ſ. ad gratiam.

The 24th I dreſſed the ulcerated ſcrotum with the following liniment :

℞. Ol. philoſophor.
— ovor. *aā* ʒii. m.

The ulcers began to dry and heal gradually in fourteen days ; but the patient was very weak and low, and died in about three weeks time.

OBSERVATION DLXXIII.

Of a fall upon the head.

A Student, Auguſt 18th, 1721, fell out of an hay-loft, two ſtories high, pitched upon his head, and lay without ſenſe : I being called to him directly, ordered ten ounces of blood to be taken from him immediately, and a handkerchief to be wetted with the following ſpirit, and applied to his noſe, and his temples and wriſts to be rubbed with the ſame :

℞. Spirit. ſal. armoniac. vinoſ. ʒi.
Sal. vol. ol. Sylv. ʒii. m.

About an hour after he began to move his arms and legs, but was ſtill without ſenſe for ſome hours afterwards, in which time he had been ſhaken frequently, and had taken twenty or thirty drops of the ſpirit, in lime-tree-flower-water ; at length he began to move, and ſpoke now-and-then, but without being intelligible. No external injury was obſervable on his head.

I ordered the following purging draught to be taken immediately, which operated well :

℞. Tamarindor. ʒſs.
Fol. ſenæ, ʒiii.
Rhabarb. ʒiſs. ebull. in ſ. q. aquæ ſimplicis per moment. horæ. ℞.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiii. adde
Syrup. de cichoreo cum rh. ʒi.
Extr. diacartham. ℈i. m.

I directed the following ingredients to be ſewed in bags, boiled in wine, and applied warm to the head, wrung out of the hot wine:

℞. Herbæ majoranæ,
—— roſmarin,
—— ſalviæ,
—— ſerpyll.
—— origani, *aā* mj.
Sem. carui,
—— fœnicul. *aā* ʒi. m.

The nineteenth, as he was not yet come to his ſenſes, I directed the bleeding and the purgative to be repeated, and ordered his nurſe to give him two-ſpoonfuls of the following mixture frequently:

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— card. bened.
— ceraſ. nig.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. *aā* ʒii.
Lap. cancr. acid. citri ſaturat. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

And to drink the infuſion of the following ſpecies ſeveral times a-day, like tea:

℞. Herb. betonic. mſs.
—— ſalviæ,
Flor. roſmarin.
—— lavendulæ, *aā* p. i.
Ligni ſaſſafr. ʒiii. m.

And to take thirty drops of the following tincture, every four hours, in a quart of the infuſion:

℞. Eſſ. alexipharmac.
— pimpinellæ alb. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

The twentieth and twenty-firſt, he was ſomewhat better, but had not yet taken any nouriſhment.

The twenty-ſecond, I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder in the julep, every four hours, alternately with the tincture:

℞.

℞. Lap. cancror. ſucco citri ſaturat. ʒii.
Antimonii diaphoretic.
Sperm. ceti, *aā* ʒi.
Cinnab. antimonii, ʒſs.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒiii.

℞. Aq. chaerefolii,
— card. benedict. *aā* ʒiii.
— cord. frigid. ʒi.
Syrup. de betonic. ʒiii. m. f. julep.

After having finiſhed theſe medicines, he recovered gradually without trepanning.

OBSERVATION DLXXIV.

Of an empyema.

A Girl, about nine years of age, was troubled with a violent cough, ſpit a good deal of ſlimy matter, was quite emaciated, very hot and thirſty, and could only lie on one ſide, and appeared to have a confirmed phthiſis. She had taken many medicines, but without any benefit. She was brought to me for advice, Auguſt 18, 1721. I ordered the following ingredients to be infuſed in the manner of tea, and that ſhe ſhould drink ſome cupfuls of it, three times a-day:

Spec. pro decoct. pectoral. Aug. ʒiſs.
Herbæ veronicæ,
—— ſcabioſæ, *aā* p. ii.
Santalin. citrini, ʒii. m.

I directed ten or twelve drops of the following tincture, to be taken every morning and afternoon in the tea:

Eſſ. ſuccin. ʒiſs.
Balſ. peruvian. ʒſs. m.

And a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every two hours, in fennel-water:

Confect. ſem. aniſi, ʒvi.
——— —— fœnicul.
Pulm. vulp. preparat. *aā* ʒſs.
Pulv. rad. helenii, ʒii.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒiii. m. f. pulv.

Auguſt

Auguſt the 20th, I viſited the child again; ſhe had rather a better appetite, but her cough ſtill continued as bad as ever; her pulſe was weak, but quick, attended with great heat. I ordered her this day, a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in the evening:

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citr. ſaturat. ʒiii.
Nitri ſacchar. ʒiſs. m.

And that ſhe ſhould drink a cup of the following apozem when thirſty, with fifteen or twenty drops of the tinctura flor. bellid. in it:

℞. Hord. mund. mj.
Raſ. cornu cervi, ʒſs.
Paſſul. minor. ʒi.
Dactylor. recent. N° iii.
Sem. fœnicul.
——aniſi, *aā* ʒi. coque in lbii. aquæ ſimpl. per dimid. horæ et cola.

September 4th, I obſerved a tumour externally upon the upper part of the left-breaſt, which was ſoft like an abſceſs. I adviſed it to be opened to diſcharge the matter, and upon opening of it, a pint or more of matter flowed out: I could then introduce my finger into the cavity of the thorax, which denoted it to be an empyema, which, of itſelf, had ſolicited a paſſage at the upper part of the thorax. I ordered it to be dreſſed and ſyringed twice a-day; the diſcharge was very fœtid, and I could, with my fingers, diſcover that the ribs, internally, were carious, and the pleura corroded, and that therefore there could be but little hopes of a cure; at length ſhe died, quite emaciated.

OBSERVATION DLXXV.

Of a weakneſs of ſight.

MR. Brunſchwitz, a ſurgeon of Breſlau, ſent me, June 25, 1721, the account of the caſe of count Hatzfeld, as follows, but without informing me of his name at this time.

A gentleman, about forty years of age, had formerly been troubled with the piles, and with gouty complaints, which went off, but were ſucceeded by a violent hemicrania, and an inflammation of his right-eye, the pupil of which was ſo much dilated, that ſcarcely any of the iris could be ſeen, and he became blind with that eye, the pupil appearing now like a grey cloud: the other eye had alſo ſuffered a good deal, and was become weaker, ſo that he could not bear the light. He conſulted me in the

name of this gentleman, aſking of me theſe queſtions, Whether the diſeaſed or blind eye could be reſtored, and the other eye preſerved? and whether a gentle ſalivation would not be proper and ſerviceable in this caſe? I replied, that I thought the ſalivation would be of benefit, and that I had often experienced its good effects in diſorders of the eyes, if a proper regimen was obſerved, and not deferred ſo long till the obſtruction in the brain and eye was become too great; at leaſt the other eye might be preſerved, if it was of no ſervice to the diſordered eye: but about the end of Auguſt, before I had received an anſwer, his lordſhip, and family, came to Helmſtadt, ſent for, and informed me, that he was become blind with that eye, from the cauſes above-mentioned, about ſix months paſt; and that the phyſicians, whom he had conſulted, had informed him that it was a gutta ſerena, and that he was apprehenſive of his other eye becoming alſo affected; and, as I had adviſed him but lately to be ſalivated, he acquainted me that he was expreſly come to put himſelf under my care for that purpoſe.

Upon examining his eye, I perceived, upon viewing the pupil, that it had no black appearance, as in a gutta ſerena, but was of a grey colour, as the ſurgeon had related, or rather of a ſea-green, the cloudineſs lying deep in the eye, and not juſt behind the pupil; ſo that it was, in my opinion, rather a glaucoma, or opacity of the vitreous humour, than a gutta ſerena, as the phyſicians of Breſlau had pronounced it, or a cataract, as Mr. Brunſchwitz ſeemed to think.

However, I informed him, that whether the cauſe of his diſorder was an obſtruction of the optic nerve, or opakeneſs of the cryſtalline or vitreous humour, I thought a ſalivation would be the moſt powerful means of removing the obſtructions.

But as his lordſhip was of a plethoric habit, and of a ruddy complexion, and had heretofore had the piles, which abated of the plethora; I eſteemed it highly neceſſary, before I proceeded to ſalivate, to diminiſh the quantity of blood, that the mercury might act more powerfully in the veſſels, ſomewhat emptied by a previous veneſection.

I ordered him, therefore, to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot; and, in order to attenuate the blood, at the ſame time directed him to take three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, ſweetened to his taſte:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparillæ, ℥ii.
—— chinæ,
Raſ. ligni ſaſſafras, *aā* ℥i.
—— —— guaiac. ℥ſs.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒii. m.

Previous to the ſalivation, to clear the primæ viæ, I directed him to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, going to reſt, the night after bleeding, which operated well.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, with the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimonii tartar.
Eſſent. valerianæ, *aā* ʒii. m.

I ordered him to take the following bolus, going to reſt, for the firſt two days, in fennel-water; afterwards I directed him to take one, night and morning:

℞. Conſerv. euphraſ. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. rite parati, gr. iv. m. f. bolus.

On the fifth he began to ſpit, his gums ſwelled, and had the uſual ſmell. On the ſixth day, the ptyaliſm was ſo much increaſed that he ſpit two pints a-day; upon which I omitted the bolus.

During the ptyaliſm, I ordered him to drink liberally of the infuſion, or of tea, or a decoction of barley and liquorice, with a few fennel-ſeeds boiled up in it.

Three times a-day I adviſed that fifty or ſixty drops of the following ſpirit, warm, ſhould be rubbed in upon the crown of the head:

℞. Spirit. vini camphor. crocat. ʒi.
Liq. cornu cervi ſuccinat. ʒſs. m.

And I ordered his eyes to be waſhed, during the ſalivation, with the following collyrium, warm:

℞. Aq. fœnicul.
— valerianæ, *aā* ʒii.
— reginæ Hung. ʒſs. m.

Every evening, or every other evening, to draw off the bad humours from the head and eyes, I adviſed him to uſe a pediluvium, with roſemary, ſage, marjoram, and mother of thyme boiled in it, and to have his legs rubbed well with dry cloths.

I ordered him a proper diet; directing him to be careful, and to eat nothing but ſoups, and other ſoft liquid aliment.

In this manner he was treated till the end of September, without any great inconvenience, and without any complaints but the common ones. He took a bolus every ſecond or third day, to keep up the ſpitting, which was frequently a quart a-day.

Nevertheleſs, this proceſs was of no ſervice to the blind eye, but the heavineſs and violent pain of the head was removed; ſo that he was become more chearful, and ſaw much better with the other eye than at firſt.

As we found the ſalivation had been of no ſervice to the diſeaſed eye, to preſerve the other eye, I ordered as follows: a bliſter to be applied to each leg, and to be kept open for a conſiderable time; and an iſſue to be cut in his neck, for he had one already in his leg; and directed him to drink three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, twice a-day:

℞. Herbæ euphraſiæ, mj.
—— betonicæ, mſs.
Flor. roſmarin. p. ii.
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m.

And to take two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following powder, three times a-day, in fennel-water:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒi.
Rad. valerianæ,
Sem. fœnicul. *aā* ʒſs.
—— aniſi, ʒii.
Cinamomi, ʒi.
Sacchar. alb. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

As he had been troubled with the piles ſome time paſt, I attempted to promote that diſcharge, in hopes it might prove beneficial in diverting the congeſtions of blood from the head; for which purpoſe I adviſed him to take twenty pilulæ Stahlianæ, in a glaſs of an infuſion of euphraſia in wine, and to uſe the eye-water: to the end of October his eyes remained in the ſame ſtate, without any hæmorrhoidal flux returning, and as his lordſhip was now deſirous of returning home, he deſired me to give him directions, which I accordingly did in writing, as follows.

The directions for count HATZFELD.

A regular life, and a proper diet, muſt be obſerved, which does not merely conſiſt in refraining from aliment hard of digeſtion, becauſe the ſtomach is weak, but ſuperfluity ſhould alſo be avoided, that no crudities may be generated, which may cauſe freſh defluxions, or other diſorders, and that the aliment may be well digeſted and good blood prepared.

For which reaſon, as your lordſhip is only accuſtomed to eat once a-day, I would adviſe you not to faſt ſo long, that you may not become too hungry, and eat too quick, or too much at a time; it will therefore be neceſſary to eat ſome ſoup at night, or any other light ſupper, drinking any agreeable liquor to thin the blood, which is too thick and heavy.

But if you ſhould have eaten too much at dinner, or any thing of

difficult digeſtion, and ſhould find your ſtomach uneaſy in the evening, it will be adviſeable to faſt afterwards; nevertheleſs, a glaſs or two of wine and water may be drank.

Frequent exerciſe will be beneficial, as riding, taking the air in a coach, walking in fair weather; in bad weather walking in a great hall, playing at billiards, ſhittle-cock, or any other gentle exerciſe, by which means the blood is attenuated, obſtructions are removed, digeſtion promoted, catarrhs and flatulencies expelled, and the whole frame ſtrengthened; whereby many diſorders are prevented.

Bleeding in the foot, every ſpring and autumn, muſt not be neglected; and between the bleedings, to diminiſh farther the fullneſs of blood, two cupping-glaſſes ſhould be applied upon the ſhoulders, and upon the legs, every ſix or eight weeks, or leeches may be applied to the anus, if more agreeable, and be regularly continued.

A purgative ſhould be taken every fortnight, to make a frequent diverſion of the humours from the head, and clear the ſtomach and inteſtines; to anſwer which end, fifteen or eighteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ may be taken, going to reſt, obſerving a proper regimen the next day.

The iſſue in the neck and leg to be always kept open.

Two or three diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, may be drank every morning and afternoon inſtead of tea:

℞. Raſ. lign. ſaſſafr. ℥iſs.
Rad. chinæ, ℥i.
Herb. betonic.
—— euphraſ. *aā* mj.
Summit. hormini, p. ii.
Sem. fœnicul. ℥ſs.
Cinamom. acut. ʒii. m.

And two or three times a-week, forty or fifty drops of the following tincture may be taken in the tea:

℞. Eſſent. cort. aurant, ℥i.
—— gentianæ,
Elix. vitrioli Mynſ. *aā* ℥ſs. m.

A tea-ſpoonful, or a tea-ſpoonful and a half of the powder, with the milleped. preparat. valerian. &c. may be taken ſeveral times a-day, particularly after dinner.

As frequent fluſhings of heat in the head are complained of, to prevent them, a tea-ſpoonful of the pulv. temperans may be now-and-then taken in ſome black-cherry-water.

I would adviſe you to waſh your eyes with chewed fennel and wine; and, to defend the eyes from too ſtrong a light, by green ſkreens, or green

green glaſſes; neither ſhould you look at the fire or ſun, or upon the ſnow when the ſun ſhines on it.

Theſe medicines, and this regimen, is what I think the moſt neceſſary to be obſerved, and the moſt uſeful in this caſe; and is alſo a good preſervative againſt the apoplexy, of which you were apprehenſive.

Next ſpring, after bleeding, if you were to be ſalivated again, it would, I hope, not only ſtrengthen your ſight, and cleanſe the body from many impurities, but be a preſervative againſt ſuch great catarrhs or defluxions, and other heavy complaints and diſorders you are ſubject to.

One or two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, may be taken at any time when troubled with wind, or any diſorder of the ſtomach:

℞. Aquæ meliſſæ, ℥vi.
—— cinamomi, ℥ii.
—— vitæ Mathioli, ℥ſs.
Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

May the Moſt High bleſs theſe medicines, and grant that they may have the wiſhed for effect.

November 3d, 1721.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION DLXXVI.

Of an encyſted tumour.

A Peruke-maker, about thirty years of age, had a large encyſted tumour, as big as a walnut, of the atheroma-kind, upon his left-cheek, which disfigured him a good deal: he came to me, Auguſt 29, 1721, and deſired to have it extirpated; and upon examination I found it to be moveable, and promiſed to take it off the next day. I placed him in a chair, my aſſiſtants holding his head and arms ſteady, and made a longitudinal inciſion through the ſkin to the cyſt: I then diſſected it away on all ſides from the ſkin, as well as I conveniently could, to the bottom; but as this tumour was ſituated upon the ductus ſalivalis ſtenonianus, and to which it adhered, I did not think it eligible to ſeparate the ſkin or membrane at the bottom, for fear of injuring the duct: I therefore only made a ſtraight inciſion into the cyſt; a quantity of thick pap-like ſubſtance was diſcharged immediately, the reſt I took out with my ſpatula; and raiſing the cyſt with the fingers of my left-hand, I cut it out with a pair of ſciſſars, as deep as poſſible I could, without injuring the duct, cleanſed and healed the wound after the ſame manner

as deſcribed in obſervation 61, page 70 and 71, and happily cured him.

OBSERVATION DLXXVII.

Of a carcinomatous ſarcocele cured by extirpation.

A Miller, about forty years of age, was brought to me for advice, Auguſt 30, 1721, for a diſorder of the teſticles. They were very much enlarged. He had been troubled with this complaint more than a year; at length, after having ſuffered ſevere pain, and uſed a number of remedies ordered him by the country-ſurgeons, it became ulcerated in ſeveral places, appearing like the ulcerated cancerous breaſts of women: he was deſirous of being cured by medicines, but I acquainted him that it was not poſſible, and that the only cure he had to expect was by extirpating them, to which he conſented; but as his blood was very corrupt, I ordered him to take the following alteratives for fourteen days, viz. fifteen of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, a decoction of ſarſaparilla, china, ſaſſafras, and guaiacum, every morning and evening, with fifty drops of the following tincture:

℞. Tinct. antimonii,
Eſſent. lignor. *aā* ʒſs.

A tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, with a decoction of the woods, &c.

℞. Milleped. preparat.
Rad. ononidis, *aā* ʒi.
Cinamom. acut.
Cardamom. *aā* ʒii.
Mercurii dulc. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

And to foment the part with compreſſes, wrung out of the following fomentation, warm, fixing them to the part with the T bondage:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spirit. vini camph. ʒiii.
Ceruſſæ preparat. ʒi. m.

Theſe medicines he continued with a proper diet till the 5th of September, and on the 6th, having my apparatus ready, I took off theſe teſticles, in the manner deſcribed above, page 83; but I did not bleed him previouſly to the operation, as he was ſo very weak from the pain, and ulcerated ſtate of the part, and was much emaciated; and, in general,

ral, I treated him in much the ſame manner as the patient before mentioned.

I ordered him to drink of the infuſion of the following ingredients, morning and afternoon, like tea:

℞. Herb. agrimon.
——— ſanicul. *aā* mj.
Lign. ſaſſafras. ʒſs.
——— ſantal. citrin. ʒii.
Sem. aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

And to obſerve a regular diet, to eat nothing but ſoups, with a little greens and meat; and, in about eight weeks time, he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION DLXXVIII.

Of a tertian fever.

A Woman with child, had been troubled with a tertian fever about fourteen days; and as ſhe was full of blood, I had her blooded and purged, and gave her bitters, and neutral ſalts, for a fortnight; but as the fever did not leave her, I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every three hours, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. cortic. peruvian. ʒi.
——— fabar. St. Ignatii, ℈i.
Sacch. perlat. ʒi.
Ol. deſt. caryophyllor.
— ——— cinamom. *aā* gutt. ii. m.

℞. Aq. card. benedict.
— ceraſor. nig.
— carminativ. *aā* ʒiii:
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

She was, by this method, freed of her fever, without either herſelf or her child ſuffering any injury; and I have obſerved, in many inſtances, that the cortex peruvianus is not injurious to pregnant women, nor to the fœtus, as many are of opinion.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DLXXIX.

Of an hæmoptyſis.

COUNT Hatzfeld's cook was ſeized with a violent ſpitting of blood, September 25, 1721; he was very weak, and coughed frequently; his hands were hot, and his pulſe feveriſh. I ordered him to be bled in the foot immediately to three or four ounces; and directed him to take one of the following powders, every hour, in the julep:

℞. Conch. aceto preparat. ʒi.
Corall. rub. ϑii.
Nitri depurat. ϑi. m. divide in quatuor partes æquales.

I directed a ſpoonful of this julep to be alſo taken at any time when he perceived any commotion in his blood:

℞. Aquæ borraginis,
—— plantaginis, *aā* ʒiii.
—— totius. citri, ʒii.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ziſs.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒſs.
—— rub. idæi, ʒii. m.

I viſited him again in the afternoon; he had ſpit blood but twice ſince the morning, and found the commotion and heat in his blood abated. I ordered him to continue the powders, every three hours, with the julep; and ordered him to drink, for common drink, water with bread in it, acidulated with lemon-juice, and ſweetened to his taſte; and to heal and ſtrengthen his lungs, I ordered him to drink the infuſion of the following herbs, as tea, twice a-day:

℞. Herbæ veronicæ,
—— millefolii cum floribus, *aā* mj.

And to take forty-five drops of the following tincture, in the tea:

℞. Spiritus cornu cervi,
Tinct. tartar. *aā* ziii. m.

And every night, going to reſt, to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in a glaſs of water:

℞.

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiſs.
Corall. rub. preparat.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXX.

Of a hard tumour in the neck.

A Gentleman ſent me an account, in September 1721, of a troubleſom hard tumour, which a friend of his, at Roſtock, had upon his neck; which the famous Mr. Sutorius, ſurgeon to the duke of Brunſwick, noted for the cure of excreſcencies and tumours, by a particular corroſive, had endeavoured to cure but could not: he deſired my opinion of his caſe; to which I gave the following anſwer:

Having maturely conſidered the caſe and circumſtances of the patient, and the two queſtions annexed, namely, Whether it is better to wait death by a palliative cure? or, Whether the operation may be hazarded ſine recenti ſectione? which I take to ſignify as much as, Whether it is adviſeable to deſtroy the tumour by corroſives, as the operation by inſtruments ſeems to be expreſsly excepted to; my opinion of the firſt queſtion, as far as I can judge without ſeing the patient, is, that if the patient is very weak, or of a bad habit of body, then the extirpation of the tumour, by an operation, will not be adviſeable, either by corroſives or inſtruments, but it will be beſt to treat it with gentle medicines, as ointments, liniments, emplaſtrum ſaturninum, iſſues; &c. internals, ſtrengtheners, and temperants may be uſed, and a very regular diet ſhould be obſerved, with frequent gentle purgatives, and in this manner death muſt be waited for.

But if the patient is ſtrong, of a good conſtitution, and can reſolve to undergo an operation, rather than ſee himſelf gradually deſtroyed (for from a palliative cure the phyſicians and ſurgeons of Roſtock ſeem to prognoſticate no long life); then, with regard to the ſecond queſtion, agreeably to Mr. Sutorius's opinion, I think, though the diſorder is ſo bad that no certain cure can be promiſed, yet it is my opinion, that an uncertain powerful remedy ſhould be preferred to certain death, according to the ſaying of an old phyſician, certæ morti generoſum, licet anceps, preferre remedium præſtat: therefore, to let the patient die without uſing ſome powerful remedy, ſeems ſcarcely adviſeable; for there is ſome hope ſtill from an operation, as perhaps the greateſt part might be taken off per providam et prudentem ſectionem, and the remaining ſmall portions be extirpated by the corroſive: however I cannot pretend to ſpeak determinately, without ſeeing the patient. Beſides, according to Mr.

Sutorius's account, his corroſive would not touch it; there is therefore no other way left, but the operation by cutting: and, indeed, were ſtronger corroſives to be uſed to ſuch a tumour, they would give much pain, would be very tedious, and convulſions perhaps might enſue; which frequently weaken the patient more, than a great effuſion of blood during an operation, which is ſoon recruited again with proper care.

It would be beſt therefore, if there are not perſons qualified to perform theſe ſort of operations where he is, that he ſhould come hither, that in conſultation with other phyſicians upon his caſe, we might reſolve upon what would be neceſſary. Ita ſentit ſalvis melioribus.—But the patient died at Roſtock of this tumour, and it is my opinion he might have been cured by the operation.

OBSERVATION DLXXXI.

Of a wound of the tunica cornea.

A Student had a drinking-glaſs flung in his face, which wounded the cornea: he ſent for me directly, and I ordered him to be bled immediately; and to wet compreſſes with the following mixture, and to apply them freſh, every two hours:

℞. Alb. ovor. N° iii.
Aq. roſar. ʒiv.
Ol. roſar. ʒii.
Camphoræ, gr. iv. m. conquaſſando probe.

I ordered alſo compreſſes to be wetted with camphorated ſpirit, to be applied warm over the others, and directed him to take the following purgative, early in the morning, warm, drinking ſeveral diſhes of tea, about two hours afterwards:

℞. Tamarind. ʒſs.
Fol. ſenæ, ʒiii.
Rhabarb. opt. ʒiſs.
Paſſul. min. ʒi. affunde aq. fervent. q. ſ. ſtent per noctem & mane leniſſime per momentum ebulliant.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiii.
Syrup. roſ. ſolut. ʒi. m.

I adviſed him to take, now-and-then, a tea-ſpoonful of the pulvis temperans, in water, and in about fourteen days the wound was quite healed; but

but, the eye being ſtill inflamed, I ordered him to waſh it with the following eye-water, and to drop a drop or two of the ſame into his eye:

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒii.
— roſar. ʒi.
Lap. calaminar. preparat.
Sacchar. perlat. *aā* ℈i.
Vitrioli alb. gr. ii. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXXII.

Of a vomiting.

A Youth, about ten years of age, had vomited almoſt inceſſantly, for two or three days; I was conſulted for him, September 20, 1721, and preſcribed the following mixture, a ſpoonful to be taken every half hour:

℞. Aq. menth. ʒiii.
— cinamom. cydoniat. ʒii.
— maſtich. ʒſs.
Laud. liquid. Syden. ℈ſs.
Syrup. corallior.
Myvæ cydonior. *aā* ʒii.
Theriac. andromach. ʒi.

And ordered ſome emplaſtrum de tacamahac, to be ſpread upon leather, and rubbed with ol. maſtichin, and applied to his belly.

OBSERVATION DLXXXIII.

Of the febris purpurata.

A Woman, who had been delivered about three or four days, was ſeized with a fever, for which ſhe took ſome pulv. temperans, but afterwards drank ſome Duckſtein-beer, which is pretty ſtrong; on which the heat increaſed, accompanied with great anxiety: ſhe ſent for me, September 23, 1721. I found her very hot, labouring under great anxiety and oppreſſion about the præcordia. I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every three hours, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. temperant. n. ʒiii.
Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒi. m.

℞. Aquæ flor. ſambuci,
—— fumariæ, *aā* ʒiii.
—— acetoſ. citri, ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

I directed her to take fifty drops of the following mixture, every morning and evening, in ſome tea:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl. camphor. ʒiii.
Syrup. papav. rhæad. ʒi. m.

And to boil two handfuls of barley, and one handful of currants, for half an hour, in two quarts of water; adding to the ſtrained liquor, a lemon cut into ſlices, and as much ſugar as was grateful: this I directed her to drink for ordinary drink, and forbad her fleſh and meat ſoups, but ſuffered her to eat vegetable ſoups; as water-gruel, and ſoups made with buck-wheat, plumbs, &c. and ordered her room to be kept but moderately warm; the eruptions broke out upon her, gradually dried away, and ſhe ſoon recovered her health.

OBSERVATION DLXXXIV.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

AN elderly woman, of a corpulent habit, complained of a difficulty of breathing, almoſt to ſuffocation at times, with loſs of appetite: ſhe conſulted me, September 14, 1721, and I ordered her to take thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture, in ſome tea, once a-day:

℞. Spirit. ſal. armon. aniſ. vin.
Eſſ. enul. *aā* ʒiii. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder frequently, in ſome aqua veronicæ:

℞. Spec. diaireoſ. ʒi.
Sperm. ceti.
Sacchar. canar. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I directed her to take a purgative, with manna the next day, and to drink two or three diſhes of tea after it. The purgative operated well, and the medicines preſcribed above, were continued till the evening, when I found her to be much better; and, by continuing the drops and powder, and ſome pectoral tea a few days more, the difficulty of breathing, and cough, gradually went off.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DLXXXV.

Of a bleeding in the gums.

LADY Hatzfeld complained that ſhe was often troubled with the bleeding of her gums, and deſired I would adviſe her to ſomething for this complaint. I ordered her, September 27, 1721, the following tincture; directing her to waſh her gums with it, every morning and evening, and afterwards to rince her mouth with fair water:

℞. Tincturæ laccæ Mynſ. ʒi.
——— flor. aquileg. ʒii. m.

And ordered her to rub her teeth and gums, twice a-week, with the following powder:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.
Oſſ. ſepiæ preparat. *aā* ʒſs.
Myrrhæ rubræ,
Sanguin. dracon. *aā* ʒii.
Alumin. uſt. ʒi.
Ol. deſt. cinamom.
— ——— caryoph. *aā* gutt. ii. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXXVI.

Of worms.

A Daughter of count Hatzfeld's, about nine years of age, complained of pain in the ſtomach, and about the navel; her breath was fœtid, and a blueneſs was obſervable round her eyes, which made her mother ſuſpect her to have worms. She conſulted me, September 28, 1721, and I was of the ſame opinion. I preſcribed the following tincture, directing that a ſpoonful ſhould be taken every morning and evening:

℞. Eſſ. ſemin. ſantonic. cum vino Hiſpanico parat. ʒviii.

I directed the following ingredients to be ſewed in a bag, and put into her common drink, to be drank at any time when thirſty:

℞. Rad. filicis,
Flor. tanacet.
Sem. ſantonic. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I ordered that her belly ſhould be anointed with the following liniment:

℞.

℞. Unguent. de arthan. ʒi.
Fellis taur. inſpiſſ. ʒii.
Ol. colocynth. q. ſ. f. liniment.

And the following purging powder, to be taken every fourth morning, to three times:

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nig. reſinoſ. ℈ſs.
Merc. dulc. gr. v.
Diagryd. gr. ii. m.

After the uſe of theſe medicines, ſhe voided a great number of worms, and grew better.

OBSERVATION DLXXXVII.

Of a rupture of the navel.

A Baker's child, about two years old, having a rupture of the navel, I ordered him, October 1, 1721, the following purging powder:

R. Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
Sacchar. alb. ℈ſs.
Ol. deſt. caryophyllor. gutt. i. m.

And to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, frequently:

℞. Sem. aniſi, ʒſs.
—— fœnicul. ʒii.
Pulv. cinamom.
Conch. preparat. *aā* ʒi.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒvi. m. f. pulv.

I directed the empl. ad herniam malax. cum balſ. peruvian. to be applied, and a proper truſs to be worn; and in two months he was cured.

OBSERVATION DLXXXVIII.

Of inflamed and ulcerated eyes.

A BOY, about four years old, had been troubled, for ſome time, with an inflammation of his eyes; the inflammation was abated, but the edges of the eye-lids were very red and ulcerated. The child's parents conſulted me, October 10, 1721; and I ordered them to anoint his eyes with the following ointment, every night and morning:

℞.

℞. Ceruſſ. alb. preparat. ʒſs.
Sacch. ſaturni, ℈i.
Mercurii dulc. ℈ſs.
Camphoræ, gr. iii. m. terantur. diu in mortario vitreo; poſtea adde
Unguent. diapompholig. ʒiii.
——— roſat. ʒii. m.

And to waſh her eyes frequently with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. roſar. ℥iii.
— calcatripp. ℥i.
Lap. medicament. Croll. gr. xv. m.

And to give him of the infuſion of the following ingredients, twice a-day, in the manner of tea:

℞. Herb. euphraſiæ,
——— herniariæ,
——— betonicæ, *aā* mſs.
Flor. ſalviæ,
——— roſmarin. *aā* p. i.
Lign. ſaſſafraſ. ℥ſs.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒii.
Cinamomi opt.
Sem. badian. *aā* ʒi. m.

And to give him the following purging powder, in any warm vehicle, every third morning:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
Mercurii dulc. gr. iv.
Sacch. perlat. gr. xv.
Ol. deſt. cinamom. gutt. i. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXXIX.

Of fluſhings of heat.

A Lady, about forty years of age, was frequently invaded with ſudden fluſhings of heat. She deſired my advice, October 13, 1721; and I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every night and morning, in a glaſs of water:

℞.

℞. Lap. cancr. acid. citri ſaturat.
Conch. aceto preparat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒii.
Nitri puriſſ.
Cinnab. antimon. *aā* ʒi.
Fol. aur. N° ii. m. f. pulvis ſubtiliſſimus.

And as ſhe had not loſt any blood laſt autumn, as was cuſtomary, I adviſed her to have about ſix ounces of blood taken away; by the uſe of which means, ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION DXC.

Of an eryſipelas.

OCTOBER 24, 1721. Yeſterday in the evening, having been to viſit a patient whoſe room was very warm, whereby I was put into a ſweat, and being afterwards obliged to go into the cold air, before I could get home, I was ſeized in the night with a rigor, ſucceeded by an eryſipelas between the ſhoulders, accompanied with a ſenſe of burning and great pain, ſo that I was not able to move myſelf. For this complaint I took fifty drops of the following mixture, night and morning, in ſome tea:

℞. Eſſ. alexipharm.
— mixturæ ſimpl. *aā* ʒi. m.

I applied to the part warm bags filled with the pulv. contra eryſipel. Mynſichti, and took alſo a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every evening, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancr. acid. citr. ſaturat.
Conch. aceto preparat.
Antimonii diaphor.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— fumariæ, *aā* ʒiiſs.
— cinamom. borrag. ʒiſs.
Syr. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

And in two or three days the eryſipelas diſappeared, and I got well again.

OBSERVATION DXCI.

Of a violent vomiting and purging.

A Widow lady was ſeized with a violent purging and vomiting, in the middle of the night: ſhe ſent for me, October 29, 1721, and I preſcribed the following julep, of which I directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken every half hour:

℞. Aquæ cinamomi cydon. ℥ii.
—— ———— cum vino, ℥i.
—— maſtichinæ, ʒvi.
—— vitæ Mathioli ſ. ambr. ʒii. m.

And the following powder, in a ſpoonful of the ſame:

℞. Pulv. epilept. Marchion.
Specific. cephalic. Mich. *aā* gr. xv.
Theriacæ cæleſtis, gr. i. m.

I directed her to rub a little of the following balſam, warm, upon the pit of her ſtomach, two or three times a-day:

℞. Ol. mac. expr. ʒi.
— deſt. maſtichin.
— —— menthæ,
— —— chamomel. *aā* gutt. x. m. f. balſam.

After the vomiting and purging had ſtopped, I directed her to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture, in any agreeable vehicle, warm, three times a-day:

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒiii.
— gentian. ʒiſs.
— carminativ. ʒi. m.

By this method ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION DXCII.

Of a peculiar cataract and a glaucoma.

A Woman at Halberſtadt had a cataract in one eye, juſt behind the pupil, which appeared of a yellowiſh colour; the other eye was affected with the gutta ſerena, accompanied with a violent pain in her head; this eye appeared ſound, but the pupil was quite black: at firſt ſhe could ſee a little with this eye, but at length loſt the ſight entirely.

She conſulted me in Auguſt and in October, and had uſed many remedies, but without receiving any benefit.

The yellow cataract of her other eye, I judged, could not be depreſſed with any hopes of ſucceſs, as ſhe could not diſtinguiſh light from darkneſs, nay, had no perception of the ſtrongeſt ſun-ſhine; I frequently had occaſion to call at this woman's houſe, and always looked at her eyes; at length I obſerved that the bottom of the eye, affected with the gutta ſerena, which had appeared quite black, was now become of a ſea-green colour, changed thus into a glaucoma, in which the cryſtalline lens was not become opake, but the vitreous humour; and it was very conſpicuous that the opacity was not immediately behind the pupil, but lay much deeper and farther backward.

This obſervation gives us an inſtance, of both a yellow cataract, and of that diſorder of the eye, likewiſe, which I call glaucoma, becauſe it is ſeated in the vitreous humour, which many deny, and which cataracts, agreeable to the notions of the ancients, I have ſhewn to be incurable by the needle or any inſtrument.

OBSERVATION DXCIII.

Of tumified indurated teſticles.

ABOUT the beginning of November, a young gentleman, about twenty-four years of age, who had been troubled with a virulent gonorrhœa, for about a year paſt, applied to me for advice; the flux had not been great, and probably had been injudiciouſly treated, for both teſticles ſwelled, and became each as big as a hen's egg, and had continued ſo ever ſince, but without any pain or inflammation; and he was under a good deal of anxiety on this account, being apprehenſive of ſome greater miſchief enſuing, and being about marrying.

I ordered him to take twenty pilulæ polychreſtæ every fifth night, going to reſt, and to infuſe a ſpoonful of the following ingredients in a pint of boiling water, afterwards letting it boil up, and to drink the ſtrained liquor, like tea, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill. ʒiii.
——— chinæ,
Raſ. lign. ſaſſafras, *aā* ʒiſs.
— ——— guaiaci, ʒi. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ʒi.
Eſſ. lignor. ʒſs. m.

I directed him alſo to take every night, going to reſt, except on the days in which he took the purging pills, half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder:

℞. Antimonii diaphoretic. non. ablut. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ʒi. m.

And to rub the quantity of a bean of the following ointment, warm, every morning, upon the teſticles:

℞. Mercurii viv. terebinth. ſubact. ʒi.
Unguent. pomat. ʒiſs. m.

I ordered the following plaiſter, ſpread upon linen, to be applied over the whole ſcrotum, laying a warm compreſs upon it, and fixing it with the bandage deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. xxxviii. fig. 11 and 12:

℞. Empl. de cumino, ʒii.
Malax. ol. flor. chamomel. q. ſ.

After he had continued theſe medicines ſix days, I adviſed him to take the infuſion, with the tincture, in bed, covering himſelf up warm, to promote ſweat for an hour. During this courſe of medicines, I adviſed him to avoid all hard, ſalt, and ſmoaked aliment. After the infuſion had been poured off from the ingredients, I ordered him to boil the remainder of the ingredients in a quart of water, and to drink the ſtrained liquor, inſtead of beer, for ordinary drink, and to take the powder above preſcribed, in this liquor. I informed him, that if he ſhould find his mouth and gums ſwell, or if he ſhould ſpit too copiouſly, that he ſhould then take a doſe of the purging pills, and omit the powder and the unction for a night or two; but his mouth and gums were not affected. In three weeks the teſticles began to grow leſs, and in ſix weeks they were become of their natural ſize.

OBSERVATION DXCIV.

Of a rupture.

A BOY, about ten years of age, ſon to a perſon of diſtinction in the neighbourhood, had a rupture. His parents conſulted me, September 15, 1721. I ordered him to take the following purging bolus, and, in an hour or two afterwards, to drink ſome tea or coffee:

℞. Conſervæ, flor. tunic. ʒi.
Pulv. mechoacanhæ, n. gr. xii.
Diagryd. gr. ii.
Syr. de cichoreo cum rh. q. ſ. f. bolus.

September 17, I ordered him to take twenty-five drops of the following tincture, every morning and afternoon, in ſome tea:

℞. Eſſ. carminativ. Wedelii ʒſs.
Cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every day after dinner:

℞. Herb. herniar.
Sem. perfoliat. *aā* ʒiii.
—— fœnicul.
—— aniſi, *aā* ʒiſs.
—— dauc. cretic.
—— carui, *aā* ʒi.
Cort. cinamom acut. ℈ii.
Cardamom. ℈i.
Caryophyllor. ℈ſs.
Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒiſs.
Balſ. peruvian. gutt. iii. m.

I ordered the following plaiſter to be applied warm to the upper part of the rupture:

℞. Empl. de pell. arietin. ʒii.
Malax. ol. hyperic. q. ſ.

And ordered him to wear a proper truſs, and directed his mother how to apply both this and the plaiſter.

OBSERVATION DXCV.

Of warts.

A Young lady, who was troubled with a great number of warts on her face and hands, conſulted me, September 26, 1721. I directed her to dab them gently with the following ſpirit, every morning and evening:

℞. Spirit. ſal. ʒi.

And to apply the following gum, ſpread as a plaiſter:

℞. Gum. ammon. puriſſ. aceto ſolut. ʒſs.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXCVI.

Of ulcers upon the legs.

A Young lady, about ſeventeen, was afflicted with ulcers upon the tibia, which the country-ſurgeons could not cure. Her father ſent for me, October 2, 1721. After being informed that her menſtrual diſcharge was regular, I preſcribed the following ingredients; and directed her to infuſe them in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, a pint of wine. Of this infuſion I directed her to drink a wine-glaſsful, every morning:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
——— cichorei, *aā* ʒiii.
Herb. fumariæ,
——— capill. Ven. *aā* mj.
Flor. roſmarin. p. ii.
Fol. ſenæ & ſtipit. ʒi.
Agaric. alb. ʒſs.
Rhabarb. ʒii.
Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.
Caſſiæ caryophyllat.
Sal. tartar. *aā* ʒiiſs. m. conciſa craſſo modo—detur in ſindone alb.

And to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, twice a-day, in the manner of tea:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparillæ,
——— lapath. acut.
——— chinæ, *aā* ʒiiſs.
Herb. meliſſæ,
——— agrimon. *aā* mj.
Flor. ſalviæ,
——— anth. *aā* p. i.
Lign. ſaſſafras, ʒiii.
Cinamom. ʒiſs. m.

I directed her alſo to take forty-five drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh of the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimonii tart.
Eſſ. lign. ſaſſafras, *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafras, gutt. iii. m.

And

And to foment the parts with ſoft linen, wrung out of the following fomentation, warm:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spirit. vini camphor. ʒiii.
Tutiæ preparat.
Lap. calaminar. preparat. *aā* ʒiii.
Sal. armoniac. ʒii. m.

By the uſe of which means ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION DXCVII.

Of bloody urine.

AN eminent merchant, about ſixty-nine years of age, applied to me, October 4, 1721, for my advice: he informed me, that he had paſſed bloody urine for ſeveral years paſt; but that within a quarter of a year, the diſcharge was become ſo frequent, and ſo copious, that it rendered him very weak; and that he was frequently invaded with heat and commotions in his blood; that ſometimes he could not paſs any urine without laying himſelf upon his belly, which induced him to apprehend that he had the ſtone. I ordered him, firſt, to loſe eight ounces of blood from his arm, and to repeat the operation every quarter of a-year, and directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning and afternoon, in plantain-water:

℞. Conch. aceto, preparat.
Lap. cancr. ſucc. citr. ſaturat. *aā* ʒiii.
Corall. rub. preparat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri puriſſ. *aā* ʒi. m.

And to drink of the infuſion of the following ingredients like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. chinæ,
—— ſymphyt.
—— liquirit. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. agrimon. mj.
—— ſanicul.
—— millefol. *aā* mſs.
Flor. hyperic.
—— bellid. rub. *aā* p. ii.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

I

I directed him to drop twenty-five drops of the following tincture, into a quart of ſmall beer, for his ordinary drink:

℞. Tinct. flor. aquileg.
—— roſar. rub. *aā* ℥ſs. m.

If the flux of blood ſhould be violent, two little pills of the pilulæ de cynogloſſ. ſhould be taken with the powder, going to reſt. Some conſerve of roſes may alſo be taken in the afternoon, with ſome tea; and red wine may be drank at dinner.

October the 23d, he acquainted me that his diſorder had ſomewhat abated, but was returned again, and deſired to know whether red bole would be of any ſervice.

I anſwered——That I had added to the powder preſcribed above, a ſcruple of laud. opiatum, as the other had none in it——That he ſhould continue the tea and the tincture; and, that as to the bole, he might take ſome with ſome aquæ urticarum or millefolii.

I adviſed him to take the following emulſion going to reſt:

℞. Amygd. dulc. ℥ſs.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒiii.
Aquæ millefolii,
—— urticæ, *aā* ℥iii. m. f. emulſio, cui adde.
Cornu cervi uſt. preparat. ʒi.
Syrup. diacod. ʒiii.
Aq. roſar. ℥i. m.

November the 9th, he acquainted me that his complaint had left him for ten days, but was returned again.

November the 10th, I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every fourth hour:

℞. Lap. cancror. ſuc. citr. ſaturat.
Nitri ſaccharat. *aā* ℥ſs.
Corall. rub. preparat. *aā* ʒii.
Lap. hæmatit. preparat. ʒi.
Laud. opiat. ℈i. m. f. pulvis.

And to take alſo thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture, every morning and evening, in tea:

℞. Tinct. tartar.
Spirit. cornu cervi, *aā* ℥ſs. m.

I directed him alſo to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. pareir. brav.
—— polypod. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. conſolid. ſaracen.
—— millefolii,
—— ſanicul. *aā* mſs.
Flor. roſat. rubrar.
—— balauſt. *aā* p. i.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

Every night, going to reſt, I directed him to take the quantity of a nutmeg, of the following reſtringent electuary:

℞. Conſ. roſar. antiq. ʒiſs.
Conſ. de hyacinth. ʒii.
Laud. liquid. Sydenham. ʒi.
Cort. caſcarillæ, ʒii.
Syrup. Corallior. q. ſ. f. elect.

He grew much better upon the uſe of theſe medicines.

OBSERVATION DXCVIII.

Of ſmall tumours, or tubercles, upon the neck.

A Perſon of quality complained that he was troubled with a great number of ſmall tubercles, or knobs in his neck, which could be felt, but were not perceptible to the ſight. He conſulted me, October 10th, 1721, and I preſcribed for him the infuſion of the following ingredients; directing it to be drank like tea, morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparill. ʒiii.
Ligni guaiac. ʒi.
Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. ver. ʒii. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the firſt diſh:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ʒi.
Eſſ. lignor. ʒſs. m.

I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning, and at night going to reſt, in aqua veronicæ:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.
Antimon. diaph. ʒſs.
Merc. dulc. ʒi.
Elæoſacch. cinamom. ʒſs. m.

And

And to take fifteen or twenty of the following purging pills, every ght days, going to reſt:

℞. Extr. panchymagog. Crollii,
Merc. dulc. *aā* ℈i.
Extract. helleb. nig.
Reſinæ jalapii ſubact. *aā* gr. xii.
Tinct. tartar. q. ſ. f. pilul. pon. gr. i.

I directed him to waſh the tubercles, ſeveral times a-day, with tinctura tartari, and every morning with faſting ſpittle.

OBSERVATION DXCIX.

Of a bad tumour on the forehead of a child.

A BOY, about four years of age, about a month ago had a fall upon his forehead, and a tumour remained, for which a number of family-medicines had been uſed, but it would not reſolve or diſcuſs; but, though it was four weeks ſince the child had fallen, a round hard tumour ſtill remained. His parents were concerned leſt this ſwelling ſhould not go away, or ſome greater miſchief enſue, and therefore applied to me for my advice, October 24th, 1721. I ordered the tumour to be rubbed with oleum deſtillatum ſaponis, for ſome time, every night and morning, and to apply the emplaſtrum de ſapone Barbetti malaxatum, cum q. ſ. olei ſaponis, warm, every day to the place, after the uſe of the oil.

By continuing the applications the tumour became ſmaller, and at length gradually went away.

OBSERVATION DC.

Of a febris catarrhalis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Hoffman, about ſeventy years of age, tall, and corpulent, who had undergone great fatigues in his youth, was ſeized, November 12, 1721, with a catarrhal fever, attended with heat, faintneſs, cough, pain of the head, and defluxion of humours from the noſe, and ſent for me: I ordered him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in any warm vehicle, every four hours:

℞. Eſſ. alexipharm. Stahl. ℥ii.
— ſcordii,
Mixt. ſimpl. *aā* ℥i. m.

And directed him to take two or three ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours, between the drops:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒiii.
— ceraſor. nigror. ʒii.
— cinamom. ʒi.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒſs.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒſs. m.

I adviſed him to obſerve a moderate diet, to keep himſelf moderately warm, to drink tea frequently, when thirſty; and having continued theſe medicines a few days, a copious ſweat enſued, the complaints went off, and he became well.

OBSERVATION DCI.

Of bloody urine.

A Gentleman, about ſixty years of age, was troubled with a great diſcharge of blood with his urine, accompanied with ſevere pains: he ſent for me, November 15, 1721; I ordered him to be blooded in the arm directly, to ſix ounces. I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every two or three hours, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citr. ſaturat.
Sacchar. nitr. *aā* ʒſs.
Lap. hæmatit. ʒii. m.

℞. Aquæ lact:
—— endiviæ,
—— borrag. *aā* ʒii.
—— roſar. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav.
—— —— granat. *aā* ʒii. m.

I directed him to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. pareiræ brav.
—— polypod. *aā* ʒſs.
Herb. veronic. mſs.
—— millefol. cum flor.
—— conſolid. ſaracen. *aā* p. ii.

Flor.

Flor. roſar. rubr.
—— bellid. rub. *aā* p. i.
Santalin. citrin. ʒii.
Aniſi ſtellat. ʒi. m.

After the bloody urine ſtopped, I ordered, to ſtrengthen the tone of the parts, thirty or forty drops of the following tincture, in ſome tea or ſoup, three times a-day:

℞. Spirit. cornu cervi,
Tinct. tartar. *aā* ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION DCII.

Of a too great flux of the lochia.

A Woman, who had an immoderate flux of the lochia, deſired my advice, November 16, 1721; and I ordered her to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in the julep, every hour, till her diſorder abated:

℞. Corall. rubr. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citrat.
Nitri depurat.
Spec. de hyacinth. *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. lactuc.
— endiv.
— plantag.
— melliſſ. *aā* ʒii.
Syrup. Corall. ℥ſs.
—— flor. tunic. ʒii. m.

Of this julep I directed her to take likewiſe two ſpoonfuls frequently; by which means her complaints were removed.

OBSERVATION DCIII.

Of ſpots and inflammations of the eyes.

A Boy, about four years of age, had ſeveral ſpots remaining upon the tunica cornea, after a violent inflammation of his eyes; his father came to me from Magdeburg for advice, November 16, 1721. I preſcribed for him the following purging powder, to be taken in tea, every fifth morning, to four times:

℞. Pulv. mechoacannæ, n. ℈ss.
Mercurii dulc. gr. iii.
Elæoſacch. fœnicul. ℈ss. m.

And of the following powder, half a tea-ſpoonful, every morning and evening, in the julep:

℞. Conch. aceto preparat.
Lap. cancr. citr.
Sacch. nitri, *aā* ʒii.
Tart. vitriolat.
Cinnab. antimonii, *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ.
— —— roſar. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamom. borrag. ʒii. m. f. julep.

And directed that the quantity of a lentil, of the following ointment ſhould be rubbed into each eye, every night going to reſt:

℞. Vitriol. alb. ℈i.
Viridiſ. æris ſubtiliſſime pulverizat. ℈ss.
Unguent. roſat. ʒſs. m. f. unguentum.

And to waſh his eyes, every morning and evening, with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. flor. cyani, ʒii.
— —— roſar.
— chelidonii major. *aā* ʒiſs.
Vitrioli albi, gr. xii.
Lap. medicamentoſ. Crollii, ℈ss. m.

And to apply a bliſter to the neck.

January 18, 1722, his father ſent to inform me, that the medicines had been of the greateſt ſervice to his ſon, and that hardly any of the ſpots were perceptible.

OBSERVATION DCIV.

Of an oppreſſion on the breaſt.

BARON Groot came from Halle to conſult me; he complained of a great difficulty of breathing, cough, and oppreſſion of the breaſt, accompanied with a great heat and waſting of fleſh.

November

November 18, 1721, I preſcribed as follows: firſt, that he ſhould loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot; and afterwards take fifteen of the following pills every fifth night, going to reſt:

℞. Pil. polychreſt. n. ʒi.
Eſſ. rhab. q. ſ. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the pulv. temperans. n. every evening at ſix, and at night, going to reſt, in the following julep:

℞. Aq. card. benedict.
— flor. paralyſ. *aā* ʒiv.
Syrup. capillor. Ven. ʒſs. m.

I directed him likewiſe to take forty drops of the following tincture, every morning, noon, and evening, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Eſſ. helenii,
— pimpinellæ alb.
— alexipharm. *aā* ʒii. m.

And to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients like tea, morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. chinæ, ʒſs.
Herb. veronic. mj.
—— ſcabioſ. mſs.
Ligni ſaſſafras, ʒſs.
Sem. badian. ʒi. m.

I adviſed him to ride frequently on horſeback. By the uſe of theſe means he perfectly recovered, and is ſtill alive and well, notwithſtanding moſt perſons at that time, thought he could not have eſcaped a conſumption.

OBSERVATION DCV.

Of a hurt from a fall.

A Young lady, December 4, 1721, was turned over in her coach, and falling upon her belly, ſuffered extreme pain, aud voided blood by ſtool; ſhe was much frightened and trembled exceedingly. She ſent for me immediately: I ordered her to drink, three times a-day, three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients:

℞.

℞. Rad. chinæ, ʒvi.
—— rub. tinct. ʒii.
Herb. arnic.
—— capill. Ven. *aā* mſs.
Flor. roſmarin.
—— calendulæ, *aā* mſs.
Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every three hours, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒii.
Antimonii diaphoret.
Sperm. ceti, *aā* ʒi.
Nitri antimoniat.
Cinnab. antimonii, *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſt. caryophyllor.
— —— cinamomi, *aā* gutt. ii. m. f. pulvis.

℞. Aq. chærefolii,
— card. benedict. *aā* ℥iii.
— cinamomi cum vino, ℥i.
Syr. contrayervæ, ℥ſs. m. f. julep.

I directed her alſo to take a ſpoonful of this julep, when faint, and ordered her to rub the pained parts of the abdomen, three times a-day, with the following ointment:

℞. Unguent. nervin.
——— dialtheæ, *aā* ℥i.
Ol. deſt. ſuccin. gutt. x. m.

And to apply the following herbs, ſewed up in a bag, warm, to the abdomen:

℞. Flor. chamomel.
—— ſambuci, *aā* mij. m.

Theſe remedies anſwered very well, and ſhe perfectly recovered her health.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DCVI.

Of a disagreeable eruption on the face.

A Citizen of this place, about thirty years of age, came to me, and shewed me an ugly eruption he had in his face, particularly in his forehead, and about the eye-brows, for which he had used many medicines, but without any benefit. He desired my assistance, December 7, 1721. I ordered him to take fifteen of the pilul. polychrest. every other night, for four times. I directed him to drink four or five dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. sarsaparill.
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒiss.
Ligni sassafras,
—— guaiac. *aā* ʒss.
Herbæ fumariæ, mj.
Sem. anisi stellat. ʒi. m.

And to take, in the first dish, fifty drops of the following tincture, and seven days afterwards to take the morning dose in bed, to promote sweat:

℞. Essent. lignorum.
Tinct. antimonii tart. *aā* ʒss. m.

After he had continued these medicines twelve days, I ordered him to anoint the eruptions with the following ointment, every night and morning, and to guard against the cold as much as possible; by which means, in four weeks he was quite well:

℞. Bol. armen. ʒiss.
Amalg. saturn. & mercur. ʒss.
Unguent. rosat. q. s. f. unguent.

OBSERVATION DCVII.

Of a cataract of the right, and inflammation of the left-eye.

A Gentleman had been afflicted with a cataract in one eye several years, but would not submit to be couched, as he could see extremely well with the other: he was now seized with a violent inflammation of the sound eye; the tunica albuginea was excessively red, swelled, and raised, which disorder is called a chymosis, and threatened the loss of sight; he had

had a violent inflammation of the ſame eye in the ſummer, with a defluxion of ſharp humours from it; and as now a more violent inflammation was returned, he was very apprehenſive of bad conſequences, and ſent for me to his country-ſeat. I ordered him, December 16, 1721, to be bled in the foot immediately, and the next day to repeat veneſection in the jugular vein, and to take twenty pilulæ polychreſtæ, to drink nothing but water, and obſerve a proper diet; and directed him to waſh his eyes with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— euphraſ. *aā* ℥ii.
Spirit. vini Gallic. ℥ſs.
Sacchar. ſaturni, gr. v.
Camphoræ, gr. iv. m.

I directed a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, to be taken every three hours, in elder-flower-water:

℞. Pulv. temperant. ℥i.
—— camphoræ, ʒſs. m.

And to infuſe the following ingredients, like tea, to be drank every morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. euphraſ. mj.
—— betonicæ, mſs.
Raſ. ligni ſaſſafras, ℥ſs m.

December 18, I had him cupped upon the back and ſhoulders, and, going to reſt, applied a bliſter to his back.

December 19, the inflammation was but little abated, and the blood-veſſels in the canthi being very turgid, I bled him in the eye, after the following manner: I paſſed a particular crooked needle under the blood-veſſels, and raiſed them up, and divided them in the great canthus with a pair of ſciſſars, in the ſmall canthus with a ſmall lancet, ſuffered the eyes to bleed, and dabbed and waſhed them with a ſoft ſpunge, ſoaked in a decoction of hyſſop, warm, and thus fomented the eyes. I directed him to continue the powder, tea, and collyrium. The patient found much relief, the pain and heat being greatly mitigated.

December 20, he took twenty pilulæ polychreſtæ, and perſiſted in the uſe of the other medicines as before; the bliſter was kept open, and his left-eye grew much better.

October 24, he repeated the pills, and took the ſame medicines, excepting that the powder with the camphire grew diſagreeable to him, which therefore he took but every ſix hours: he continued this regimen till January 1,

1722,

1722, his eye growing better daily; and when I left him to return home, his eye was in a good ſtate.

OBSERVATION DCVIII.

Of an inflammation of the eye, after couching.

A Woman whom I couched, December 26, 1721, in both eyes, had a violent inflammation in them, with great pain in her head. I ordered her to be bled in the foot to ten ounces, and to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every three or four hours, in the mixture:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Conch. acet. preparat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. nativ. preparat.
Arcan. duplicat. *aā* ʒi.
Nitri puriſſ. ℈ii.
Camphoræ, ℈i. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nigr.
— borragin.
— flor. paralyſ. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamom. borrag. ʒi.
Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒſs. m.

And directed her to waſh her eyes frequently with the following collyrium, warm, and to apply a compreſs, wetted with the ſame, over them:

R. Aq. euphraſ.
— valerian. *aā* ʒiv.
Spirit. vin. Gallic. ʒſs.
Camphor. gr. vi. m.

The inflammation went off, and ſhe recovered the ſight of one eye perfectly.

The following OBSERVATIONS, with ſome others, had been left out at their proper places; but, on looking theſe over again, we have thought fit to inſert them in this place.

OBSERVATION DCIX.

Of a pain in the head, and vertigo.

AN eminent merchant at Nurenberg, about fifty years of age, complained of being frequently troubled with a vertigo, and an almoſt continual violent pain in his head; and as he was of a plethoric habit, he was apprehenſive an apoplexy might enſue: he conſulted me, Auguſt 7, 1714, and I ordered him to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot. I muſt juſt remark, in this place, that ſome of the Nurenberg-phyſicians had no opinion of veneſection, and rather thought it unneceſſary, nay pernicious, on which account this gentleman was very averſe to the operation.

I directed him to take forty drops of the following elixir, every morning early in his tea, and an hour before dinner, in any vehicle:

℞. Elix. vitriol. Mynſ.
Eſſ. cort. aurant. *aā* ʒſs. m.

I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to reſt, in ſome black-cherry-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.
Tart. vitriol. *aā* ʒſs.
Sal. abſynthii,
Nitri depurat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. antimonii, ʒiſs. m.

I adviſed him to have his legs well rubbed, and to uſe a pediluvium frequently at night, going to reſt, and, in fair weather, to take the exerciſe of riding or walking, as he had been accuſtomed to ſtay at home and write much, which weakens the head.

I alſo recommended to him to drink the Egra-waters; after he had continued theſe medicines a fortnight, the more effectually to remove his complaints, as I know that the chalybeate waters, properly uſed in vertigos and pains in the head, have been of great ſervice; but he found himſelf ſo much better, after the uſe of the medicines, that he did not take the Egra-waters.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DCX.

Of a vomiting, and ſevere pain in the ſtomach.

A Gentleman wrote me word, that his ſon, about ſixteen years of age, had for ſome time paſt complained of a frequent pain and griping in his bowels, which, however, never laſted any long time, and generally ceaſed upon taking a ſpoonful of brandy, but that now it had returned again with greater violence, attended with a diſcharge of clear water into his mouth, and ſometimes a vomiting: that he could not now take the brandy, which ſeemed to be too hot, neither could he eat any fruit, though that is cooling; in this manner he continued, and he was afraid, at length, it might be the cauſe of his death. He therefore deſired me to preſcribe what I thought would be ſerviceable in this diſorder, and I ordered him to take the following emetic early in the morning, and to work it off with warm water:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, ℈i.
Tart. vitriolat. ℈ſs. m.

I directed him to take forty or fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning, noon and night:

℞. Eſſ. cort. aurant. ʒi.
— flor. chamomel.
Spirit. nitri dulc. *aā* ʒiii. m.

And to take two tea-ſpoonfuls of the following powder, every day after dinner:

℞. Pulv. ſtomachic. Birkman. ʒiſs.
Trag. aromatic. Auguſt. ʒi. m.

OBSERVATION DCXI.

Of a vertigo and weakneſs of ſight.

A Gentleman, between forty and fifty years of age, hale and corpulent, had, for a year paſt, been frequently troubled with a vertigo and weakneſs of his head, which diſorder he probably brought upon himſelf by irregular living: he conſulted me, January 7, 1717, and I ordered him, as he was of a plethoric habit, to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, keeping his legs in warm water; which bleeding I adviſed him to repeat every three months.

I directed him to take the following pills, the evening after veneſection:

℞. Pil. de ſuccino Crat. ℈i.
Reſinæ jalapii ſubact. gr. v.
Eſſ. ſuccin. q. ſ. f. pilulæ, N° xv.

I directed from forty-five to fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every morning early, at noon, and in the evening, in tea :

℞. Eſſent. Cort. aurant. ʒi.
Sal. vol. oleoſ. Sylv. ʒſs.
Eſſ. ambræ, ʒſs. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every day after dinner, upon a toaſt ſoaked in wine :

℞. Pulv. ſtomachic. Birkman. ʒiſs.
Trag. aromatic. Aug.
Spec. diambræ compl. *aā* ʒſs.
Ol. deſtill. cinamomi,
— —— caryophyllor.
— —— ligni rhodii, *aā* gutt. iii. m.

I directed him to rub ſome of the balſamum Lipſienſe up his noſtrils, and upon his temples; and to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in fair water, when he perceived any efferveſcence or commotion in his blood, or when he had drank too much :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tartar. vitriolat. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antimonii, *aā* ʒii. m.

I adviſed him to be regular in his diet, to avoid all immoderate eating and drinking, and by theſe means he was freed from his complaints.

OBSERVATION DCXII.

Of the epilepſy.

A Child, about nine months old, was ſeized with a great heat, and had had three epileptic fits : his parents deſired my advice, February 9, 1715, and I ordered him half a ſmall tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every three hours :

℞. Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert.
Specific. cephalic. *aā* ʒſs.
Nitri puriſſ. ℈ſs. m.

And

And directed them to give him a tea-ſpoonful of the following mixture frequently:

℞. Aq. ceraſor. nig.
— flor. paralyſ. *aā* ʒiii.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒi.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. x.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒſs. m.

I ordered his neck and temples, and crown of the head, to be rubbed, ſeveral times a-day, with the following balſam:

℞. Balſ. lavend.
—— ſuccin.
—— rutæ, *aā* ℈i. m.

The epilepſy is more frequent about Nurenberg than Helmſtadt, ſeizing children as well as adults; and ten or more epileptic patients occur there to one here.

OBSERVATION DCXIII.

Of a febris catarrhalis.

A Clergyman wrote to me, May 10, 1715, that he had caught cold, he could not tell how, the day before, and had a crick in his neck, which was very painful, and prevented his ſtooping or turning his head round, and that towards the evening he was generally much worſe, and had loſt his appetite; he informed me that laſt night he had taken a catarrhal powder going to reſt, which, after midnight, ſweated him copiouſly. This morning he was up, but found himſelf very weak, and was troubled with fluſhings of heat, he therefore deſired my advice. I anſwered, that I ſuſpected his diſorder to be a catarrhal fever, and that his ſtomach was overladen with phlegm, and adviſed him to take twenty-five grains of ipecacuanha as an emetic, and to work it off with warm water, and to take fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning in bed, and at four o'clock in the afternoon:

℞. Mixt. ſimpl.
Eſſ. ſcordii, *aā* ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the pulv. temperans, every evening at ſeven o'clock, and going to reſt, in the following julep:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. ſambuc. *aā* ʒiii.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

I adviſed him alſo to apply a bag with elder and camomile-flowers, warm, to the part affected, and to be careful to avoid the cold air for ſome time, by which means he ſoon recovered.

OBSERVATION DCXIV.

Of a laceration of the perinæum, from coughing.

A Clergyman's wife had been troubled with a violent cough, ever ſince chriſtmas, though at preſent it was not ſo ſevere as it had been about fourteen days paſt: in one of theſe fits of coughing, the perinæum, which had before been lacerated in a difficult labour, burſt open again. The ſore became deeper and ſpread, giving her exceſſive pain; ſhe had been troubled with the piles before, and did not know whether this diſorder might not proceed from them.

I ordered, January the 22d, a ſcruple of the pilulæ purgantes, to be taken going to reſt, and directed her to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture, every morning and evening, in the tea:

℞. Eſſ. fumariæ,
— millefolii,
— diaſcordii, *aā* ʒiii.
Ol. deſt. ligni ſaſſafras, gutt. x. m.

And to drink four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients like tea, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒi.
— chinæ,
Raſ. ligni ſaſſafras, *aā* ʒſs.
Herbæ millefolii, cum floribus, mj.
—— veronicæ, mſs. m.

I directed that the part ſhould be waſhed with the following mixture, and ſome linen-cloths be wetted with it, and applied to the part afterwards, warm:

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ʒviii.
Spir. vini camph. ʒii.
Lap. calaminar. preparat.
Ceruſſæ preparat. *aā* ziſs.
Tutiæ preparat. ʒi.
Sacch. ſaturni, ʒſs. m.

I directed her to ſmear the lacerated part, every morning and evening, with the following mixture: ℞

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ʒvi.
Subigatur vitell. ovi. N° i.
Adde Mellis optim. ʒſs. m.

And to apply the following plaiſter to the part, ſpread upon linen:
Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒiſs.
Malax. ol. hyperic. q. ſ.

And adviſed her to abſtain from conjugal embraces, till ſuch time as ſhe was well again: and by this means ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION DCXV.

Of a redundancy of bile.

THE young man, mentioned page 415, acquainted me, that the phlegm was abated after the medicines I had ordered, but that he was troubled with bilious eructations, and that his arms were ſtill very weak. I ordered him to infuſe the following ingredients, ſewed in a bag, in a pint of boiling-water, adding, when cold, a quart of good old wine, and after it had ſtood twenty-four hours to ſettle, I directed a wine glaſs-full to be taken every morning, obſerving a proper regimen:

℞. Rad. quinque aperient. *aā* ʒii.
—— caryophyllor. ʒſs.
Herb. linguæ cervinæ,
—— cardui benedict. *aā* mj.
Fol. ſenæ elect. ʒiſs.
Rhabarb. optim. ʒſs.
Fibr. hellebor. nig. ʒii.
Flaved. cort. aurant.
Salis tartari, *aā* ʒiii. m.

Every day, after dinner, I ordered him to take two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture:

℞. Aq. menthæ,
— cinamom.
— maſtich. *aā* ʒii.
— vitæ Mathioli, ʒiſs.
Spirit. Menthæ,
Eſſ. carminativæ. Wed. *aā* ʒiſs. m.

I directed him to bathe the joints of his arms with the following mixture, warm, three times a-day:

℞. Aq. reg. Hung. ʒiv.
— anhalt. ʒiſs.
Spirit. cornu cervi, ʒſs. m.

OBSERVATION DCXVI.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

AN old man was ſeized, May 9th, 1716, in the night, with great oppreſſion of the breaſt, and rattling in his throat, could hardly breath, and feared he ſhould be ſuffocated: he ſent for me, and I ordered him to take two or three ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every hour, till relieved:

℞. Aq. veronicæ, ʒiii.
Vini Hiſpanic. ʒi.
Gum. ammon. puriſſ. ʒi.
Syrup de Eryſimo Lobelii, ʒiii. m.

After the third doſe the difficulty of breathing abated, and in the morning his complaints were quite gone, excepting a pain in his head; for which I ordered him to take thirty drops of ſpiritus ſalis armoniaci aniſatus, three times a-day, in ſome tea, and to pour ſome upon the corner of a handkerchief to ſmell to.

OBSERVATION DCXVII.

Of the blind piles.

A Clergyman was troubled with the blind piles; they were about the bigneſs of a hazel-nut. He conſulted me, October 30, 1716, and I ordered him to wet ſoft rags in acetum lithargyr. and apply them frequently, warm, to the part, and to drink an infuſion of herbæ millefolii cum floribus, in the manner of tea, twice a-day; by which treatment, this complaint ſoon went off.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DCXVIII.

Of ſpots flying before the eye.

A Student complained of black ſpots flying before his left-eye. He had firſt obſerved them about five weeks ago, and as they alarmed him, and made him apprehend that blindneſs would enſue, he conſulted me, January 9, 1717: I adviſed him to loſe eight ounces of blood from the foot, and to take twenty of the pilulæ polychreſtæ, in the decreaſe of the moon, and to repeat them in a week; and to waſh his eyes with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. flor. cyan. ʒii.
— fœnicul.
— roſar. rubr. *aā* ʒi.
Sal. armoniac. gr. iv. m.

I directed him to waſh his eyes every night and morning with cold water, and to avoid the ſmoak of tobacco and ſhining objects, and principally ſnow, and to avoid a ſtrong light, and looking on the fire; and to drink four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, like tea:

℞. Herbæ euphraſiæ, mj.
Lign. ſaſſafras, ʒi. m.

OBSERVATION DCXIX.

Of a violent vomiting.

A Woman was ſeized with a violent vomiting, rejecting every thing ſhe eat or drank; it had continued in this manner ſeveral days, and ſhe was become extremely debilitated: ſhe conſulted me, July 21, 1717; and I ordered her to take one or two ſpoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours, till ſhe found relief:

℞. Aq. menthæ, ʒiv.
— cinamom. cyd.
— maſtichin. *aā* ʒi.
Diaſcord. Fracaſt. ʒii. m.

I directed a large plaiſter of theriaca andromachi to be applied to her ſtomach; and by this method the complaint was removed.

OBSERVATION DCXX.

Of a ſlight apoplexy.

A Gentleman, about fifty years of age, was ſeized with a ſlight kind of an apoplexy; he ſaid every thing appeared to turn round, he faultered in his ſpeech, and could not well move his tongue, and was ſo weak that he could not ſtand upright; his left-leg ſhook continually, his pulſe was ſtrong and ſlow, his face very red, and the night before, he had ſweated a good deal, and vomited twice; he had eaten ſome ſauſages the night before, and as he was then very hot, had drank a quart of beer more than uſual. He conſulted me, Auguſt 6th, 1717, and I ordered him to loſe eight or ten ounces of blood immediately, and to take the following purging potion:

℞. Rhabarb. ver. ʒii.
Tartar. ſolubil. ʒi. ebull. ſimul in q. ſ. aquæ ſimpl.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥iii.
Syrup. de cichor. cum rh. ʒſs. m.

This operated once by vomit, and four times by ſtool, and afforded him great relief; and as he had ſurcharged his ſtomach with the ſauſage, I ordered him to take ſixty drops of the following tincture, every morning in tea, but noon and evening in ſome wine or ſoup:

℞. Eſſ. cardamom.
— cort. aurant.
— maceris, *aā* ʒiſs m.

I directed him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder every day after dinner, and to drink ſage-tea:

℞. Pulv. ſtomachic. Birkman. ʒi.
Spec. contra apoplex. Aug. ʒii. m.

I directed his attendants to lead him about the room as much as poſſible, in order to give the blood a briſker circulation; and in a fortnight he got quite well again.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DCXXI.

Of a pain of the breaſt, &c. from a fall.

A Miller, ſeventy years of age, fell upon his breaſt two days ago; he had a violent pain in that part, a difficulty of breathing, and great heat; he aſked my advice, Auguſt 10, 1717: I ordered him to infuſe a ſpoonful of the following ingredients, in a pint of boiling water, three times a-day, and drink it warm, ſweetened with ſugar:

℞. Herbæ veronicæ,
—— arnicæ,
Flor. ſambuci, *aā* mj. m.

And to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every three or four hours, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Sperm. ceti,
Sanguin. hirci, preparat. *aā* ʒiſs.
Cinnab. antimonii, ʒſs.
Nitri depurat. ℈i. m.

℞. Aq. flor. ſambuc.
— fumariæ, *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamom. bugloſſ. ʒi.
Syrup. acetoſ. citri, ʒſs. m.

I ordered a handful of lovage, origanum, mother of thyme, and camomile flowers, to be ſewed in a bag, and applied warm to the pained part, and adviſed him to drink ſmall light beer when thirſty, and no ſtrong beer, and not to drink it cold.

OBSERVATION DCXXII.

Of a bone ſticking in the œſophagus.

A Farmer, about ſixty years of age, as he was eating, ſwallowed a bone or griſtle as big as a thumb, which ſtuck in his throat ſince yeſterday morning; he breathed with great difficulty, and could not ſwallow either ſolids or liquids: he was brought to me, Auguſt 25, 1717: I dipped the whale-bone with a ſoft ſpunge at the end, deſcribed in my ſurgery, tab. xxi. fig. 10, into ſome warm broth, and holding down his tongue with a ſpatula, paſſed it into the gullet, and ſucceſs-

fully forced it down into the ſtomach; he could ſpeak and ſwallow again immediately, and I ordered him an ounce of ſyrup of violets, to take a ſpoonful of every hour.

OBSERVATION DCXXIII.

Of the ſcabies.

A Young gentleman, a ſtudent at Altdorff, had got the itch; he conſulted me, Auguſt 28, 1717; and I ordered him to take the following bolus, early in the morning, and to repeat it again in three days:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, ℈i.
Mercurii dulc. ℈ſs.
Reſinæ jalap. ſubact. gr. iii.
Conſerv. fumariæ, ʒiſs.
Syr. cichor. cum rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus.

I directed him to take half a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, in fumitory-water, every afternoon at four o'clock, and at night going to reſt:

℞. Matr. perlar.
Antimon. diaphoret. *aā* ʒiii.
Regul. antimon. medicinal.
Bezoard. mineral. *aā* ʒiſs.
Mercurii dulc.
Flor. ſulphuris, *aā* ʒi.
Ol. deſt. ligni ſaſſafras, gutt. iii. m. f. pulv.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning, in the infuſion:

℞. Eſſ. ſcordii,
— fumariæ,
— lignor. *aā* ʒii. m.

I directed him to infuſe the following ingredients, like tea, and drink it every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. ſarſaparillæ,
—— chinæ, *aā* ʒvi.
Ligni guaiaci,
—— ſaſſafras, *aā* ʒſs.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒii. m.

After

After he had drank this infuſion eight days, I adviſed him to take the morning doſe in bed, and ſweat an hour after it.

Fourteen days afterwards I ordered him to anoint the joints, and other places moſt affected, with the following ointment warm:

℞. Amalg. ſaturn. et mercurii, ℥ſs.
Boli armenæ, ʒiii.
Unguent. roſar. q. ſ. f. unguent.

I forbid him to eat pork or ſalt meats, and adviſed him not to overload his ſtomach, as theſe things cauſed an acrimonious blood: by theſe means he was cured.

OBSERVATION DCXXIV.

Of a cough and difficulty of breathing.

A Student complained of a frequent violent dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, and was apprehenſive of a ſpitting of blood and conſumption, as it had been prognoſticated to him.——He conſulted me, September the 7th, 1717; and I ordered him to drink three or four diſhes of the infuſion of the following ingredients twice a-day like tea:

℞. Rad. caryophyllat.
—— cichorei, *aā* ʒii.
—— helenii, ʒi.
Herb. tuſſilag.
—— ſcabioſæ,
—— veronicæ, *aā* mſs.
Flor. bellid.
Papav. errat. *aā* p. i.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒii.
—— aniſi, ʒi. m.

I directed him to take forty drops of the tinctura proprietatis Mynſ. every morning and afternoon, in the tea; and to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every night, going to reſt, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Sal. abſynthii,
Tartar. vitriolat. *aā* ʒii.
Cinnab. antimonii,
Nitri depurati, *aā* ʒi. m.

℞.

℞ Aq. tussilag.
— papav. rhœad. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamomi, ʒi.
Syrup. de Erysimo Lobelii, ʒss. m. f. julep.

If the complaints were not soon relieved by this method, I directed him to be bled in the foot; but it was not required, for his disorder was mitigated: and, by continuing the same medicines, he was entirely freed from it. I advised him, during this regimen, to take frequent, but gentle exercise, as walking, riding, &c. and to be moderate in eating and drinking, as well to cure these complaints, as to prevent a relapse.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Obſervation 7, page 7.

Aqua Anhaltina:

℞. Terebinthinæ elect. lbſs. thuris maſc. ℥i. lign. aloes pulv. ℥ii. granorum maſtichis, caryophyll. nuc moſchat. cubebar. cinnamom. *aā* ℥vi. croc. ℥iiſs. ſem. fœnicul. bacc. lauri, *aā* ℥ſs. pulverizata infundantur in ſpiritus vini lbv—digerantur per ſex dies additis moſch. gr. xv. hinc deſtillentur ex M. B. &, quod clarum eſt ſeparetur a turbido.

Obſ. 7, page 8.

Lap. cancror. citrat. —— —— ſcil. oculi cancr. ſucco limon. ſaturati, poſteaque ſiccati.

Obſ. 10, page 11.

Liquor cornu cervi ſuccinatus:

℞. Salis ſuccin. volat. q. l. ſolve in aqua font. et adde ſalis C. C. volatilis donec non amplius efferveſcant—tunc liquor hic ſenſim coaguletur & ſiccetur——Poſtea ℞. ſalis hujus ℥ſs. aq. ceraſ. n. ℥iſs.—ſolve et ſerva pro liquore C. C. ſuccinato.

Vel, ℞. Sal. ſuccin. volat, C. C. volat *aā*—diſſolve in ſp. C. C. rectificato, tum, poſt digeſtionem, deſtillando evocatur liquor. C. C. ſuccinatus.

Obſ. 10, page 13.

Pulv. ſternutator. Schneeberg——For this any ſtimulating ſternutatory may be uſed; for inſtance, the pulvis ſternutatorius of the pharmacop. Londinenſ.

Obſ. 11, page 15.

Spec. contra apoplex, &c.——Succedaneum.——℞. Pulv. ad Guttet, ſpec. aromatic. *aā* ℥ſs. m.

Obſ. 11, page 16.

Eſſent. cort. aurant, gentian, cinamom *aā*——For this may be well enough ſubſtituted the tinctura amara pharm. Lond. with the addition of a few drops of ol. cinamom.

Obſ. 67, page 78.

Extract: panchymag. Crollii —— Succedaneum.——Extract. cathartic. pharm. Lond.

Obſ.

Obſ. 67, page 79.

Eſſent. lignorum:

℞. Lign. ſaſſafras, ʒii. guaiac. ʒiii. rhodii ʒſs. rad. chinæ, ſarſaparill, ſant rub. citrin. *aā* ʒi. inciſa cum ſpiritu fumariæ ad quatuor digitorum ſupereminentiam adfuſo, poſt octiduanam digeſtionem extrahantur & filtrentur.

Note, That the word *eſſentia*, in the German diſpenſatories, is ſynonymous with our *tinctura*.

Obſ. 81, page 107.

Eſſent. ſcord.——is a ſtrong infuſion of ſcordium in a diſtilled ſpirit of ſcordium.

Mixtura ſimplex:

℞. Sp. theriac. camph. ʒv. ſp. tartar. ʒiii. ſp. vitriol. ʒi. miſceantur & digerantur aliquandiu in vitro bene clauſo.

For the ſp. theriac. camph. See Quincy's diſpenſatory.

Obſ. 82, page 107.

Eſſent. abſynth. comp.—is a tincture of wormwood, and ſeveral other aromatics in ſp. vin. for which may be ſubſtituted equal parts of tinct. amar. & tinct. aromatic. pharm. Lond.

Obſ. 90, page 116.

Eſſ. ariſtoloch. rot.——is a ſtrong infuſion of the root in ſp. vin.

Obſ. 96, page 123.

Pulv. marchion, &c.——Succedaneum.—℞. Pulv. ad Guttet, contray. comp. *aā* ʒſs. cinab. antim. ℈i. opii gr. i. m. f. pulvis.

Elæoſach. mac. & aliorum aromaticorum, are made by rubbing a few drops of their eſſential oils with fine ſugar.

Obſ. 107, page 135.

Pulv. marchion, &c.—Succedaneum—as in page 123, with the addition of the nitre and ol. mac.

Obſ. 108, page 136.

Pulv. temperans noſtr.——Either the recipe in Obſ. 52, page 59—or that in Obſ. 119, page 147, ſeems to be what is here intended—viz. lap. cancr. citrat, &c.

Obſ. 122, page 152.

Pulv. hepatic. rub. Dreſd.

℞. Cryſtal. tart. albiſſ. lbii. imbuantur, in marmore, ſpir. vitriol. rect. ʒiv. continue miſcendo, donec omnis ſpiritus abſumptus fuerit; deinde ℞. Santal. rub. ſubtiliſſime in marmore pulverizat ʒiv. imbuatur ſp. vin. opt. ʒviii. per vices immiſcendo, ut fiat inſtar paſtæ, & ad aërem ſiccando, iterum miſcendo & exſiccando, donec omnem ſpiritum abſumſerit——Poſtea cryſtal. tart. cum ſp. vitriol, & ſant. rub. cum ſp. vin. ſ. q. imbutum miſce ſuper marmore exquiſitiſſime, exſicca & ad uſum reſerva.

Obſ. 130, page 168.

Pulv. marchion, &c.——ſucced. ut pag. 135.

Obſ. 132, page 173.

Eſſ. carminativi Wedelii—is an infuſion of warm aromatics in ſp. cort. limon. acidulated with ſp. nitri; for which may be ſubſtituted tinct. amar. & aromatica cum elix. vitriol. dulc.

Obſ. 161, page 182.

Pulv. contra abortum Aug.

℞. Grana kerm. ʒi. ſant. rub. ʒſs. caryoph. ℈i. nuc. moſch. ℈ii. R. tormentill. ʒſs. margarit. pp, coral. utriuſque pp. *aā* ℈i. fol. auri N° iii. ſacch. perlat. ʒiii. m. f. pulvis.

℞. Pulv. contra abort. ʒi. ad Guttet ʒiii. nitri depurat. ʒii. cinab. antimon. ʒi. m. f. pulvis.

Balſ. (vel aq.) embryon.—is a prolix compoſition; for which may be ſubſtituted any aromatic cordial water.

Obſ. 156, page 202.

Elix. pectoral. Wedelii.

℞. Rad. helen. ʒi. herb. rorellæ ʒiſs. benzoin. ʒvi. myrrh. rad. liquorit. *aā* ʒſs. g. ammon. ʒii. ſem. aniſ. ʒſs. croci ʒiii. rad. irid. fl. lign. ſant. rub. *aā* ʒi. ſp. vin. rect. q. ſ. f. elixir.

Sp. ſal. ammoniac. aniſat.

℞. Sem. aniſ. ʒiii. ciner. clavellat, in aq. font. ſolut, lbi. miſce & poſt aliquam digeſtionem additis ſalis ammoniac, itidem in aq. font. ſolut, ʒvi. — lento igne in arena ſpiritum, deſtillando, prolice.

Obſ. 160, page 207.

Pulv. contra apoplex. &c.——Succedaneum—℞. Pulv. ad Guttet. ſpec. aromatic. cinab. antimon. *aā* ʒiſs. ol. cinam. gutt. vi. mac. lavend. lign. rhod. *aā* gutt. ii. m.

Obſ. 161, page 208.

Eſſent. cort. aurant.

℞. Cort. aurant. exterior. recent. ʒiv. ſp. vin. lbi.—abſtrahatur in balneo à corticibus ſpiritus vin. in quo dein novi cortices aurant. infundantur, ſumendo eorum uncias quatuor: poſt octiduanam digeſtionem liquor tinctus filtretur, & cum ſyrupi è corticibus aurant unciis duabus edulcoretur.

Eſſent. diaſcord.——a ſtrong infuſion of ſpec. pro diaſcord. in ſp. vin.

Obſ. 169, page 218.

Eſſ. anodyn.—For this the tinct. thebaic. or the balſ. anodyn. Batean. may ſerve.

Obſ. 172, page 221.

Pil. de ſucc. Crat.—Succedaneum.—Pil. Rufi.

Obſ. 176, page 226.

Spec. cephalic Michael, &c.—as above, Obſ. 96 and 107, adding the tart. vitriol. & nitr.

Obſ. 181, page 232.

Acet. lavend. roſat.—See the acet. roſatum in Quincy: after the ſame manner the acet. lavend. may be made.

Obſ. 187, pag. 238.

Tragea aromat. Aug. pulv. ſtom. Birkmanni, &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Spec. aromatic. pulv. ari. c. *aā* ʒvi. ſacch. cand. alb. ʒi. ol. cinam. mac. caryoph. *aā* gutt. ii. m. f. pulvis.

Obſ. 191, page 244.

Extract. meliſſæ, gentian, ariſtoloch. rot.—The extract. gentian might do for all; but if any one chooſes the extracts of the other ſimples, they are eaſily made after the manner of other extracts.

Obſ. 163, page 249.

Eſſ. traumatic. Wedelii.

℞. Mumiæ, ſang. dracon. *aā* ʒi. terr. japanic. myrrh, rad. tormentill. *aā* ʒſs. flor. roſ. rub. hyperic. *aā* ʒii. ſant. rub. ʒiii. nuc. moſchat. ʒi.

extrahe

extrahe cum ſp. vin. tartarizat, leni calore, tincturam, quæ decantata uſui reponatur.

Obſ. 203, page 254,

Pulv. pannonic. rub. ſpec. de hyacinth, &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Spec. è ſcord. cum opio, coral. rub. pp. g. arabic. pulv. *aā* ʒii. m. f. pulvis.

Obſ. 204, page 254.

Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm.—Succedaneum.—Pulv. ari comp.

Balſ. Lipſ. apoplectic.——Of theſe balſama apoplectica there are ſeveral compoſitions, conſiſting chiefly of eſſential oils, with or without ſweets, and differing but little from each other; for which may be well enough ſubſtituted the balſam in Obſ. 162, page 210, or Obſ. 220, page 271, or any other of the kind diſperſed in ſeveral parts of this book, or the balſamum apoplecticum Batean. copied alſo by Quincy.

Obſ. 206, page 257.

M. S.——Mixtura ſimplex.

Obſ. 219, page 270.

Maſſ. pil. Emanuel.—— Pil. Rufi.

Obſ. 220, page 271.

Trag. aromatic. Aug. pulv. ſtomach. Birkm.——Succedaneum—— ℞. Spec. aromatic. pulv. ari comp. *aā* ʒſs. ſacch. albiſs ʒii. m. f. pulvis.

Obſ. 223, page 274.

Pulv. Marchion, ſpec. cephalic, &c.——See Obſ. 96, or 107.

Obſ. 228, page 278.

Elix. aperitiv. Clauderi:

℞. Sal. ciner. clavellat. depurat. Aq. flor. ſambuc, cochlear. naſturtii, *aā*, ad eminentiam quatuor vel quinque digitorum——Solutio filtretur et affundatur groſſe pulv. aloes, myrrhæ *aā* ʒi. croci ʒſs. et f. elixir, quod filtratum ſervetur.

Obſ. 229, page 280.

Aq. carminativ. Aug. &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Cujuſvis aq. cordial. aromatic. ʒiv. ſp. nitri d. ʒi. m.

Obſ. 242, page 293.

Pulv. bezoardic Sennert.—Succedaneum—Pulv. bezoartic. ph. Lond.

Obſ. 246, page 299.

Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm. &c. &c.—Succedaneum—℞. Pulv. ari comp. ʒiſs. ſpec. aromatic. chalyb. cum ſulph. pp. *aā* ʒi. tart. vitriol. ʒii. m. f. pulvis.

Obſ. 253, page 305.

Pulv. Marchion, &c.——Succedaneum——Pulv. ad Guttet, &c.

Obſ. 254, page 305.

Ung. de arthanit.—There are ſeveral forms in the German diſpenſatories for this ointment, all very prolix: the linimentum ad lumbricos, in Quincy, may ſerve as a ſubſtitute.

Obſ. 262, page 315.

Extract. maracoſt. mindereri--is a prolix compoſition, and may be ſupplied by the pil. rufi alone, or quickened by the addition of ſome ſtronger purging pill.

Obſ. 358, page 416.

Elix. ſtomach. Hoffman.

℞. Herb. meliſſ. menth. puleg. *aā* miij. ſalviæ mij. rad. pimpinell. zedoar, galangæ, *aā* ʒiſs. calam. aromatic. ʒi. granor. maſtich. ʒiſs. cubebar, nuc moſch. *aā* ʒſs. macis, cortic. citri aurant. *aā* ʒi. cinamom. caryoph. zinzib. *aā* ʒſs. ſem. coriandr. ʒi. inciſ. et contuſ. infunde guttatim ſp. vitriol. philoſoph. ſ. q. ad imbibitionem et macerationem—Extrahe poſtmodum cum ſpiritu cortic. citri in loco calido.

The elix. vitriol. dulc. of the pharm. Lond. may be well enough ſubſtituted for this elixir.

Obſ. 590, page 672.

Eſſ. alexipharmic.

℞. Aq. ſcord. rutæ *aā* lb ii. cort. citri, flor. aurant. *aā* lbſs. adde rad. angelic. enulæ camp. imperator. zedoar. *aā* ʒiſs. flor. calendul. ſambuc. tunicæ *aā* ʒiſs. gran. junip. ʒiii. ſem. angelic. aniſi, myrrh. rub. *aā* ʒi. nuc moſch. macis, cinamom. *aā* ʒvi.—macera & deſtilla ex B. V. ad ſiccitatem, roſtro capitelli immiſſis camphor. ℈i. ſuccin. alb. ʒii.—liq. egreſſo immerge rad. zedoar, contrayerv. cort. citri recent. *aā* ʒiſs. aurant. rec. ʒi. myrrh. ʒſs. croci ʒii. digere per dies aliquot, deinde filtretur et ſ. eſſentia.

Obſ. 610, page 691.

Pulv. ſtomach. Birkm. trag. aromatic.—See Obſ. 220, page 271.

The form for the pilulæ polychreſtæ, ſo often mentioned in this work, is as follows: ℞. Extract. panchym. Crollii (aut extract. cathartic. ph. Lond.) mercur. dulc. *aā* ʒii. reſin. jalap. ʒi. eſſ. lignor. q. ſ. f. pilulæ gr. i. ponderis et conſperge pulv. cinab.—See obſ. 67, page 78, and page 80 of the book, line 26.

The E N D.